

# THE HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

(COLLECTED TILL 1923)

AND OUTLINES OF POLITICAL HISTORY

BY  
ROBERT SEWELL

PUBLISHED, UNDER ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT, BY THE UNIVERSITY  
OF MADRAS

EDITED FOR THE UNIVERSITY

BY  
S. KRISHNASWAMI AİYANGAR, M.A., HONV. PH.D.  
*Honorary Correspondent, Archaeological Survey of India,  
Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,  
Professor of Indian History and Archaeology,  
University of Madras  
(1914-1929.)*

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## EDITOR'S PREFACE

It is almost fifty years since the late Mr. Sewell published the first volume of the 'Lists of Antiquarian Remains' in the Madras Presidency under the orders of the Government of Madras issued in the January of the year 1881. He had already published two works, 'A Report on the Amaravati Stupa', and 'A Chronological History of South India', in the years 1880-81 on the subject to justify the Government's choice of him for this first work on the Archaeological Survey of Southern India. Two years later, he published the second volume of the 'Lists of Antiquarian Remains,' as a mere extension of the work he was asked to undertake by the G. O. under reference. He lived for 43 years after this, and had been more or less constantly engaged in the study of subjects relating to archaeology and chronology, contributing a number of papers and issuing a number of works on the subject. The most popular and perhaps best known of his works is the history of 'A Forgotten Empire—Vijayanagar,' published in the last year of the last century. It is this work with which his name is closely associated. The late Mr. Sewell had to read all published literature on Indian archaeology and antiquities for the purpose of the Lists referred to above, and was one of a few scholars who had kept themselves in close touch with work that was going on in this particular branch ever since. As such he was among the select few, fully qualified to carry recent research work one step forward in the production of a digest of all that work in the 'Chronological History of South India' which is now published. He was at work on this during the last years of his life, and was at work on the manuscript almost up to the time of his death at the ripe age of 82. The work needs no commendation and will speak for itself.

At his request the Government of Madras undertook the financial responsibility for the publication, and provided the funds. They wished, however, that the work should be published by the Madras University. Mr. Sewell himself accepted the suggestion to include it in the Madras University Historical Series and expressed his assent by stating that he would regard it an honour that it should be so included in the Series.

In deference to his expressed wishes, I agreed to see the work through the press for him, and I was appointed Editor by the University. In the meanwhile, Mr. Sewell passed away, and the responsibility of editing consequently became more heavy, and even delicate in some respects. In regard to the editing of it, I have left it entirely as it emerged from the hands of the late Mr. Sewell, except for the correction of a few obvious errors and the adoption of the international system of transliteration consistently. The errors were few indeed, but the author had to adopt a partial transliteration system with a view to lowering the cost of printing, which would have been heavy had it been published in England. When the decision was taken to publish it in India, I adopted with his approval, which I had previously obtained of him, a uniform system of transliteration.

In regard to the matter of the work itself, the text is as the author wrote it. Wherever it required modification, (it would have been modified after discussion with him had he lived) since he did not live to make the modification himself, I have indicated the position in foot notes. I have verified every statement that seemed to call for it, and have restudied positions where the author himself felt that a re-study, or a reference to the original, was necessary; and even in respect of these



I have left the text as it is, and have indicated the results of my verification only in foot notes. It was impossible I could have adopted any other method in the regrettable condition that I could not obtain his approval for any modification. This applies with more force to the expression of his views. Such as it is, the work is issued to the public in the form in which the author had it written without the benefit, however, of a possible modification, which might have been made had he lived to see it through the press.

Apart from the changes indicated above, I have added a map and an index, for both of which I am alone responsible. I acknowledge with pleasure the assistance rendered by my friend, Professor C. S. Srinivasachariyar, till recently of the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and now of the Annamalai University.

Having been acquainted with the author ever since the publication of his work, 'A Forgotten Empire', it is matter for gratification to me that I should have been enabled to render him this assistance, and I am grateful to the Syndicate of the University of Madras for having given me the chance of doing him this good service, posthumous as it has unfortunately become. My gratification is all the greater, seeing that he has actually referred to, and cited with expression of genuine appreciation, several of my works published during my tenancy of the Chair of Indian History and Archaeology at the Madras University, even in respect of certain matters of controversy between us, about which he did not show himself in complete agreement in the correspondence that passed between us at the time. It is with genuine pleasure therefore that I record my gratitude to him for his goodwill and esteem. Now that the work, which has been occupying my spare time during the last three years particularly, has reached its completion, it is with a sense of relief that I bid goodbye to it, though it might for a time leave a void in my daily occupations.



S. KRISHNASWAMI Aiyangar.

MYLAPORE, MADRAS,  
24th January, 1932.

## ABBREVIATIONS

References given in the form '355 of 1912' = the number of the inscription noted in the Annual Reports of the Epigraphical Department of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle.

A. A. R. = The annual reports of the Archeological Survey of India, issued in book-form.

B. and V. C. = Alan Butterworth and V. Venugopal Chetty's '*Collection of the Inscriptions on Copper-plates and stones in the Nellore district.*'

C. P. = Copper-plate Inscription.

D. K. D. = Fleet's '*Dynasties of the Kanarese districts.*'

E. C. = '*Epigraphia Carnatica.*'

E. I. = '*Epigraphia Indica.*'

E. H. D. = R. G. Bhandarkar's '*Early History of the Dehkan.*'

E. R. = Epigraphical Annual Reports made to the Government of Madras.

Forg. Emp. = '*A Forgotten Empire*' by Robert Sewell.

I. A. = '*Indian Antiquary.*'

J. R. A. S. = Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. B. B. R. A. S. = Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

K. A. = Kollam Aṅḡḷ, or Malayālam Era.

K. Y. = Kaliyuga Era.

Lists of Antiquities = '*Lists of Antiquities in the Madras Presidency*' by Robert Sewell, 1886.

Mys. A. A. R. = Mysore Annual Archaeological Reports.

R. S. A. Nayaks = R. Sathyanatha Aiyar's '*History of the Nayaks of Madura.*'

T. and S. I. = '*Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions.*' by Burgess and Natesa Sastri, 1886.

T. A. S. = Travancore Archaeological Survey Series.

S. I. I. = '*South Indian Inscriptions.*'

V. R. = V. Rangāchārī's '*Lists of Inscriptions, topographically arranged, in 3 vols.*'

# TALUKS AND DISTRICTS IN MYSORE.—ABBREVIATIONS

The following list shews the abbreviations used in references to represent the names of taluks and districts in the Mysore State, as used in the *Epigraphia Carnatica*. Thus, in the text, "*E. C. iv. Ch. 12*," for instance, means vol. iv. of the *Epig. Car.*, Chāmrājūgar Taluk of Mysore District, Inscription No. 42, in the south of the Mysore State :—

## ABBREVIATIONS FOR NAMES OF DISTRICTS IN MYSORE STATE

Bangalore, Ba. ; Chitaldroog, Cl. ; Coorg, Co. ; Hassan, Ha. ; Kadūr, Kd. ; Kolār, Kl. ; Mysore, My. ; Shimōga, Sh. ; Tumkūr, Tm.

Abbrevi- ation	Taluk	District	Situation in Mysore	Vol.	Abbrevi- ation	Taluk	District	Situation in Mysore	Vol.
An.	Ānekal	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX	Kl.	Kolār	Kolār	E.	X
Ag.	Arkalgūd	Hassan	S.-W.	V	Kp.	Koppa	Kadūr	W.	VI
Al.	Arlikere	Hassan	S.-W.	V	Kr.	Krishnarājpēt	Mysore	S.	IV
Bg.	Bāgēpalli	Kolār	E.	X	Kg.	Kunigal	Tumkūr	C.	XII
Bl.	Bēlūr	Hassan	S.-W.	V	Ml.	Maddur	Tumkūr	C.	XII
Ba.	Bangalore	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX	Ma.	Māgadi	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX
Bp.	Bowringpet	Kolār	E.	X	Ml.	Malavalli	Mysore	S.	III
C. B.	Chik. Ballāpur	Kolār	E.	X	Mr.	Māūr	Kolār	E.	X
Cd.	Chitaldroog	Chitaldroog	N.	XI	Md.	Mandya	Mysore	S.	III
Cg.	Coorg	Coorg	S.-W.	I	Mj.	Manjarābād	Hassan	S.-W.	V
Ch.	Chāmrājūgar	Mysore	S.	IV	Mk.	Moṣakāmuru	Chitaldroog	N.	XI
Cl.	Channagiri	Shimōga	N.-W.	VII	Mg.	Mudgere	Kadūr	W.	VI
Ck.	Chikōyakan- halli	Tumkūr	C.	XII	Mb.	Mulbāgal	Kolār	E.	X
Cl.	Challakere	Chitaldroog	N.	XI	My.	Mysore	Mysore	S.	III
Cm.	Chikmagalur	Kadūr	W.	VI	Ng.	Nāgamangala	Mysore	S.	IV
Cn.	Channarāya- patna	Hassan	S.-W.	V	Nr.	Nagar	Shimōga	N.-W.	VIII
Cp.	Channapatna	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX	Nj.	Nanjangūd	Mysore	S.	III
Ct.	Chintamani	Kolār	E.	X	Nl.	Nelamangala	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX
D. B.	Doṣ-Ballāpur	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX	Pg.	Pāvagada	Tumkūr	C.	XII
Dg.	Dāvanegere	Chitaldroog	N.	XI	Sa.	Sāgar	Shimōga	N.-W.	VIII
Dv.	Dēvachalli	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX	Sr.	Seringapatam	Mysore	S.	III
Gd.	Gōribidūr	Kolār	E.	X	Sk.	Shikārpūr	Shimōga	N.-W.	VII
Gb.	Gubbī	Tumkūr	C.	XII	Sh.	Shimoga	Shimōga	N.-W.	VII
Gn.	Gunḍalpet	Mysore	S.	IV	Sd.	Sidlaghatta	Kolār	E.	X
Ha.	Hassan	Hassan	S.-W.	V	Si.	Sira	Tumkūr	C.	XII
Hg.	Heggadeḍēvan- kōṭe	Mysore	S.	IV	Sb.	Sorab	Shimōga	N.-W.	VIII
Hr.	Hiriyūr	Chitaldroog	N.	XI	S. B.	Śrāvāṇa-Belgoḷa.	Hassan	S.-W.	II
Hk.	Hojalkere	Do.	N.	XI	Sg.	Śringēri	Kadūr	W.	VI
H. N.	Hole-Narāipūr	Hassan	S.-W.	V	Sp.	Śrinivāspūr	Kolār	E.	X
Hi.	Honnāli	Shimōga	N.-W.	VII	Tk.	Tarikere	Kadūr	W.	VI
Ht.	Hoskōṭe	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX	Tp.	Tiptur	Tumkūr	C.	XII
Hs.	Hunsūr	Mysore	S.	IV	Tl.	Tirihahalli	Shimōga	N.-W.	VIII
Jl.	Jagalūr	Chitaldroog	N.	XI	T. N.	Tirumakūḍal- Narāipūr	Mysore	S.	III
Kd.	Kadūr	Kadūr	W.	VI	Tm.	Tumkūr	Tumkūr	C.	XII
Ko.	Kānkānhalli	Bangalore	S.-E.	IX	Vd.	Vedatore	Mysore	S.	IV
					Vl.	Velandūr	Mysore	S.	IV

## NOTES

(i) Inscriptions which are undated and those which mention only the regnal year of the ruler are generally omitted in this work unless they possess some independent historical value, in which case they are gone into. Records of the former class may prove misleading in cases where the ruler named belongs to a dynasty in which there was more than one member who bore the same name. Students who wish to examine all known records of a particular prince can refer to the voluminous Index attached to vol. III of V. Rangachārya's valuable work, 'Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency' (1919), and, for years since the publication of those volumes, to the annual reports of the Epigraphical Department of the Archaeological Survey of South India.

(ii) I have chosen to use the A. D. reckoning of years in preference to that of Śaka years or those of the Kaliyuga or other systems for two reasons. One reason concerns brevity and economy of space, and saving of expense in printing. It is preferable to record a date as '3 Jan : A.D. 1552' rather than to state it as it stands in the original, viz., 'Śaka 1473 expired, Virōdhakrit, Pushyn Śukla 7.' The second reason concerns the common habit in India of using the current as well as the expired year of the era. An inscription bearing date merely 'Śaka 1525' may refer to the current year which by solar reckoning, began on March 28 A.D. 1602, or to the expired year which ended on March 27 A.D. 1604; or to the current year which by luni-solar reckoning, began on March 14 A.D. 1602 or to the expired year which ended on March 19 A.D. 1604—in the latter case the description covering a period of more than two years.

R. S.

# ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

(Owing to a slight misunderstanding of instructions, the press struck off the first ten or twelve formes leaving some few printing blemishes uncorrected, and with typographical arrangements slightly different from the rest. Hence the errata slip which has become necessary.)

## PAGE

1. Last para first line for *write* read *writes*.
5. " last line for *kraldom* read *thraldom*.
6. " f. n. 2, line 2 for, the author is read *was*.
7. " f. n. 1, line 11, for *or* read *of*.
11. " line 2 for *six years* read *one year*.
13. Under B, C. 27 last line for and *their* read *the*.
24. " last line for 650 read 660.
41. " [A. D. 807, 2nd para add at the end, S. I. 1. 111-iii 1402. Ep. Rep. 1907, p. 71.]
46. " 940, 2nd para for thirty-one year read *fourth*.
47. " C. 950 " for (E. xv, 50) read (E. I. xv, 50).
66. " line 2, for Lord Kedah read Lord of Kedah.
85. " last line for *Rajamall* read *Rajumalla*.
87. " line 2, for Mallikharjuna read *Mallikārjuna*. This misspelling occurs again and again.
91. " A. D. 1088 para 2. *Cri* read *Cu*.
92. " A. D. 1102. 1. 2. for *Vira-ganga* read *Vira-Ganga*.
94. " A. D. 1113 para 3. for *Vikram-ganga* read *Ganga*.
99. " " 1125 " 1. put bracket before 728.
100. " " 1126 " 2. line 4. omit the second *been*.
102. " " 1137 " line 3. for E read W.
103. " " 1139 para 5. line 4. omit , after Godavari.
107. f. n. line 4. for *Kann* read *Nann*.
112. under A. D. 1160 l. 4 third para from the end, for *Lachala* read *Lachhala*.
118. para 2. last word for *death* read *death*.
125. under A. D. 1192 2nd para line 4 for *Telugul* read *Telugu*.
126. para 2. line 1. for *Puthuppi* read *Puthuppi*.
131. para 3. line 2. for *Nadisa* read *Sidisa*.
134. under A. D. 1217 2nd para line 2. omit ⊙ before *Vadava*.
137. para 3. line 2. for *the soldier* read *a*.
141. under A. D. 1233 para 2. omit brackets before *which* and 594.
144. " " 1243 line 3. change ⊙ after 1919 into a ( ).
146. f. n. line 3. insert *of* before *Kutula*.
150. under A. D. 1253 last but one line for *ladia* read *India*.
159. " 1270 para 5 for R. c. viii read E. C. viii.
169. " 1273 para 5 for *Gencol* read *Genial*.
167. " 1290 para 5 last line for 1920 read 1290.
189. " 1316 last line for *Singhana* read *Sankara*.
183. " 1328 after insert a ( ).
206. " 1308 para 2. for x. mb. read x. Mb.
215. " 1414 para 3 for J. N. read i. N.
- ibid* " 1426 para 2 for iv. ch read iv. Ch.
220. f. n. last line for *see the* omit *the*.
232. f. n. line 3 for *son Sidfusa* read *son of Sidfusa*.
244. f. n. line 1 for *Harsan* read *Hassan*.
259. under A. D. 1570 para 2 put in a ( ) between 403 and 495.
279. f. n. line 1 for *Record* read *Records*.
305. under A. D. 1775 line 1, for *Beugal* read *Oudh*.





# HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

## INTRODUCTION

A few traces of palaeolithic man, consisting of chipped stone implements, have been found in Southern India; but they are not numerous, and they belong to an age whose distance from the present is so remote that to attempt to fix it is a matter of pure conjecture.

After apparently a great gap in time we come to the neolithic age, and, following it with no such gap, to the iron age. Bruce Foote, the geologist of Southern India, came to the conclusion that the people of the iron age were direct descendants of the neolithic folk. All these three are combined in the term 'pre-historic' civilizations.

In the neolithic age weapons and tools were made of the hardest procurable stones, skilfully flaked, chipped and polished. Axeheads were indented at the sides and bound to wooden shafts by withes cut from the forest. Hand-made pottery was used. Numerous remains of neolithic burials have been found in the Southern Dekhan and in the Districts of the Madras Presidency.

In the iron age weapons were constructed of that metal; swords, spears, arrow heads and useful tools have been found in great numbers. Pottery was decorative, and many fragments of figurines have been discovered representing men, women and animals. Burials were in dolmens and cromlechs, and early Tamil literature abounds in allusions to the dead having been placed in great pottery urns before interment, many of which have been found in the South. Rude stone circles marked the burial place in many instances.

The iron age gradually merged into the very early historic period. Originally, it cannot be doubted, the unit of mankind was the family. Then, as population increased, families living side by side, owing to the existence of common interests found themselves almost insensibly forced into obedience to a tribal chief whose rule met the general needs of the community. And after a lapse of time this union of families developed into a union of tribes, and this last union grew into the formation of nations; the whole process being primarily due to the disagreement of the units. Firstly family against family, then tribe against tribe, and finally nation against nation; each unit being formed for defence against other units. At the last stage the historic period begins.

'The earliest invaders or settlers about whom anything at all definite is known,' write Vincent Smith in his *Oxford History of India*, 'were the people of the *Rigveda* hymns, who called themselves Āryans, and are conveniently designated as Indo-Āryans. . . . They were akin to Iranians or Persians, who also called themselves Āryans.' But Southern India remained for a long time free of their influence, their appearance in the South being the result of peaceful penetration by missionaries or small colonies. These introduced a new religion into that country; the ancient Dravidian rites were gradually abandoned, and their place was taken by Vedic Brahmanism.



During the later period there appears to have been a marked increase in mining and trading, and the inhabitants of Southern India were now introduced to the markets of central Asia and greatly profited thereby. A large quantity of the world's stock of gold, then becoming very popular amongst the rich, came from the territories now known as the Presidency of Madras and the Nizam's Dominions.<sup>1</sup>

It is impossible to assign any definite date to the spread of Āryan influence in South India, partly because that spread, as has been stated, was gradual, but Vincent Smith has suggested about 2000 B.C. as a mean date.

The latest theory seems to be that there were two Āryan irruptions, one about 2500 B.C. and one about 1500 B.C. (Barnett, *Antiquities of India*, pp. 7, 8.)

As far back as the time of the *Purāṇas* the people of South India were known as belonging to three nations, Pāṇdyas, the Chōlas and the Kēraias. The *Rāmāyana* adds a fourth, namely, the Telugu country of the Āndhras. Their languages, and when they acquired the art of writing, their alphabets, were quite distinct. The Tamil alphabet is Semitic in character. This division of nations lasted down to comparatively modern times. But there were many sub-divisions.

With regard to the trade of these times it must be noted that early Chaldean inscriptions speak of ships of Ur, the capital city; and that from at least the fourteenth century B.C. gold, silks, spices, pearls, etc. had been passing from India to the Assyrian monarchy, carried on both by caravans on land, and by the coasting trade by sea. There was also active trade with China.

Indian products were known to the Syrians of King Solomon's Day, 1000 B.C. by their Indian names, as we know from the ancient Jewish records. On an obelisk of Shalmaneser III at Babylon are represented Indian elephants and apes.

From about the year 700 B.C. events can be treated more historically. By this time Āryanism had flooded all north India. The remains of the aboriginal tribes had either been absorbed, reduced to servitude, or driven into the hills and forests. But the South remained principally Dravidian. The ancient Vedic theology had been expounded in the *Brahmanas*, the philosophic *Upanishads* and the educational *Vedāṅgas*. The various Indian communities resulting from the fusion of Āryan and Dravidian races are known to have been very numerous. The *Mahabharata* mentions six different kingdoms as existing on the Ganges River, Hastinapura, Mattra, Panchāla, Benares, Magadha and Bengal. There was another kingdom in Gujarat, another in the Indus Valley, another in the Kalinga country. But there must have been many more in the Dekhan and Peninsula and other parts. The *Rāmāyana* names numbers of states in northern India, and fourteen kingdoms south of the Tungabhadra river. About 300 B.C. Megasthenes enumerates 118 nations as existing in India. Even after the greater number of north Indian states had been absorbed in the Empire of Magadha, King Aśoka (c. 250 B.C.) makes mention of numerous states outside his own territory and bordering thereon.

<sup>1</sup> On the subject of ancient trade and commerce between India and the West Professor V. Ball's article '*A Geologist's Contribution to the History of Ancient India*', published in the *Indian Antiquary* for 1884 (pp. 218 ff.) affords most valuable information. He believes that the Egyptians traded with India, though at present there is not much proof of this. Arabia certainly did, and so did the Phoenicians.

Judging from the known history of later years it is practically certain that all these small states lived in a condition of perpetual warfare with one another. Certainly the early literature, the *Rāmāyana*, the *Mahābhārata* and the ancient Tamil poems testify that such was the case.

About the seventh century B.C., therefore, we must assume that 'India' consisted of a large number of distinct states, constantly striving to destroy and absorb one another or struggling for existence. Foreigners, especially merchants from Persia, were no doubt settled in many of the coast towns and frontier cities. Somewhat later we have the evidence to this effect of the Greek writer Hekataios of Miletus (549-486 B.C.) who mentions places in India known to him. Trade in gold, spices, etc., was carried on by sea from the Malabar Coast, while the silk trade was confined to the Coromandel Coast. Maritime trade along the coasts had to contend with the dangers of piracy which appear to have been always prevalent.

At last, during the seventh century, sixteen of the kingdoms of northern India were, after constant fighting, swallowed up in the supremacy of Magadha, and by the year 600 B.C. or thereabouts the King of Magadha, Śiśunāga, became practically an Emperor; being in possession of great territories in the north from the Hindukūsh to the Narmadā river, and from the Indus to Gayā, where Rājagriha became his capital.

Four sovereigns in succession ruled over Magadha after the death of Śiśunāga. The fifth was Bimbisāra who came to the throne in 543 or 528 B.C.<sup>1</sup> The birth of Buddha had taken place about 563 B.C.

Bimbisāra enlarged his dominions by conquest, and became very powerful. His principal queens were a princess of the great Licchavi clan, and a daughter of the King of Kōsala. He had only been three years on the throne when he was threatened from the north-west;<sup>2</sup> for Cyrus the great King of Persia conquered Bactria, Kōbul and Gandhāra and practically all the country to the west of the Indus. Bimbisāra, however, was not actually attacked by Cyrus, but the danger became greater with the advent to the Persian throne in 522 B.C. of Darius son of Hystaspes, whose general, Skylax, sailed down the Indus to the sea, thus allowing his master to annex the Indus valley about the year 512 B.C. Bimbisāra was murdered by his own son Ajātaśatru who seized the throne of Magadha (about 500 B.C.).<sup>3</sup>

This crime roused the country against Ajātaśatru and he was compelled to fight the Licchavi and Kōsala clans. He defeated them, annexed Vaisālī, the Licchavi capital, and constructed a frontier fortress at Pātaliputra (Patna) on the bank of the Ganges.

In 483 B.C., according to general present estimate, the Buddha died and attained *nirvāṇa*. The occasion of his death was also the occasion, according to the Singhalese *Mahāvamsa* for the arrival in Ceylon of Vijaya, a prince exiled from Bengal, who became the first recognized king of the island, reigning thirty-eight years. He is said to have landed in Ceylon on the day of Buddha's death. The chronicle states that he sent an embassy to the Pāṇḍya king of the Tamil country.

<sup>1</sup> For these early dates I rely principally on the publications of Dr. L. D. Barnett, *Antiquities of India* (1913), and the *Cambridge History of India* (1922). The late historian Vincent Smith, in his *Oxford History of India* (1910) makes the dates about forty years earlier in each case. All however agree that the Maurya Chandragupta seized the throne in 322 or 321 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> The underlying assumption that Bimbisāra's authority extended to the N.-W. Frontier has no evidence to support it. Such evidence as is available is of a contrary tendency and would make Bimbisāra ruler of an extended Magadha and no more.—*Editor*.

<sup>3</sup> Such is the story as told in Buddhist literature. But Vincent Smith disbelieves the accusation made against Ajātaśatru (*Oxford History of India*, pp. 47, 48).

In Persia at this time the reigning king was Xerxes, who succeeded Darius Hystaspes in 486 B.C. In his war against the Greeks he made use of a body of Indian bowmen. This was in 479. A little later Darius Codomanus of Persia had in his army fifteen war-elephants from India.

Ajitasatru of Magadha died about 475 B.C. and was succeeded by Darśaka and the latter by Udayin (*circa* 450 to 417 B.C.). Udayin, also called Udasin or Udaya, founded the city of Kusumapura close to the fortress of Pataliputra. In 417 B.C. or thereabouts Nandivardhana came to the throne, and after him Mahanandin, the last of the dynasty.

About 371 B.C. this last king's illegitimate son Mahapadma Nanda usurped the throne of Magadha, and established a short dynasty that reigned for half a century. During their supremacy the country was greatly disturbed by internal dissension and by the epoch-making invasion of Alexander of Macedon and his armies of Greeks.

Alexander had by the year 331 B.C. conquered the King of Persia and destroyed his dynasty, and had seized Egypt and founded the city of Alexandria. In 330 he was in Persia and in the next year made preparations for the conquest of Northern India. In 327 he advanced through the passes of the Hindukush, subduing the frontier tribes, and in 326 arrived at the Indus river. Crossing the river he was joined by a local ruler Ambhi, King of Taxila, who was at feud with his neighbouring chiefs, with a force of 5,000 men, and the allies then marched to the Hydaspes or Jhelum river, where he was resolutely opposed by king 'Poros' or Puru on the eastern bank. Alexander made a *détour*, effected a crossing and attacked his opponent. The battle is known to European historians as the battle of the Hydaspes. Alexander won a great victory, slaughtered 12,000 men and captured or destroyed 200 elephants. Puru was wounded and submitted to the invader, who treated him with kindness and consideration. Alexander proceeded on his eastward march till he reached the Bias river, or Hyphasis, beyond which his soldiers refused to venture. Faced with open mutiny Alexander was compelled to retreat, and did so, leaving Puru, now his friend, as sovereign over twelve distinct nations that occupied the territory between the Jhelum and Bias rivers. In October 326 B.C. he sailed down the Jhelum, guarded on the banks by his army of 120,000 men. Great slaughter followed when any opposition was met with, and the journey to the sea lasted for ten months. In October 325 B.C. he started from the neighbourhood of Karachi and marched back to Persia, suffering terrible hardships on the way. Eventually he arrived at Susa, with a mere remnant of his troops, in May 324 B.C.

Alexander died in Babylon in June 323 B.C.

Before passing on, one or two notes may be found useful. About the year 444 B.C., as we learn from the *Mahavamsa* the King of Ceylon was called Pandu Vāsudeva; and in 377 Pānduka-Abhaya, was king. Both these rulers were probably connected with the royal family of Pāṇdyas of Madura.

About 420 B.C. was the date of the Greek writer Herodotus. Ktesias lived about 400 B.C.

After Alexander's expedition Europe learned much more about India than had ever been previously known, and the Indians of the north were brought into more intimate relations with the peoples of the west. A great increase of trade took place, welcome to both sides, and fostered by protection of caravans travelling by land and by the establishment of Alexandria as a mart for commercial activity. This led to the settlement in Indian cities of Greek merchants and the presence there of foreign travellers. Greek philosophy, religion and science were studied in India and the Buddhist and Jaina philosophies were discussed in Athens.

For a time however these amenities were checked by the coming to great power of Chandragupta, the Maurya king, who overthrew the Nanda dynasty of Magadha and usurped the throne in 322 or 321 B.C. His first endeavour was to drive out the Macedonian garrisons left behind by Alexander, whose generals he succeeded in defeating. Then he seized the throne of Magadha and became the practical Emperor of the whole of northern India.

In 305 B.C. Chandragupta was attacked by Seleukos Nikator, who then ruled over Western Asia, but the attack failed and peace was made, Chandragupta receiving large cessions of districts west of the Indus, and giving 500 elephants in exchange.

In 302 B.C. Seleukos sent Megasthenes as ambassador to the Court of Chandragupta. Megasthenes has left behind him a most valuable record, the *Indika*, in which he describes all that he saw and heard while at Pataliputra and on his journeys. Chandragupta's capital was a great walled city and Megasthenes said the walls were furnished with 570 towers and 64 gates.

If the *Kautilya Arthashastra*, as we have it, was really, as alleged, the work of Chandragupta's Brahman Minister Chanakya, *alias* Kautilya *alias* Vishnugupta, we should learn a great deal from it concerning the condition in his day of the mass of the king's subjects, and of the mode of government of the country; but there seems to be some doubt as to its genuineness, and an opinion has been growing up that it may be, in part at least, a composition of later years.<sup>1</sup> This being so I refrain from quoting from it passages which, if genuinely the production of a minister of the crown, would prove that the people of the time must have led most miserable lives owing to State persecution.<sup>2</sup> The late Dr. Vincent Smith's remarks in his *Oxford History of India*, p. 92, are very much to the point if the *Śāstra* was actually written by Kautilya, as the author believed. 'The dark spots on the picture', he writes, 'are the appalling wickedness of the statecraft taught in the *Arthashastra* and the hateful espionage which tainted the whole administration'. The work has been translated by R. Shamasastri in the *Indian Antiquary* for 1905 (pp. 5, 47, 110), and I would especially call attention to the section in Book V, *The Conduct of Government Officers*, sub-section 'Replenishment of the Treasury.'

Apart from the statements made in the *Arthashastra* we gather some notion as to the sort of lives led by the people under the rule of Chandragupta and his successors from independent sources. Justin, a Roman writer (*Epitoma Pompei Trogi*, 15, 4,) dealing with the period when Chandragupta was reigning triumphantly after his campaign against Seleukos, says that the Hindu monarch after his victory 'had forfeited by his tyranny all title to the name of liberator, for, having ascended the throne, he oppressed with servitude the very people whom he had emancipated from foreign bondage.' Three centuries later Strabo (xv. 1, 40) asserts that Chandragupta forced all farmers,

<sup>1</sup> See *J.A.*, vol. liv for September 1925, p. 171, and the opinions of scholars referred to therein.

<sup>2</sup> In regard to this opinion of the late Mr. Sewall, attention may be invited to the chapters on the *Arthashastra* in the late Mr. F. J. Monahan's work, *The Early History of Bengal*. The author is one who had made a special study of the work in comparison with the other sources, and the following sentences are taken from a summary at the end of the chapters, in which a detailed examination of the work had been undertaken by him:—

'The picture which the work presents is that of a paternal government, tempered by respect for religion and custom, and, probably, limited also by the power and privileges of guilds and corporations. Though the government was not democratic, it is likely that the life of the guilds and various other associations may have afforded occasion for such democratic processes as elections, debates, and decisions by majority vote.'

'On the whole, it may be claimed for the *Arthashastra* that its general spirit is enlightened and humane, and though in some places it advocates methods and expedients flagrantly repugnant to our ideas of public morality, the general objects held in view are the maintenance of law and order, the punishment of the wicked, and the protection of the peaceable citizen' (pp. 137, 138).—*Editor*.



great and small, to hand over to the Government Treasury three-quarters of the produce of the land, keeping only one-quarter for the maintenance of themselves and their families; and that Chandragupta assumed, as a general principle that he was the absolute owner of the soil of all the lands that came under his rule.

That the subjects of the Maurya Kings were liable to torture for non-payment of Government demands is proved by the words of King Aśoka, who, after his conversion to Buddhism, recorded in his Kalinga edicts his regret that individuals had been subjected to undeserved imprisonment and torture.

About the year 296 B.C. Chandragupta, warned by the Jain teacher Bhadrabāhu of the near approach of a terrible famine which it was prophesied would last twelve years, is said to have abdicated, devoted himself to an ascetic life and journeyed with Bhadrabāhu to Śrāvana-Belgola in Mysore, where shortly afterwards the latter died. Chandragupta survived him for twelve years and then, after the custom of the Jains, starved himself to death. His followers in large numbers are said to have travelled southwards to Punnāḍ.

He was succeeded about 296 B.C. by his son Bindusāra, surnamed Amitra-khata, known to the Greeks as Amitrochates, who was on friendly terms with Antiochus Soter of Western Asia. He is believed to have enlarged his dominions towards the South and, at any rate, to have ruled North Mysore. Deimachos was the ambassador of Antiochus at the Court of Bindusāra.

On the latter's death, at a date variously estimated as 273 or 268 B.C., (I accept the latter) there followed a period of confusion, for a struggle ensued between Bindusāra's sons for the monarchy. It ended in a decisive triumph for Aśoka, a younger son; who, it has been stated was guilty of terrible atrocities before he finally crushed his elder brother.

Aśoka was not actually crowned till 264 B.C., four years after his father's death.

Eight years after his coronation, viz. in 256 B.C. Aśoka made war on the King of Kalinga. It was conducted in savage fashion. Later on in life the king, in his edicts, admits that he was responsible for the deaths of 100,000 of his enemy's people, and the carrying away into captivity of 150,000 more, while a still greater number died of want and starvation. These horrors made a deep impression on Aśoka's mind. Two years later he became a convert to Buddhism and governed for the rest of his life with kindness and moderation. His rock-cut edicts amply testify to his love of justice and mercy, and to his desire that all his subjects should act up to those principles. That being so it may be assumed that to the best of his ability he abolished such parts of former codes as encouraged cruel treatment of the people. In his Kalinga edicts he specially laments that some of his officials had inflicted unjust imprisonment and torture on individuals.

Aśoka's territories comprised all northern India, and the Kalinga country, Dekhan, and part at least of the South as far as the North of Mysore. He had friendly relations with neighbouring states, and even with others so far away as Syria, Egypt, Macedonia, Cyrene, Epirus and Corinth. He recognized as sovereigns in their own lands the Āndhra Kings of the Telugu country, the Chōla and Pāṇḍya rulers of the Tamils, the King of the Kērala coast, and the King of Ceylon. A number of other nationalities are mentioned in the edicts and placed in the same class as the Āndhras. He sent members of his family to spread Buddhism in Ceylon.

As regards the southern limit of Aśoka's territories we must be guided by the commencement of the Jatinga-Rāmēśvara, Brahmagiri and Siddhāpura Edicts, all of which are engraved on rocks near the village of Siddhāpura in the Chitaldrug district of northern Mysore. From these

we learn,' writes Dr. Hultzsch in his new and comprehensive work on the Edicts of Aśoka (*Introd.*, p. xxxviii), 'that the head-quarters of Aśoka's southernmost province was a place of the name Suvarṇagiri, and that his representative there, just as at Ujjayini, was a royal prince (*Aryaputra*).<sup>1</sup> Brahmagiri and Siddāpura belonged to a district called Isila, which was subordinate to the Viceroy at Suvarṇagiri. Dr. Hultzsch suggests that Suvarṇagiri may have been the same as the modern Kanakagiri in the Nizām's State, south of Maski.<sup>2</sup>

Aśoka died about 226 B.C.,<sup>3</sup> and after him the Maurya Empire gradually broke up. The Eastern Provinces were ruled by his grandson Daśaratha, and the Western by another grandson Samprati, but very little is known about them. The last known Maurya King Brihadratha was assassinated by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra about 184 B.C., who established a new and short-lived dynasty, that of the Sungas. From 184 B.C., therefore, though we hear of Maurya princes for several centuries more as ruling fragments of the country, especially in the South, the Maurya Empire ceased to exist. As an instance of these small principalities it may be noted that as late as the seventh century A.D. one of them in the Konkan, ruled by Maurya chiefs, was subdued by the Chālukya sovereign Pulakēśin II.

About the time when Aśoka's power was strongest two important provinces, Baktria and Parthia, broke away from the Seleukid sovereignty, and became independent. The former was ruled by Greek kings, who were formally recognized by the King of Syria, Antiochos, about 208 B.C. After this the Greeks settled down firmly in Baktria, and largely influenced the history of the north-west of India and beyond the frontier. That history, however, belonging to the north, I pass it by. But before doing so I append a note which serves to shew the intercourse which existed about this period between India, Western Asia and Europe.

After the Greek Kings of Baktria had firmly established themselves in independence the Indians adopted many words from their western neighbours. A large number of terms used in astronomy, astrology and coinage in India are derived from the Greek. The art of the time shews strong Greek influence especially in Gandhāra and the north-west.

In the wars between Rome and Carthage which took place at this time Indian elephants trained to war were used by the Carthaginians. About 170 B.C. the Persian army included 120 elephants, as we learn from the Jewish chronicle of the time (*1 Maccabees*, viii. 6). In 163 B.C. there were thirty-two war elephants carrying Indian drivers (*mahouts*) and howdahs in the army of

<sup>1</sup> The discovery of the Aśoka Edicts at Maski, otherwise Māsangī and even Piriya Māsangī, Kan. for bigger Māsangī, raises the possibility that Aśoka had a viceroyalty corresponding to the land of Kuntala, the Southern Mahratta country, so called. Maski is in a gold producing district and the edicts were actually discovered in prospecting for gold. The probability of a viceroyalty in this region becomes the more since the Tamils, in their classical literature, locate the northern (Vajuga) frontier (Vajugar-Munai) somewhere about this region. The existence of a place called Kanakagiri, about twenty miles across Hampi, the site of the old Vijayanagar, makes it probably enough the seat of the viceroyalty; the more so, as some of the Aśoka Edicts were found further south in Mysore, and more recently to the eastwards at Gooty. The Mysore edicts happen to be addressed to the Governor of a division named Isila. Isila seems to be the Prakrit equivalent of Rīṣyaka, and in the region of Hampi there is a Rīṣyamukha Pārṇata, and the division might well have gone by that name. Isila being almost the exact equivalent in Prakrit, or Pāli, or the Sanskrit Rīṣyaka. In later epigraphs, almost in the same region, some chieftains claim to have belonged to Vāli Vāṇḍa, which seems to indicate that the tradition that Hampi was the kingdom of Kishkinda was kept alive in the tenth and eleventh centuries A.D. (*Ep. Ind.* xiii, 186-87). So the location of Svargagiri either at Kanakagiri or somewhere near seems quite probable. — *Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> This is Dr. Barnett's date. Vincent Smith placed the event in 232 B.C. and the *Cambridge History of India* in 237 or 236 B.C.

Antiochos Eupator of Syria (*I Maccabees*, vi. 30-37). On a frieze in a tomb in Marissa in Palestine believed to date from about 100 B.C., painted in fresco on the wall is a figure of a fully caparizoned elephant certainly Indian. A fresco at Pompeii, lately discovered by Professor Spinazzola represents the Goddess Venus in a chariot drawn by four elephants.

To return to the history proper—it has been shewn that Aśoka's Empire broke up after his death; and amongst other ruling dynasties that then come to the front were the Chētas of Kalinga, with whom South India had little to do, and the Āndhras of the Telugu country to their South. The Āndhras were Buddhists. They are known to have ruled from at least 250 B.C., but they came to great power about the year 220, and remained in a dominant position till the third century A.D.

The position of the new Sunga King Pushyamitra was very precarious. There began in his time a great tribal movement in Mongolia and Turkestan. One of these tribes, the Śakas, driven out of their own country north of the Jaxartes, or Syr Daryā river, by the incursions of hordes from Western China known as the Yueh-chi, were forced over the mountain borderland southwards and began to settle in India in large and increasing numbers. About 170 B.C. war broke out between Pushyamitra and the Āndhra king Yājña Śrī Śātakarṣi in which the former's son Agnimitra was victorious.<sup>1</sup> At that time the Āndhra monarch was ruling over a large extent of country including Berar, part of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, as well as over his own Telugu tracts; which fact accounts for the Kālinga Khāravela's inscription of about 159 B.C. calling the Āndhra ruler 'Lord of the West.' Pushyamitra also had to contend with the Hellenistic king of Baktria, Menander, about 155 B.C., who was victorious in several campaigns and eventually forced his way into parts of Oudh and Rajputana. About 153 B.C. Khāravela, who has just been mentioned allied himself with the Āndhra king Pūrṇotsanga and attacked the Sunga king. Khāravela stormed Rājagriha, penetrated into Magadha, and compelled Pushyamitra to make peace.

It is interesting to note, as regards the great antiquity of the city of Kānchi (Conjeveram), that Patanjali notices its existence as early as 150 B.C.

Pushyamitra's successor, his son Agnimitra, when he came to the throne in 148 B.C. was heavily burdened with political difficulties; and as these increased in later years, partly owing to the numerous incursions of hordes of Śakas and Pahlavas into his country, the supremacy of Magadha rapidly declined, and finally disappeared. The invaders triumphed and themselves became rulers of northern India from about 50 B.C. or later.

About 27 B.C. the last king of the Kāṇva dynasty, which had succeeded that of the Sungas, was killed by an Āndhra king whose name is not known; and from that time forward till about A.D. 300 Northern and Western India were practically under the foreign rule of the Śakas, firstly that of the Kushan dynasty, and from about A.D. 100 that of the Satraps or Kshatrapas.

With the decay of the kingdom of Magadha the Āndhras had been growing in strength. Their coins have been found in many places, on the West as far as Nasik; and an inscription bearing the name of the family proves that in Eastern Mālwa, Āndhra rule had succeeded that of the Sungas about 50 B.C. In later years they made Vengi near the Godavari river their capital. Their kings bear the family name Śātakarṣi or Śātavāhana. They were enthusiastic followers of the religion

<sup>1</sup> Opinions differ as to the real result of the war. [Sewall is apparently mixing up two separate persons. Dr. Barnett gives under this date reference to the war between Agnimitra and Yājña Śrī, King of Vidarbha and Āndhra. This king was ruling over Vidarbha according to the drama *Majavikāgnimitra*. The Āndhra King later on was Pūrṇotsanga as Sewall says. There is no Āndhra King Yājña Śrī Śātakarṣi about this time in any of the Āndhra lists.—Editor.]



of Buddha, and erected, in the neighbourhood of the Krishna river a number of great *stupas* built to enshrine the relics of their honoured teacher. The most elaborate of these was the well-known *stūpa* at Amarāvati, a huge dome encrusted with sculptured marbles, and having round it marble rails and gateways. The art of this period shews certain traces of Greek and Persian influence.

By the beginning of the Christian era the great Republic of Rome had given way to a still greater empire, and we learn from the writings of Strabo (A.D. 20) and Pliny (A.D. 77) that there existed in Rome an inordinate love of importation of luxuries from the East. Trade with India, therefore, enormously increased and there is reason to suppose that numbers of Roman merchants made their centres of trade, if not their homes, in such places as Madura and in the sea-port towns of the west coast, sending Indian products to Rome and receiving in return Roman goods. Large numbers of Roman coins have been found in South India. The Peutingerian Tables place a temple of Augustus, the Roman Emperor, on the Malabar coast. Strabo mentions an embassy which the Pāndya king of Madura sent to Augustus Caesar, probably in 22 B.C. Pliny recommends to the Romans a geographical study of the route to India, which he says is a very important subject because 'in no year does India drain our Empire of less than 550 millions of sesterces, giving back her own wares in exchange.' He mentions the Kalinga, Āndhra and Pāndya kings. (*History Natural* xii. 18, 41; vi. Caps 22, 24, 25; *Bosch and Riley's translation*). He mentions an embassy which was sent to Claudius Caesar in Rome in A.D. 41, following on the adventure of a certain freedman, Annius Placanus, who farmed the Red Sea customs, and who in a gale was carried to Ceylon where he was treated kindly and brought to the notice of the king. He tells us of the port of Muziris in Malabar (Muyirikōḍa); of the Kēralaputra, king of that country; of the Chēras; of how the seas were infested by pirates; of Cochin; of the Pāndya king and his capital Madura. He describes the Indian banyan-tree and the many products of the country.

The author of the *Periplus* (A.D. 80) and the geographer Ptolemy (A.D. 130) mention the articles of trade brought from India, and especially from South-India in their days: beryls, spices, muslins, precious stones, cottons, etc. They tell us of the Godavari and Bhima rivers; of Masulipatam (*Masolia, Mesolus*); of Gūdūr near Masulipatam and Kanchikacharla on the Krishna river (*Koddura, Kontakosyala Emporium*); of the port of Korkai (*Kolchoi*); of the Vindhya mountain range (*Vindhya*); of Travancore, known by its ancient name Purali (*Para/ia*); of Karuvūr on the Kāvēri river; of the beryl mines at Paḍiyūr in the Chēra kingdom, which were called by the name of the old tract in which they were situated, viz., the Padīnāḍu (*Pounnafa*); of Pālūr in Ganjam (Pālūra); and of many other places.

In A.D. 71 the city of Jerusalem was sacked by the Romans, and a number of Jewish refugees are said to have fled to the Malabar coast. There is no definite proof of the fact, though it is certain that a Jewish colony existed there from a very ancient date.

An Indian embassy was received by the Emperor Trajan in Rome in A.D. 107; another by Antoninus Pius in A.D. 138; in A.D. 336, another was sent to Constantine; and in A.D. 361 an embassy from Ceylon was sent to the Emperor Julian.

There being no known inscription in Southern India earlier than 250 B.C. or thereabouts of the reign of Aśōka, the lists which follow begin from that date, with appended historical notes where requisite.

## LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS IN SOUTHERN INDIA, WITH HISTORICAL NOTES

*Remarks enclosed in square brackets [ ] are historical notes, additional to the  
Text which deals with the contents of inscriptions.*

**B.C. 250-237.** [This is roughly the period of the inscriptions of Aśoka, the Maurya king of Magadha. They have been found engraved on rocks, in caves, and on pillars, in several places in India. Those that exist in the south are at Jaugada, 18 miles north of Ganjam, at Maski in Raichur District of the Nizam's Dominions, and in the neighbourhood of Siddhāpura in the Chitaldrug District of Mysore.<sup>1</sup> Aśoka's edicts were promulgated, and engraved on rocks and pillars after his complete conversion to the gentle teachings of Buddha in order that the principles therein inculcated might be instilled into the minds of generations yet to come. He revolted from the horrors of war and from the abominable system of government hitherto adopted and he fully recognized the duty of a sovereign to his people. Want of space prevents any insertion here of long extracts from his edicts, but a few may be given. In Rock Edict XIII he mentions the slaughter and captivity of the people of Kalinga caused by his war with that country and states that now this was 'a matter of profound sorrow and regret to his sacred majesty . . . if now a thousandth part were to suffer the same fate it would be a matter of regret to [him].' . . . 'Even upon the forest folk in his dominions his majesty looks kindly.' . . . 'He desires that all persons should have security, and peace of mind.' . . . 'He exhorts his successors to take pleasure in patience and gentleness. He asserts, as a principle of good government by a sovereign that "all men are my children." He declares himself "ready to do the people's business in all places", the welfare of all folk is what I must work for' and so on.

The Jaugada Edict is addressed to his subordinate officials in that region. Here again he declares that every man in the country [conquered by him] is his child, and he wishes them all to enjoy prosperity and happiness. Hence he enjoins on his officers to act justly, to see that the king's orders in the matter of the welfare of his subjects are obeyed, to release any man who has been unjustly imprisoned or tortured, and generally to work hard in the interests of the population over whom they are placed.

In the Siddhāpura Edicts the king states that more than two and a half years had elapsed since he became a lay-hearer of the Buddhist preachers, and more than six years since he entered the community of ascetics. He commands all men to obey their parents, to respect all living creatures, to be truthful, to follow the teachings of Buddha, to honour their teachers, and to give every man his due.

<sup>1</sup> Early this year (1929) a complete set of edicts of Aśoka has come to light at or near Gooty in the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency. The Archaeological Department is at work on this new find.—*Editor*.

The Maski inscription is specially important in that it specifies the king's personal name Aśoka, while the rest only give him his royal titles.

Aśoka recognized as independent sovereigns in his day the Chōla, Pāṇḍya, Chēra and Āndhra Kings in Southern India.

(For further information see the Introduction above.)

[About this time the Āndhras of the Telugu country began to acquire power, consequent on Aśoka's conquest of their northern neighbours, the kings of Kalinga.]

**B.C. 220.** [From about this date the Āndhras became dominant on the East Coast, and over large tracts in the interior.]

**B.C. 200.** [Foundation about this time of the Buddhist stupa or tope at Amarāvati on the site of the ancient city of Dharaṇīkōṭa on the Krishna river—renowned for the extreme beauty of its marble sculptures.]

**B.C. 180.** [Northern India began to suffer seriously from the settlement in their midst of Śaka tribes, driven over the frontier down into India from the north by Mongolian hordes. The Mauryan Empire came to an end in a.c. 184, and Pushyamitra established the Sunga dynasty which with difficulty held its own for about a hundred years.]

**B.C. 179.** [Accession of the Āndhra King Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇi.<sup>1</sup> He is said to have been defeated by Prince Agnimitra, son of Pushyamitra of the Sunga dynasty of Magadha about a.c. 170, but Dr. Barnett holds that the Śātakarṇi got the best of it in the end.]

**B.C. 163.** [The King of Kalinga, Khāravela, about this time in alliance with the Āndhra King, Pūrṇotsānga reduced the 'Rāshtrakas and Bhōjakas,' and stormed the city of Rājagriha, whose king fled.]

**B.C. 155.** [The Greko-Baktrian Menander invaded northern India and after 25 years of fighting, in which he forced his way temporarily into parts of Oudh, Rajputana and Kathiāwār, eventually retired.]

**B.C. 153.** [Khāravela compelled the Sunga King Pushyamitra to make peace.]

**B.C. 150.** [The effect of the Śaka inroads into northern India became more and more serious from now onwards. But it is believed that in general theirs was a peaceful penetration and that they mingled amicably with the people, gradually acquiring power over them.]

<sup>1</sup> This entry of the late Mr. Sewall, under 179 B.C., makes his position clear as to the authority upon which he makes the note. This is probably from Professor Barnett's *Indian Antiquities*, page 41 (entries under 170 and 153 B.C.) where the name is set down correctly as Yajñaśrī. But he is made an Āndhra and a Śātakarṇi, on what authority is not clearly stated. Kālidāsa's drama, *Māṇikya-Agnimitra* is the authority for the data regarding Agnimitra's war against the Vidarbha king Yajñaśrī. Between him and a paternal first cousin of his, there was a war of succession. Agnimitra espoused the cause of the latter though he was the son of a younger brother, and ultimately made the country of Vidarbha into two states divided by the river Varada. The northern of these two parts, and therefore, that on the immediate neighbourhood, was given over to Yajñaśrī, and over the southern part he placed Mādhavaśena, his own brother-in-law, as against the *pradīpamitra*, a neighbour, whose interests naturally clashed with those of his own. The drama always uses the term 'Vidarbha' for the state and 'Valdarbha' for the king, and leaves us in little doubt as to what is actually meant. This is made much more clear by the people being spoken of as *Kvathakaisīdhas*, the people who inhabited Nerar, even according to the sixth book of the *Raghuvamśa*, where the *śaṅkara* of Indumatī is described in detail. The state of Vidarbha thus indicated is a comparatively narrow one and can hardly be regarded as synonymous with that of either the Āndhras or of a Śātakarṇi at any time of the history of that dynasty. Vidarbha is to be regarded as a distinct geographico-political entity. Whether the dynasty that ruled over the territory was Āndhra or no by blood relationship, it was distinctly Valdarbha in point of political character. It would be too much to argue, in the circumstances, that the Vidarbha rulers figuring in these transactions were in any sense Āndhras and for the name actually given, there is no warrant whatsoever in the Paurāṇic lists of the Āndhras anywhere.—Editor.

**B.C. 145.** [A Chola Tamil, by name Elāra, succeeded in making himself King of Ceylon, though he was not a Buddhist. He ruled for 14 years when he was killed by a Singhalese prince, Dutthagāmaṇi. *Mahāvamsa*, ch. xxi.]

**B.C. 101.** [Dutthagāmaṇi became King of Ceylon, and reigned for 24 years. During his reign there was much fighting between Singhalese and Tamils.]

**B.C. 100.** [Approximate date of the arrival in North India of the Kushan tribe of the Yueh-chi, who were driven over the border. They gained great power in Bactria, and after a time their King, Kadphises I conquered Hermaios, the last Greek king of Bactria and made himself sovereign over that country, as also of Gandhāra; the date of Kadphises is placed by Vincent Smith as late as A.D. 40.]

**B.C. 72.** [The Sunga dynasty of Magadha came to an end, King Dēvabhāmi being murdered by his minister the Brahman Vāsudēva, who seized the throne and founded the short lived Kāyva dynasty.]

**B.C. 58.** [This date has been accepted by some authorities as marking the beginning of the reign of the Kushan King Kanishka; but there has been much controversy on the point. Vincent Smith makes his accession as late as A.D. 120. At any rate the year 58 B.C. is remarkable as that of the establishment of the 'Vikrama' era in chronology. Kanishka's kingdom in the end included the north-west of India as far east as Benares, and the country southwards to Sindh. His capital was Peshawar.]

**B.C. 43.** [The King of Ceylon Vattagāmaṇi Abhaya was attacked in the fifth month of his reign by an army of Pāṇḍya Tamils, and was defeated. For fourteen years Ceylon was ruled over by five Tamils in succession who usurped the throne. The last of them was killed in 29 B.C. when Vattagāmaṇi-Abhaya regained the throne.]

**B.C. 27.** [One of the Āndhra kings, either (12) Kuntala, (13) Śata Śatakarṇi, or (14) Pulumayi I, slew Suśarman the last king of the northern Kāyva dynasty. After this the Śaka rulers gained the upper hand and their Kushan dynasty governed the country till about A.D. 125.]

**B.C. 22.** [A Pāṇḍya king sent an embassy to Augustus Caesar in Rome. He received it at Samos.] (*Strabo*, xv, 2, 4).

**A.D. 1.** [The following was the political condition of Southern India at this time. The Ganjam and Vizagapatam country was probably governed by the King of Kalinga. The Āndhra king ruled the Godavari and Krishna tracts, with parts of Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool. North of what is now the Madras Presidency they had greatly extended their power so as to govern the whole of the Dekhan and even far to the north of it. The Chōla king held the territories lying between Pulikat and Rāmnād on the eastern side of the peninsula, with capital at Puhār on the Kāvēri river (Kāंची or Conjeveram was a Viceroyalty). The Pāṇḍyas held Madura, Tinnevely, Travancore, part of Coimbatore, Cochin and the Palni Hills. The Chēras ruled the country to the north and west of the Pāṇḍya dominions.

The country between the mouths of the Krishna and the Pālār river was the 'Tondai-maṇḍalam.' (See Prof. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's 'South Indian Culture', p. 63.)]

**A.D. 20.** [For a note as to the flourishing condition of trade between South India and Rome at this time see *Introduction* above.]

**A.D. 47.** [This trade received an impetus by the discovery made by Hippalos of the regularity of the north-east and south-west monsoons in the Indian Ocean; but it declined after



the death of Nero at Rome as his successors discountenanced the love of luxury prevalent in his day.

The Indo-Parthian king Gondophares was now reigning in the Panjab and Sindh.

A.D. 70-80. (Approximately). [The author of the '*Periplus*' mentions the Kēraḷa and Paṇḍya kings and another called 'Saraganes', which probably stands for Satakarṇi, the family name of the Āndhra king.]

Pliny tells us that the Āndhra king was stronger than the King of Kalinga. The former had an army of 100,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 1,000 elephants. Both he and Arrian write about the Pāṇḍyas and their capital city Madura. (*For further remarks on the Periplus see the Introduction.*)

A.D. 78. [Epoch of the Śāka era in India, which Fleet believed to be the year of accession of the Śāka king Nahapāna, one of the western Kshatrapas, ruling about Nasik.]

A.D. 99, 107. [Indian embassies were sent to Rome in these years, the earlier by Wima Kadphises of the Kushan dynasty in the north.]

A.D. 113. [Approximate date for the accession of the Āndhra king Vīlīvāyakura II, or Gautamiputra Śātakarṇi. He is believed to have resided at Dhānyakataka (Amarāvati), while the heir-apparent ruled the Western territories from Paithān. Dr. Barnett's date for this is A.D. 106.]

A.D. 124-25. [Vīlīvāyakura II sought to crush the rule of the Śāka Satrap Nahapāna and made war on him. He was very successful and wrested from the foreigners the territories of Gujārāt, Mālwa, Kūthiāwūr, parts of Central India, Berar, Nasik, Poona and the Northern Konkan. Nahapāna seems to have met his death in the war. He was succeeded by his co-regent Chāshthana, son of Ghsamōtika, who recovered most of the territories north of the Narbada and established a Śāka dynasty which lasted for about 250 years. He made Ujjain his capital. He was known to Ptolemy as 'Tiasthenes'.]

A.D. 138. [Approximate date for the accession of the Āndhra king Pulumāyi II, Vāśishthiputra, who married a daughter of the Śāka Satrap Rudradāman I, grandson of Chashthana.]

A.D. 145. [Rudradāman made war on his son-in-law, Pulumāyi II the Āndhra king, and inflicted on him a severe defeat. The Āndhras lost all the territory that had remained to them in the west after Chashthana's victory, retaining, beyond their own territory proper, only Nasik and Poona. This loss was a severe blow to them and the family never recovered from it. Nasik and Poona were after this governed by an off-shoot of the Āndhra royal family, the members of which were known as the Chūta-Śātakarṇi's. They were eventually crushed by the Kadambas about A.D. 350.]

A.D. 145-46. Inscription at Jangli-guṇḍu, Adoni Taluk, Bellary, of the Āndhra 'king of the Śatāvāhana family', Pulumāyi II, in his eighth regnal year. He is the 'Siro Polemaios' of Ptolemy. (*Ep. Ind. xiv, 158*). The record proves Āndhra rule in that tract and at that time.

A.D. 150. Approximate date for the accession of the Chōḷa king Karikāla Chōḷa. The earliest Chōḷa king known by name was Perunarkilī I. He had a son Ilanjēṭ-Šenni,<sup>1</sup> who was father of Karikāla. The grand-father and grand-son together fought against the Chera king, Kuḷakkō-Neḷumśēral-Ādan I with the result that both Perunarkilī and Ādan I lost their lives in the same battle, and the Chōḷa throne fell to Karikāla Chōḷa, his father having probably died earlier. His capital was Puhār, or Pugar or Kāvēripattanam on the bank of the Kāvēri river.

<sup>1</sup> The prefix Ilam (= 'young') seems to imply that Karikāla's father did not come to the throne.

He was a very powerful monarch. He is said to have made an expedition to the north. He is also said to have dammed the Kāvēri and constructed irrigation channels—a great work of which we find an echo in the Singhalese *Rāṭavaliya*, which says that, in the reign in Ceylon of Vankanāsika Tissa, father of Gajabāhu I, 12,000 Singhalese had been carried off to the mainland by the Chōla King—possibly as labourers. It states that prince Gajabāhu, accompanied by only one man, who however was a giant went to the Chōla king and by threats induced him to send these men back to the island. At the same time Gajabāhu carried back to Ceylon a number of treasures including the begging-bowl of Buddha which had been carried off from the island 200 years earlier in the time of Vattagāminī Abhaya.

The wealth of Karikāla Chola is described in the old Tamil poems as fabulous. The old Tamil poems relate of him that he gave 160,000 gold pieces to the author of the *Pattinappalai*. (*S.I.I. ii. 375 : Ep. Ind. xv. 46.*) His daughter married the Chēra King Perum-Sēral-Ādan II.

Arrian, the Greek geographer flourished about this time. About this time also, the Pāṇḍya King Neḍunjelian Pāṇḍya I came to the throne in Madura. He was contemporary with Karikāla Chōla and the Chēra King Ādan II. He is said to have defeated an 'Āryan' army in the Dekhan. He is also called 'Ugra Pāṇḍya' or 'Ugra Peruvajudi.' His capital was Korkhai on the Tāmraparṇi river, but it was afterwards removed to Madura. The Vēlvikuḍi grant of about A.D. 770 says that after the reign of Neḍunjelian I (*cir. A.D. 190*) the Pāṇḍya country was occupied by the Kaḷabhras who, V. Venkayya thought, might be the Karmāṭas.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 173. [Probable date of accession of Gajabāhu I, King of Ceylon, determined by its distance in time from the date of Buddha's death which is taken, as in modern computation to have occurred in 483 B.C. It is important to fix this date because Gajabāhu is known to have been a contemporary of the Chēra King Sēn-guṭṭuvan who invited him to visit him at his capital city Vanji.

(*Mahāvamsa ch. xxxv.*)]

A.D. 175. [About this time there was war in South India. Karikāla Chōla quarrelled with his son-in-law the Chēra Ādan II and fought against him. The Pāṇḍya Neḍunjelian allied himself with Ādan II. The allies were badly beaten at the battle of Vengil and Ādan II was so ashamed at his ill-success that he starved himself to death. He was succeeded by his son Sēn-guṭṭuvan on the Chēra throne.]

A. D. 180. [Conjectural date for the death of Karikāla Chōla and accession of his elder son Neḍumuḍi-Kiḷi who was also called by many other names in the Tamil Epics, such as 'Vaḍivēr-Kiḷi,' 'Velvēr-Kiḷi' and 'Māvaṇ-Kiḷi.' He also fought with the allied Chēras and Pandyas and won a battle against them at Kāriyāru. Neḍumuḍi-kīḷi had a younger-brother Set-Senni-Nalam Kiḷi who revolted and besieged his King at Uraiṇūr and Āmūr, near Trichinopoly. The Chēra King Sēn-guṭṭuvan, however, took the field against Nalam-kīḷi and rescued Neḍumuḍi-kīḷi after fighting a battle at Nērivāyil when, so say Chēra records, he defeated nine 'Kiḷis' or Chōla royal princes.

Sēn-guṭṭuvan has other successes laid to his credit by his admirers, namely that he vanquished certain Āryan princes in the north, Kanaka and Vijaya; and captured the town of Viyalūr from local Kongu chiefs.

A great misfortune befel the Chōla king Neḍumuḍi-Kiḷi about this time. His capital Puhār was completely destroyed by a great storm, when the sea broke in and ruined the city. It was

<sup>1</sup> This grant states that the Kaḷabhras came some considerable time after one Mudukuḍurni 'of many sacrifices'—The Kaḷabhras could not be Karmāṭakas as the two are mentioned together.—*Editor*.

apparently after this, when he had taken refuge in Uraiyur, that he was besieged there by his brother, as above mentioned.<sup>1</sup>

Neḍumūḍi-Kiḷḷi was father of the Tondamān prince Ilandiraiyan by an illicit amour with, so says tradition, a Nāga princess.

Professor Krishnaswami Aiyangar believes this age of Śenguṭṭuvan Chēra to have been the age of the *Śaṅgam* at Madura.]

**A.D. 200.** [Conjectural date for the accession of the Chōla King Perunarkiḷḷi II, whose relationship to his predecessors is not known; and also for that of the Chēra King Śey or Yānaikkaṭ-Śey. There was war between these kings. And King Śey also fought against the Pāṇḍya King Nedunjelīan II who, at the battle of Talai-Ālangānan, captured King Śey and held him prisoner. Opinions differ as to the date of this battle and of these kings' reigns. Dr. Barnett places it in A.D. 125. Prof. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, I understand, in about A.D. 300. I claim no superior knowledge.

After this history is almost a blank in the extreme south till about the sixth century A.D. We know no name of any Chēra King after King Śey till the reign of Perum-Śēral Irumporai. No Chōla ruler's name is known till the date of Kō-Chchengan except a possible Śubha-dēva. And with the exception of two names, with no guide as to relationship, no Pāṇḍya kings' names are known till the reign of Kaḍungōn. The two names are Ugra-Peru-Vajudi (a title), and Nan-Māran. Perum-Śēral-Irumporai (Chēra), Kōchchengan (Chōla) and Kaḍungōn (Pāṇḍya) all belong to the sixth century A.D. On the other hand we have full information of the flourishing Pallava dynasty of Kānchi during the whole of this interval.

It should be noted that, since the middle of the second century A.D., the provinces of Nasik and Poona had been governed by the Chūtu-Śātakarni's, a branch of the Āndhras. Hārītiputra-Chūtu-Kadānanda-Śātakarni established himself as independent at Banavāsi. The family was defeated by Bappa, the first prominent Pallava King about A.D. 225.]

**A.D. c. 225.** [Bappa had been Governor of large tracts under the last Śātavāhana (Āndhra) King, Pulumāyi III. The Āndhra kingdom had now shrunk to small size, consisting practically of nothing but the Telugu provinces, and Bappa finally put an end to the Āndhra dynasty and, ruling himself from Kānchi, seized their dominions. Following him his descendants became a first-class power. Pallava rule lasted for over 600 years. The old Āndhra capital at Amarāvati became the seat of a Pallava Viceroyalty, and we find Bappa's son Śivaskanda I issuing orders about A.D. 234 (Bappa's 10th year) to his Viceroy at Dhannakāḍa (= Amarāvati). The Pallavas then ruled the whole Coromandel coast; and the power of the Chōlas proportionally declined.

(The origin of the name 'Pallava' is a subject greatly debated, and it need not here be considered.)]

**A.D. c. 234.** Copper-plate inscription found at Mayidavōlu in the Kistna District. It was issued by Śiva-Skandavarman, heir-apparent to the new Pallava throne, in the 10th year of the reign of his father Bappa, who established the Pallava dynasty. The order was given to the Pallava Viceroy at 'Dhannakāḍa' or Amarāvati; and consisted of a grant of villages in the 'Āndhra country' (*Āndhrapathā*).  
(*Ep. Ind.* vi. 84).

<sup>1</sup> He is also said to have attacked Madura fruitlessly, having been driven back by the Pāṇḍya King Nedunjelīan II, and he is credited with having attacked Vanji, the Chera King's capital, but with little effect.



Another copper-plate record was found at Konḍamūḍi, on the north-bank of the Kṛṣṇa near its mouth which is reported to be in characters closely resembling those of the Mayidavolu plates. It purports to have been issued in the tenth regnal year of Jayavarman Mahārāja, who was in his 'Camp of Victory' at Gūdar, near by, at the time. It is not known who this Jayavarman was, but it is just possible that it may have been a name adopted by Bappa.<sup>1</sup>

(*Ep. Ind.* vi. 315; *V. R.* ii. *Gautier*, 838.)

**A.D. 250**, or thereabouts. [Accession (according to Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil's date) of the second king of the Pallava Dynasty, Śivaskandavarman.]

**A.D. c. 257.** Hirahadagali plates (Bellary District). Grant by Śivaskandavarman, Pallava king, in his eighth year of reign. Sacrifices offered by him are mentioned. He gave away a village in the 'Śātāhanirattā.' This was in the country which had been ruled by the Chūtu-Śātakarṇi branch of the Āndhras.

(*Ep. Ind.* i. 2.)

About the same time another set of plates, now in the British Museum, mention the Yuvarāja (crown prince) Buddhavarman and his wife Chāru-dēvi. Buddhavarman was son of Śivaskanda.

(*Ep. Ind.* viii. 143.)

**A.D. 275.** [In Ceylon Vohāraka Tissa came to the throne in succession to his father Śirināga I. Tissa's brother Abhaya Nāga revolted, and fled to the main land. There he collected an army of Tamils. With these he returned to the island, defeated Tissa, and caused him to fly for refuge to the Malaya country, whither he was pursued and killed, Abhaya carrying off Tissa's queen.

(*Mahāvamsa* ch. xxxvi.)

**A.D. 319-20.** [Chandragupta I, chief of a small principality near Pātaliputra, who had been very energetic and had made himself independent about A.D. 308, was crowned in 319-20. He married a princess of the Lichchavi family. His descendants came to great power, their empire, that of the 'Guptas', embracing the valley of the Ganges, Allahabad, Tirhut, Bihar and Oudh.]

**A.D. 336.** [He was succeeded in this year by his son, Samudragupta, who raised large forces and waged many wars. After defeating, according to his panegyrist (e.g. the Allahabad pillar inscription—*Ep. Ind.* xv. 246) nine local kings he warred successfully against eleven kings of the Gangetic plain. Then he seized southern Kōśala and the valley of the Mahānadi; defeated the King of Kalinga; took Mahēndragiri in Ganjam, the Kolār Lake country and Piṭhāpur north of the Godāvāri; crossed that river and seized Vengi, now a Pallava centre governed by a Viceroy named Hastivarman. Then he defeated the Pallava king himself, Vishnugōpa I of Kānchi, captured him and his city and restored him to his throne. Shortly after this his attention was called to the west and about A.D. 340 he reduced a chief on the Malabar coast. Samudragupta reigned till about A.D. 380.

Between A.D. 364 and 380 he received an embassy from King Kirtti-Śrī-Mēghavanna of Ceylon, whose reign began, according to the revised chronology, in A.D. 354. The *Mahāvamsa* (ch. xxxvii) relates that during that reign a Brahman princess 'from Kalinga' brought the tooth-relic to Ceylon.

(See *Ep. Ind.* xv. 246.)

About A.D. 375 the Gupta king, after a period of fighting succeeded in getting the better of the Śaka Satraps, and he and his successors finally crushed Śaka power before the end of the century.

<sup>1</sup> The word 'Bappa' merely means 'father.' It would not be surprising if on his acquisition of real power this ruler adopted a more high-sounding name.

After the departure from Kūnchi of Samudragupta, the Pallava king induced the Kadamba chief of Banavāsi to form a defensive alliance with him against attacks from the north. Although actually the power of the Pallava lost strength after the Gupta raid and the Kadamba family became proportionally stronger, the latter acknowledged the Pallava sovereign as their political superior. Banavāsi had been captured from the Āndhra Chūta-Sātakarnis. The Pallava king Vishnugopa I crowned the Kadamba Mayūrasarma about A.D. 340.]

**A. D. 340.** A record at Talgund, Shimoga District, Mysore, gives an account of the foundation of the long-lived Kadamba dynasty of Banavāsi. It belongs to the reign of Kākusthavarman (A.D. 425-450), and presents the history of the times from a Kadamba standpoint. A Brahman named Mayūrasarma went to Kūnchi as a theological student, rebelled against the life, became a freebooter, raised a force, fought against Pallava troops, seized lands in the Dekhan and as far east as Śrīśailam, levied tribute from the Bāga chiefs of North Arcot, whose residence was at Tiruvallam, and finally became so troublesome that the Pallava king came to terms with him, and about A.D. 340 recognized him as legitimate lord of Banavāsi, Hāngal, and other larger tracts. Mayūrasarma finally put an end to the Chūta-Sātakarni rule in that country.

(*Ep. Carn. iv. Introd. 1*; *Ep. Ind. vii. 105*; *viii. App. ii. 19.*)

About the fourth century A.D. A set of plates from Komarti in Ganjam, dated in the sixth year of the Śālikāyana chief Chandavarman. We hear also of his son Vijaya-Nandivarman, and of an earlier ruler Dēvavarman who issued an order to the villagers of Ellore in his thirteenth year. This is in Prakrit, the others are in Sanskrit. These chiefs were descendants, probably, of the Āndhras, and still retained some local power in Vengi and the neighbourhood.

(*E.R. iv. 112*; *Ep. Ind. ix. 56.*)

[The Pallavas, though secure at Kūnchi at the time could not extend their power as much as they wished because of the constant opposition of the Bāga chiefs of North Arcot and the neighbourhood, who were also known as 'Mahvali' chiefs. The two families were therefore very hostile to one another. But Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil holds that Pallava power extended as far south as Pudukotta. And this led to the Pallava king procuring the assistance of a Ganga chief of the Mysore country towards the conquest of the Bāgas, who ruled the tracts 'West of the Telugu road.']

**A.D. 436.** Date of accession, according to Fleet, of the Pallava king Simhavarman I. He consecrated, perhaps about A.D. 450, the Ganga King Harivarman, or Ayyavarman, 'to conquer the Bāga dominions.'

(*Ep. Carn. ii. Introd. App. A*; *Ep. Ind. vii. 110.*) *J.R.A.S. 1915, pp. 476, 485.*

**A.D. 425-450.** Period of the Talgund record of Kadamba Kākusthavarman referred to above, *see* A.D. 340.

**A.D. c. 426(?).** [According to Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil the Pallava Kumāra-Vishnu II, came to the throne about A.D. 425. A record of his second year witnesses the gift of the village of Chandalur in Nellore District by him (*Ep. Ind. viii. 233*). Relying on date of the Pennkonda plates of A.D. 458 (*see below*), this inscription would seem to belong to a year considerably earlier. For three reigns intervened between Kumāra-Vishnu II and Simhavarman I, and the latter came to the throne in the year ending August 25, A.D. 436.]

**A.D. 446.** This Urnyupalle copper-plate grant of this date was issued in the eleventh year of Pallava Simhavarman I. It shews that his predecessor Vijaya Skandavarman died and he came to

the throne ten years earlier. (See *s.v.*, *A.D. 158* below.) He made a grant to a rock-cut temple, the *Mulasthan*, at Tirukkalukūṇṇam in Chingleput District.

(*Ep. Ind. iii. 277*; *Dubreuil's Antiquities*, p. 43.)

**A.D. 420.** Approximately (but about 450 according to Dubreuil). Grant of a village in the neighbourhood of Vengi by the Pallava Virakulavarman, son of Skandavarman III.

(*Ep. Ind. i. 397*; *Ind. Ant. v. 50, 154*; *xiii. 168*.)

**A.D. 450, roughly.** The Kadamba Śantivarman ruling at Banavāsi. An inscription gives him Āndhra titles, probably derived from the Chutu-Satakarni chiefs of Āndhra stock ejected by the Kadambas, and it calls him 'Master of the entire Karnaṭa region.' Grant by one of his family in his third year.

(*E. C. vi. Kd. 162*.)

About the same time. Record on copper-plates from Ragōlu in Ganjam. Vasishṭhiputra Śaktivarman ruling Piṭhapūr. He is called 'Lord of Kalinga.' (*Ep. Ind. xii. p. 1*.) The prefix to his name is evidently derived from the Āndhras.

Rice places at this time an interesting stone inscription of Dēvavarman-Śivanandavarman, prince of the dynasty of Kadambas of Banavāsi and son of king Krishnavarman I by a princess, 'daughter of Kaikeya.' It is at Anaji in North Mysore. It states that Krishnavarman having been completely defeated and ruined by the Pallava Rāja Narakkaṣa, Śivananda retired into a life of seclusion and penance.

(*E. C. xi. Dg. 161*.)

**A.D. 458, August 25.** Notice of the early Ganga king Mādhava II, from Penukonda. The date is as stated, and, as it is given as the twenty-second year of the Pallava king Simhavarman I, it makes the latter's accession in the year ending 25th August A.D. 436. It says that Mādhava II had been crowned by Pallava Skandavarman. Skandavarman was son of Simhavarman I and therefore it would seem that he, being Yuvarāja, had been appointed by his father to conduct the ceremony in question.

(*J. R. A. S. 1915, p. 471, l. 485*.)

**A.D. 466.** Mercara (Coorg) Treasury plates. Grant by the Ganga king Avinita, son of Mādhava II. The date is defective in two respects and cannot be safely trusted.

(*E. C. i. Coorg Inscriptions, No. 1*.)

**A.D. 471-72.** Date of accession of the Kadamba king of Banavāsi, Mrigēśavarman, according to a record of his third year = A.D. 473-74. (See *Fleet, Sans. and Old Kan. Inscriptions No. xxxvi, Ind. Ant. 1878, p. 35*.) He claims to have defeated the Western Gangas.

(*Ep. Ind. v. 157*.)

**A.D. 477-78.** Record of the Kadamba Mrigēśavarman in his eighth year. (*Ind. Ant. 1877, 24*.)

**A.D. c. 490.** An undated record at Siragunda in Mysore of the Ganga king Durvinita; stating that when he received the Konguni crown from the 'Kāḍavettī' (i.e. the Pallava) king, his younger brother was roused to anger, and to pacify him 'the people of Nandyāl granted him a share in a village.'

(*E. C. vi. Cm. 50*; *E. C. xii. Mi. 110*.)

The *Mahāvamsa* relates that at this time about A.D. 496, a Tamilian named Pāṇḍu probably a Pāṇḍya prince, landed in Ceylon with an armed force, slew king Mittasēna who had, in the previous year, usurped the throne of the island, and himself seized it. Pāṇḍu surrounded himself with Tamils, and he and several successors ruled Ceylon for over twenty years.

(*Mahāvamsa ch. xxxviii*.)

**A.D. 500.** [Professor Dubreuil fixes this as the date of accession of the Kadamba king Ravivarman. He slew Vishṇuvarman I, and defeated the Pallava Skandavarman V, and established himself at Halsi.]

**A.D. 500.** [Vincent Smith (*J. R. A. S.* 1914, p. 137) places about this time a Vishnukūṇḍin chief, Mādhavavarman, who married the daughter of the Vākāṭaka chief Harishēna, and by the latter's influence succeeded in getting possession of the Vengi country, south of the Godavari river. Harishēna claimed to have conquered the Āndhra country and Kalinga. It is believed, however, that by the term 'Āndhra' may be meant the country that had been ruled by the Śāṅkayana chiefs further west than Vengi. Nevertheless Mādhavavarman settled himself at Deṇḍalūr close to Vengi. Since the Pallavas undoubtedly ruled that tract, these Vishnukūṇḍins must have been only minor chiefs.]

**A.D. c. 500.** The Pikira grant of a village in the 'Mundarāshtra' province by the Pallava prince Simhavarman II, son of the Yuvarāja Viṣṇugōpa. It was issued from his camp at Mēnmātūra. (*Madras Museum, V. R. ii. Madras 183; Ep. Ind. viii. 159.*) He also gave a village in the Vengi country. (*Ind. Ant. viii. 154.*)

An inscription in the Punganūr Taluk, Chittoor District, and therefore in the ancient 'Pulināḍu,' of Prithivipati, brother of the Ganga king Durvinita. (*V. R. i. Chittoor 215; 326 of 1912.*)

About this time, according to Jouveau-Dubreuil's chronology the Kadamba Ravivarman came to the throne. The date cannot be far wrong for his father's accession has been fairly proved to have taken place in A.D. 471. Ravivarman claims to have conquered the Pallava Chāṇḍaṇḍa of Kūnchi, i.e. Skandavarman V; also he claims to have conquered the Western Ganga king, and that at least he had some temporary success is shown by his grant of two villages near Talakāḍ, the Ganga capital in Mysore. (*Ep. Ind. viii. 146.*)

[The beginning of the sixth century A.D., then, found the whole country disturbed. The Pallavas and Gangas had united against the turbulent Bāṇa chiefs, but the Kadambas had warred against both the allies. Kadamba Mrigēśavarman claims a victory over the Gangas, while somewhat earlier the Pallavas had 'ruined' the Kadamba country for the time being. (See above s. v. A.D. 450.)]

**A.D. 517-18.** Mallōhalli plates, No. 2, in Mysore. Grant by the Western Ganga king Durvinita in his thirty-fifth year. A pedigree of five generations is given. It makes his accession as in A.D. 483-84 (*E. C. ix, D-B 68*). The Kuḍlūr grant (*Mysore Arch. Surv. 1921, p. 1920*) states that he fought many battles, some of which are mentioned, viz., those at Andāri, Alattūr, Purulāre and Pernagara; that he captured the 'Kāḍuvetti' (i.e. the Pallava king, and if so the friendships existing between their families did not last long); and that he ruled over the 'Pānāḍu and Punnāḍu' countries. The Punnāḍu country was in South Mysore.

[About this year A.D. 517, or 523 according to another computation, Dhatusēna seized the throne of Ceylon from the Pāṇḍya usurpers who had ruled since A.D. 496. He extirpated the Tamils in the island. (*Mahāvamsā ch. xxxviii.*)]

**A.D. 545. September 21.** Sangoli C. P. grant, made from Banavāsi. The Kadamba king Harivarman reigning there. (*Ep. Ind. xiv. 163.*) [The date may be September 22, A.D. 526, but is probably as given. Granted this, his accession was in A.D. 537-38.]

**A.D. 541-42.** Halsi C. P. grant. This record shews that Uchchangī, on the extreme northern border of Mysore, was then a Kadamba possession, being ruled by Śivaratha, uncle of the reigning king Harivarman. (*Ind. Ant. vi., p. 30.*)

[A.D. c. 550. Approximate date for accession of the early Chālukya king in the Dekhan, Pulakeśin I. His grandfather Jayasimha, a chief of the Mānavya-gōtra claiming descent



from Hārīti, had acquired great power half a century earlier in the country about Bijapur. His success was mainly due to the fact that the persistent inroads of Huns and Śakas into the Dekhan had broken up the Gupta Empire. The last Gupta king Bhanugupta became, in the early sixth century A. D. a tributary of the Hun leaders. Pulakēśin's original capital was Paithan. He afterwards seized Bādāmi, or Vatāpi, and the surrounding country from the Kadamba king. Harivarma (A.D. 537 to 550). Pulakēśin married Durlabha-dēvi. He was also called 'Rāṇavikrama'.]

A.D. c. 556. Bannahalli C. P. grant. The seventh regnal year of Kadamba Krishnavarma II whose accession M. Jouveau-Dubreuil places in A.D. 550. It gives a pedigree of his forefathers for four generations. (*E. C. v. Bl. 121.*)

A.D. 565. [The Chālukya Kirttivarman I came to the throne in succession to his father Pulakēśin I. He fought a number of battles and before the year A.D. 570 defeated a confederation of Kadamba princes, headed by Krishnavarman II. The Kadambas are little heard of after this. They succumbed to the Chālukyas. Kirttivarman is said in inscriptions to have conquered seventeen southern nations. He began the construction of the cave-temples at Bādāmi. He also claims to have defeated the kings of Kalinga.]

A.D. 575. Conjectural date, according to Dubreuil, for the accession of the Pāṇḍya king Kadungōn at Madura, who founded a dynasty that lasted about 300 years. Prior to Kadungōn the Pāṇḍya country had lain under a long interregnum of Kalahra rulers. The Vēlvikudi grant and the two Sinnāmānūr grants are one authority for this. (Since published *Ep. Ind. xvii, 291*; *S.I.I. iii, pt. iv, 441 ff.*) (*Ep. Rep. 1908, p. 62*; *Ep. Ind. viii, 318*; *Ind. Ant. 1908, p. 193*; *1922, p. 221.*)

About this time the 'Rēnāndu 7000' country (i.e., the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool) was ruled by a family of Telugu Chōḍa chiefs (See *General Tables i. v. Chōḍa*). They claimed descent from Karikāla Chōḍa, and used the tiger-seal of that house. The date rests on the assumption that a chief of the third known generation, Mahēndra, was named after the Pallava king Mahēndravarmān I. The late V. Venkayya held that this family may represent the 'Chu-li-ye' chiefs described in A.D. 639 by the Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang.

(*Ep. Rep. 1904-5, p. 48.*)

A.D. 594, February 10. Polamūr, Godavari District. Grant, in his forty-eighth regnal year by the Vishnukunḍin king Mādhava III, fixing his accession as in the year following February 10, 546. He states that he had 'crossed the river (Godavari) in order to attack in the East.' His capital being at Dendalūr, south of that river, he was probably marching to attack the kingdom of Kalinga. (*Ep. Rep. C. P. No. 7 of 1913-14*; *Journal of Department of Letters, Univ. of Calcutta, XI.*)

(*31, A. D. 192.*)

The fourth Vishnukunḍin chief Vikramēndravarmān gave a grant of villages on the Krishna river bank at Ravirēva (modern Ravirēla).

(*Ep. Ind. iv, 193.*)

[The Vishnukunḍins were descendants of Mādhava II who had married a Vākātaka princess, and had been installed as ruler of the Vengi country in place of the Śāṅkāyanas, by the Vākātaka king.]

A.D. c. 600. The Pallava kings Simhavishnu-Pōtarāja *alias* 'Avanisimha' and Mahēndra-Pōtarāja I are mentioned in several inscriptions of about this date at the rock-cut temples at Mahābalipuram (*Ep. Rep. 1923, p. 24*; *661-663 of 1922*); and in many other places in what was afterwards the territory of the Chōḷas. Simhavishnu is said to have won many victories.

A record in the cave-temple at Vallam (*V. R. i, Chingleput 242 : 185 of 1892*) shows that the poet Appar lived in the reign of Mahēndra I. Appar was one of the composers of the *Tēvāram* hymns. Mahēndra is here called by his *biruda* 'Gunabhara.'

At Trichinopoly, at the cave temple on the hill, are two inscriptions on pillars. Here Mahēndra is said to have gazed 'on the power of the Chōla' while the rock is called the 'diadem of the Chōla province', and the Kāvērī river is named the 'beloved of the Pallava'. It would seem therefore that Pallava power had by this time spread to the south; that the country near to and east of Trichinopoly belonged to the Chōla; that the Kāvērī river had been crossed by the Pallava king; and that he had ejected the Chōla chief from Trichinopoly.

(*V. R. iii, Trichin. 777, 778 : 63, 64 of 1888 : S.I.I., i, 28.*)

That Mahēndra I was actually dominating large tracts at this time is shown by his having excavated many cave temples at Trichinopoly, Vallam, Śiyamangalam, Daḷavānūr; Mahēndravāḍi, Mandagapattu . . . etc. (*Ep. Rep. 1904-5.*)

One of his inscriptions is at the Mahēndravāḍi temple near Sholinghar. (*Ep. Ind. iv, 152.*) Another is at Śiyamangalam in North Arcot. (*Ep. Ind. vi, 319.*) M. Jouveau-Dubreuil has written at length about these rock-cut temples in several recent works—'Pallava Antiquities', etc. . . . He holds that though the Pallavas were driven out of their northern possessions by the conquering Chālukyas, they ruled as far south as Pudukota.

[In A. D. 597 the Chālukya king Kirttivarman I was succeeded by his brother Mangalēśa. A Mātanga tribe was destroyed by Mangalēśa; and he defeated in 609 Buddhārāja, the Kāṭachuri ruler of Chēḍi, in the Mahākōsala country of Central India (*Vadner plates, Ep. Ind. vi, 294 : xii, 30.*) He slew a 'Chālukya' chief in the Konkan, perhaps a rebel, called 'Svāmīrāja'. Mangalēśa is said to have lost his own life in an endeavour to secure the throne for his own son Dhruvarāja *alias* Indravarman, in opposition to the claims of the rightful heir, Pulakēśin II, son of Kirttivarman I. Pulakēśin II succeeded in gaining the throne in A. D. 609. (*Ind. Ant. 1881, p. 57 : 1891, p. 3.*)

Pulakēśin (A. D. 609-642) was very successful. He drove the Mauryas from the Konkan, completely crushed the Kadambas of Banavāsi, defeated king Harsha of Kanauj about A. D. 620 when the latter tried a campaign to his south; defeated the Pallava Mahēndra I and drove him out from the northern Telugu country, taking the city of Pithāpūr; and defeated also the kings of Kōsala and Kalinga (*Ep. Ind. ix, 200*). He established his brother Kubja Vishnuvardhana at Vengī, and the latter became the founder of the very important Eastern Chālukya dynasty.

(*Far. Hist. Dekh., p. 2 : Ep. Ind. iii, 2.*)

The Kaṣākuḍi plates of A. D. 738-39 say that Mahēndra I defeated Pulakēśin II at Puḷḷalūra near Kānchi. W. Chālukya records say that Pulakēśin II 'made the leader of the Pallavas take refuge behind the ramparts of Kānchi.' But this is not a claim to have actually captured Kānchi, which he would have done if victorious, and this leads to the supposition that he was really beaten back from Puḷḷalūra, after having advanced as far as that place.

Kubja Vishnuvardhana became ruler of the Vengī country in A. D. 615, and henceforth the Chālukya families have to be treated separately as Western and Eastern Chālukyas. He was practically king in the year following July 8, A. D. 614.

(*Ind. Ant. xx, 1891, pp. 1, 93, 266.*)

<sup>1</sup> The Mandagapattu inscription says that Mahēndra 'abandoned the use of bricks, timber, metals or mortar' in constructing his shrines, thereby implying that previously temples had been raised by the use of those materials.

A.D. 619. A C. P. grant now in the Madras Museum of this year's date shows that part of Ganjam District including the Aska Taluk was ruled by members of the Śailōdbhava family, of whom at the time Mādhavarman II 'Mahāsīmanta Sainyabhita', grandson of Mādhava I, was feudatory to King Harsha of Thanēsar. (*V. R. i. Ganjam 12; E. I. vi, p. 143.*)

A.D. 630. [The Pallava king Narasimhavarman I came to the throne probably in this year in succession to Mahēndra I. His territory was shrunk in the north by the Chālukya conquest, but somewhat expanded in the south. In his reign lived Gōana Sambandar (*Ep. Ind. iii, 278*). The reign is remarkable for the construction by him of the great rock-cut group of temples at Mahābalipuram, on the coast south of Madras, the original name of which was 'Māmallapuram' after Māmalla, a *śirūda* of Narasimha.

He fought several battles and inflicted in A.D. 642 a crushing defeat on the Chālukya king, as will be seen from the notes below.]

A.D. 631. The Chinese pilgrim Hsien-Tsang visited India, and travelled in various parts for about twelve years. He left behind him a most valuable book of notes and observations on his journeys and what he saw. He states that Buddhism was declining and Brahmanism on the increase.

A.D. 632. July 7. Chipurapalle C. P. grant, Vizagapatam District. It shews Kubja-Vishnūvardhana as sovereign at that time and place. He is called 'Vishama Siddhi', and was then in his eighteenth regnal year. It fixes his accession as in the year following July 8, A.D. 614. (*V. R. iii Vizag. 16; Ind. Ant. xx, 1891, p. 15.*)

A.D. 633. [Death of the Eastern Chālukya king Kubja-Vishnūvardhana, and accession of his son Jayasimha I.]

A.D. 635. October 31. Two grants of land on the same day by the E. Chālukya Vishnūvardhana II, son according to one and nephew according to the other, of Jayasimha I, the occasion being a lunar eclipse in Kārttika in the third regnal year. It appears to me that this third year must be that of Jayasimha. No hint as to the year, either the cyclic year or that of any era, is given. But there was a lunar eclipse in Kārttika on October 31, A.D. 635, and this was Jayasimha's third year. Vishnūvardhana's own third regnal year would be A.D. 665-66 and there was no eclipse in Kārttika in that year. The Epigraphist suggests that Vishnūvardhana had been adopted as his son by Jayasimha.

(*Ep. Rep. 1917. App. A., C. P. 14, 15 and Report §20.*)

A.D. 634-35. Aiholē inscription of the W. Chālukya Pulakēśin II. He is said to have, before this date, subdued the kings of Kalinga and Kōsala, taken Pithāpur, occupied the Kolār Lake country near Ellore, defeated the Pallavas near Kanchī, and crossed the Kavēri.

(*Ep. Ind. vi, 1.*)

[Thus it appears that the Chālukyas swept the whole Pallava country from north to south. The latter however recovered themselves a little later.]

Pallava Narasimha I was able to keep his court in Kānchi. About A.D. 640 he received as a guest Prince Mānavamma of Ceylon, son of Kassapa II, who had left the island on account of internal plots and disturbances, and the two became great friends. Narasimha I reorganized his forces, attacked the Chālukya intruders, fought several battles and gradually drove them back into their own country. In this he was assisted by Mānavamma. . . . His success was such that he was able to advance his armies to the



Chālukya capital, Bādāmi, finally capturing and destroying the city. This was in A.D. 642. Ever since then he was known by his having assumed the title 'Vatāpikonḍa' or capturer of Vatāpi (Bādāmi).

Many distinguished religious leaders and poets flourished at this time. Appar, already mentioned, and Tirugūṇa Sambandar, two of the 63 Śaiva devotees, composed the *Tevāram* collection of Śaiva hymns. One of these devotees Śruttonḍa Nāyanār assisted in the destruction of Bādāmi, and he was visited by Tirugūṇa Sambandar—a fact which fixes the date of these authors. Śruttonḍa Nāyanār appears to have been one of Narasimha Pallava's generals.

Three of Narasimha's battles against the Chālukyas are mentioned, viz., at Pariyāḷa, Maṇimangalam and Śūramara (*S.I.I.*, vol. i, 144 i, the *Kāram*, C. P. grant). Another record credits him with a victory over the Kaḷabhras.

That this complete defeat of Pulakēśin II really occurred is supported by admissions in their own records which state that, after the destruction of Bādāmi, the city 'was left without a sovereign for thirteen years.' It is a fact that there is no known record of Pulakēśin II after A.D. 642, and that his successor only began to reign in 655. Pulakēśin is said to have been killed in the war.

[Narasimha is said in some records to have 'conquered Ceylon', but this is a poetic exaggeration. He only sent troops to Ceylon to assist Maṇavamma to recover his throne, about A.D. 668. (Cf. the *Mahāwamsa*, ch. xlii.)]

About this time, according to the Malepāḍu C. P. grant, a family of 'Chōla-Mahārājas', claiming descent from Karikāla Chōla, were ruling the 'Rēnāṇḍu 7000' country—parts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nellore Districts. The grant mentions Puṇya-kumāra *alias* Pormukha-Rāma as ruling, and gives his pedigree for four generations. The late V. Venkayya believed these chiefs to be the 'Chūliye' alluded to by the Chinese visitor Hiuen T'sang in A.D. 639 (*V. R. i. Cudd. 135, 155. E. R. 1901-5, p. 18*). Puṇya-kumāra is mentioned on a *śrakaḷ* at Chippili, near Maḍanapalli in Cuddapah District.

(*H. I. xi, 337, see below, s. v. End of the eighth century A.D.*)

A.D. c. 650. Niḍamarru, Guntur District. C. P. grant of the village, insufficiently dated, by E. Chālukya king Jayasimha I. (*Ep. Rep. 1917, App. A. No. 7.*)

[In the Pandya country about this time was reigning King Māravarman-Arikēśari-Asamasaman. His principal achievements were victories at Pāḷi and at Nelvēli (Tinnevely), the latter over an army of *Vilvēli*, or bowmen. He conquered the Kērala king. (See the *Vēḷvikuḍi* and two *Śiṇṇamānūr* grants. *Ep. Rep. 1907, 1908, p. 62; Ind. Ant. 1908, p. 193; 1922, p. 211; Ep. Ind. viii, 318; also Ep. Ind. xvii, 291 ff. & S.I.I. iii, pt. iv, 441 ff.*)]

A.D. 654. After September 24 this year and before July 655, according to the Talamanchi plates in the Nellore District and the Nēṭṭur grant, began to reign the W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya I. He collected forces after the thirteen years' interregnum alluded to above and attacked his Pallava enemy. A long war followed, during which it is claimed for Vikramāditya that he defeated three Pallava kings. These must have been Narasimha I, Mahēndra II and Paramēśvara-Pōṭavarman I (*V. R. ii, Nellore 483; B. and V. C. i, 189; Ind. Ant. vii, 163. See below s. v., A.D. 674; also Ep. Ind. ix, 200*). The date of the Talamanchi grant is July 13, 650. It was issued in the sixth year of Vikramāditya I.

A.D. 654-55. C. P. grant, Collector's office, Kurnool. Two villages granted in fourth year of W. Chālukya Vikramāditya I (*V. R. ii, Kurnool 1, Ind. Ant. xi, 67, J. B. B. R. A. S. xvi, 238*). It shews that Kurnool was then ruled by the Western, not Eastern, Chālukya king.

A.D. 657-58. Grant of land in Kurnool by the same (*V. R. ii, Kurnool 3; J. B. B. R. A. S. xvi, 238*). Vikramāditya's third regnal year.

A.D. 663. Another grant in Kurnool by the same king in his tenth year.

(*V. R. ii, Kur. 6; J. B. B. R. A. S. xvi, 238.*)

Grant of a village in Godavari District by the Eastern Chālukya prince, or king, Indravarmā, son of Kubja-Vishnuvardhana. This is Indra-Bhattāraka whose actual reign only lasted for seven days. He probably ruled the Godavāri tract for his father.

(*Ep. Rep. 1922, App. A, C.P. 2.*)

[He was defeated by Indravarman, king of Kalinga, and a combination of chiefs.]

A.D. 664. March 13. Nellore District Indra-Bhattāraka's son Vishnuvardhana II was now Eastern Chālukya king. A C. P. grant of this date shews him on the throne (*V. R. iii B.M. p. 1721, C. P. 2; Ind. Ant. VII, 186; VIII, 320*). The grant is one of his second year.

A.D. 668. Feb. 17. Grant by the same in his fifth year. This and the last one shew that he came to the throne between 18 February and 13 March A.D. 663 (*V. R. iii, Bm. C.P. 3; Ind. Ant. vii, 191; xx, 9; E.I. vii App. 93; E.R. 1917, App. A, 14-15*).

[The Pallava king Paramēśvara-Pōtavarmā *alias* Śvara-Pōtarāja came to the throne in A.D. 670. He and his predecessors Narasimha Varman, whose reign ended in 668, and Mahēndra-varman II (668-70), had been at war, as above stated, with the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya I, another of whose names was 'Ranarasika'. Western Chālukya records claim for Vikramāditya that (in or after A.D. 670) he defeated 'Śvara-Pōtarāja', and took Kāंची, the Pallava capital, 'but did not destroy it.'

Pallava records also tell us that Paramēśvara-Pōtavarmā seized 'the city of Ranarasika', i.e., a city of Vikramāditya Chālukya's, but we are not told its name.

It is impossible to fix exact times and places, but it seems clear that the Pallavas were beaten and that the Chālukya king entered Kāंची, about A.D. 670, or it may be about 674.

Vikramāditya seems to have pushed on to the south, where he was opposed by the Pāṇḍya king Kōchchadaiyan, and near Trichinopoly a battle was fought at Peruvalansalūr as well as at Mangalāpuram and Marudūr. Pallava and Pāṇḍya records equally claim that in this battle the Chālukya was defeated. Vikramāditya evidently had now against him a combination of Pallavas, Pāṇḍyas and Chōlas—though about the last nothing is known. He was at Urāgapura on the south bank of the Kāvēri river on April 25 A.D. 674 (*see below*).

(*See the Kāram grant, near Kāंची, S.I.I. i, 144; Ind. Ant. viii, 275; xxii, 57; the Kalakudi grant S.I.I. ii, 342; the Gadval plates, Ep. Ind. x, 100; Ep. Rep. 1907, p. 62; 1908, p. 63.*)

Mānavamma, king of Ceylon, who had been driven out of his country a second time and had lived at the Pallava King Narasimha's court at Cōnjevaram, returned to Ceylon in 668 (a date conclusively established by Dr. Hultzsch). He seized the usurping Singhalese king Hatthadātha II, decapitated him, and obtained the throne for himself.

A.D. 671. The Nausāri grant of this year, made by one of the Gujarāt branch of the Chālukya family, mentions the Chālukya victory over the Pallava king. (*Ep. Ind. viii, 229.*)

A.D. 673. May 6, Chandalur (Guntur District, Ongole Taluk) C. P. grant, shews the Eastern Chālukya Vijaya-Siddhi, otherwise Mangiyavarāja, son of Vishnupardhana II ruling that country. (*V. R. ii Guntur, 346; Ep. Ind. viii, 292.*) He succeeded his father in A.D. 672.

A.D. 674, April 25. The W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya I was on this day at Uragapura, south of the Kāvēri river, to which place he had penetrated in his southward raid after the capture of Kānchi (*Gadwal plates, Ep. Ind. x, 100*). The Kēndūr plates of a later date (A.D. 749) say that Vikramāditya in his southern campaign was opposed by a confederacy of Pallavas, Chōlas, Pāndyas and four other nations. (Kēndūr is in the Poona District.) (*Sec. E. I. vii, 230; ix, 102.*)

A.D. 680. Grants by the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya I in Anantapur and Bellary Districts, shewing that he ruled those tracts. (*Ep. Rep. 1903, p. 8.*)

[This, however, was his last year. He was succeeded in the year following October 10, A.D. 680 by his son Vinayāditya-Yuddhamalla. The Kēndūr plates say that Vinayāditya broke up the South Indian confederacy just mentioned. In the course of the war his son Vijayāditya was captured but effected his escape. (*Ep. Ind. ix, 200.*)]

A line of princes of the Ālupa or Ālupa family established themselves about this time as rulers of a tract in Shimoga District, N. Mysore, with residence at Humcha, the ancient Pombuchcha. They were vassals to the Chālukya kings, and as such were allowed to extend their power to the north in the Bapavāsi province of the former Kadamba-Manḍala. The first known chief was Guṇasāgara (680-692). (*Ep. Ind. ix, 15; Ind. Ant. xix, 147; E. C. vi. Kp. 38; ix, Dg. 66.*)

[The Ālupas were ejected from Bapavāsi in A.D. 753 when the Rashtrakuta Dantidurga overcame the Chālukya Kirttivarma II.]

A.D. 689-90. Nandyal, Kurnool District. Grant by the W. Chālukya Vinayāditya, then in possession of that country, in his tenth regnal year. He is called 'Yuddhamalla' and 'Satyaśraya.' (*V. R. ii. Kurnool 546, 564-A; Ind. Ant. vi, 86; J. B. B. R. A. S. xvi, 242.*)

A.D. c. 690-91. Grant in Kurnool District by the same in his eleventh regnal year.

(*V. R. ii. Kurnool, 12-A; Ind. Ant. vi, 88.*)

[A.D. 690. The Pallava king Narasimhavarman II came to the throne. His family were now in little power, and the king seems to have devoted himself to pious works. He built the 'Shore Temple' at Māvalivaram and Kailāsanātha Temple at Kānchi. He was also known as 'Rājasimha.' For a list of his ancestors see inscription on a pillar at Vāyalūr in Chingleput District.

(*V. R. i. Chingleput 1235; 368 of 1903.*)]

A.D. 692, June 22. Vinayāditya of the W. Chālukyas reigning in N. W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii. Sd. 571.*)

A.D. 694, October 9. Grant by the same in his fourteenth year, shewing him reigning in Kadūr District in N. Mysore. The village given was in the Bapavāsi District. The date makes this king's accession as in the year following October 9, 680. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 66.*) The Ālupa chief is here said to be governing the 'Kadamba' country.

In another grant of his year the W. Chālukya king states that the Western Ganga chiefs were the 'hereditary servants' of his family. (*Ep. Ind. v. 157.*)

A.D. c. 695. Mention of the Ālupa chief Chitravāhana as ruling at Humcha. Inscription in Kadūr District, W. Mysore. (*E. C. vi. Kp. 37.*)

[A.D. 696. In this year the W. Chālukya king Vijayāditya, son of Vinayāditya, came to the throne; and also the Eastern Chālukya Jayasimha II. The former cultivated friendly relations

with the Rāshtrakūṭa king Indra II, to whom he gave in marriage a Chālukya princess. The issue of this marriage was the Rāshtrakūṭa Dantidurga who became so powerful that he destroyed for a time the W. Chālukya monarchy.]

**A.D. c. 700.** Accession of the Pāṇḍya king Arikēśari-Parākrama *alias* Rājasimha I. The alliance between the Pallavas and Pāṇḍyas in opposition to the Chālukyas was of short duration, and in this reign they were at open war again. They met in battle at Śankaramangai, or, as it is otherwise called, Śankaragrāma. Each side claims the victory. Arikēśari is also renowned in an old Tamil poem for having won a victory at Tiru-Nelvēli (Tinnevely); also at Viliṇam, Koṭṭāru, Śēvūr, Pūlandai, Nāraiṇāru and Kaḍaiyal against the Chēra king; and at many other places against unnamed enemies (*J.A.* 1922, p. 211; *T.A.S.*, i, 153; *E.I.* xvii, 291.) He is said to have 'renewed the walls of Kūḍal, i.e., of Madura and of Vanji and Kōḷi (Uraiyūr).'

(*Arch. Rep.* 1907, §§ 12-20; 1908, § 18; *Ind. Ant.* viii, 198, 273; *S. I.L.*, ii, 361.)

**In A.D. 715.** The Pallava king Paramēśvara-Pōtavarman came to the throne. He is stated to have been at war with the Chēra or Kēraḷa king and to have won two battles at Maṅṅai and Nenmeli; also to have fought against the Pāṇḍya king, perhaps Arikēśari, and to have defeated him at Karūr. He only reigned two years.

**A.D. 717-779.** Reign of the Pallava Nandivarman II. The elder line came to an end with the king last mentioned. Nandivarman belonged to the junior branch. There seems to have been much confusion and disturbance in the matter of succession. He was opposed by, perhaps amongst others, a prince named Chitramāya. This prince was supported by the Pāṇḍya king Arikēśarin, otherwise called 'Māran' and 'Parāṅkusa' ('*History of the Śrī Vaiṣṇavas*' by T. A. Gopinatha Rao, pp. 18-25). Nandivarman was supported by his general Udayachandra, by a subordinate chief Perumbiḍugu-Muttaraiyan (*see below*), and by the Adigaimān chief. Then were fought some at least of the battles mentioned above, viz., Śankaramangai, Maṅṅai or Maṅṅaikūḍi, Nēlvēli and others. The Pāṇḍya defeated Adigaimān at Pugalaiyūr, near Trichinopoly; but Nandivarman, so say the Pallava eulogists, after that inflicted a severe defeat on the Pāṇḍya king at Karuvūr. The Kāśākūḍi grant mentions these events and says that the Pallava general Udayachandra himself slew the Pallava pretender Chitramāya. The grant states explicitly that Nandivarman was 'chosen by the subjects', thereby implying that he was not undisputed heir to the throne. He was descended from Bhīma, brother of Simhavishnu, and was the son of Hiraṇya by Rohini.

(*See 'The Pallavas'* by Jouveau-Dubreuil, p. 18; *V.R.* i, Chingleput 1235; 368 of 1908.)

**A.D. 717.** Perumbiḍugu-Muttaraiyan is mentioned above as having assisted Nandivarman II, the Pallava king to gain his throne. He was therefore living in 717. He belonged to a family of Tanjore chiefs, who are mentioned in three inscriptions at Śendalai near Tanjore, which give the names—

- i. Perumbiḍugu-Muttaraiyan I *alias* Kuvāvan-Māran,
- ii. Iṅṅōvadiyairaiyan *alias* Māran-Paramēśvara,
- iii. Perumbiḍugu-Muttaraiyan II *alias* Śuvāvan-Māran.

A later member of the family is noted below, *s. v.* A.D. 830 (*V.R.* ii, Tanjore, 1287, 1288, 1290; 65 to 68 of 1897; *Ep. Rep.* 1907, § 22; *Ep. Ind.* xi, 154; xiii, 136). Perumbiḍugu-Muttaraiyan II travelled from Tanjore to Kānchi to meet the Pallava Nandivarman II, and to offer his services. (*Anbil plates*, *Ep. Ind.* xv, 49.)



**A.D. c. 730.** Record at Pattadakal, anciently Kiṣuvala, undated, speaks of the W. Chālukya Vijayāditya, whose reign ended in 733, and of his son Vikramāditya II as reigning together. It mentions their names together and calls them 'the great kings', 'the supreme kings', in the plural. (*Ind. Ant.* 1881, p. 164.)

**A.D. 733-747.** Reign of W. Chālukya Vikramāditya II. An inscription on a pillar in a temple at Kānchi commemorates the generosity of this king in that, having conquered and entered the city, he did not confiscate the property of the temple, but actually returned it (*V.R. i. Chingleput* 256 : 8 of 1888 ; *Ep. Ind.* iii, 359). The Vakkalēri grant of a.d. 757-58 (see below) says that Vikramāditya II's raid on Kānchi was made 'immediately after the time of his anointment', made a rapid descent on the Tongaimandalam which he 'reached with great speed', attacked Pallava Nandivarman II, defeated him, seized much spoil, and entered Kānchi, but spared the city and gave much gold to the Rājasimbhāvara temple there. Note that the Pattadakal record last mentioned (*s.v.*, A.D. 730) which is an inscription of Vikramāditya's queen Lokamahādēvi says that the king 'conquered Kānchi three times.' The Pallavas, therefore, it would be reasonable to infer, put up a good fight before their final defeat. After this Pallava power began to decline.

(*Cf. the Vakkalēri grant, E.C. x. Kl. 63, Ind. Ant.* viii, 23 : *Ep. Ind.* v, 200 : *S.I.I.*, i, 146.)

**A.D. 738-39.** Kīrti plates of the twenty-second year of Pallava-Nandivarman II. Much information is given in them regarding the Pallava kings from Simhavishnu downwards. This has been duly noted above. (*S.I.I.* ii, 342 : see also *ibid.* i, 144.)

**[A.D. 740-41.** About this time we learn that the Pāndya king Arikēṣari-Parākarma *alias* Rājasimha I, fought against the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya II, at the battle of Vēnbai.

(*Ind. Ant.* 1922, 211.)

**A.D. 743-44.** The accession of the W. Chālukya Kirtivarmā II took place in the year following April 7, 743, as is shown by a correct date noted next below.]

**A.D. 749, April 7.** Kēndūr plates, Poona District, an inscription in the sixth year of W. Chālukya, Kirtivarma II. The date is a sound one, and proves his accession as after April 7, 743. It is stated that he entered Kānchi but spared it, whence it must be assumed that he accompanied his father when he entered that city. (*Ep. Ind.* ix, 200.)

**A.D. c. 750.** About this date or later, two records in East Mysore speak of a battle that took place when the Western Ganga king Śrīpurusha-Muttarasa fought against the 'Kāḍuvetti', i.e., the Pallava king of Kānchi. Both are epitaphs of soldiers who fell in the fight. One of them was a grant by Śrīpurusha's son, Duggamāra Ereyappa, to the family of the deceased; and it mentions that the death occurred 'when the army went to Kampli.' Neither of these grants is dated. (*E. C. ix, Hl.*, 21 : x, Mb., 255.)

[The W. Gangas having been, up to about this time, dependents of the W. Chālukyas, it may be that Śrīpurusha assisted Chālukya Vikramāditya II in his raid on Kānchi, and, by sending a force to Kampli, protected the Chālukya line of communications.]

**A.D. 750, April 21.** Jāvālī C. P. grant of the village of Bellūr in Western Mysore to Brahmans by the W. Ganga king Śrīpurusha, in his twenty-fifth year. The date is correct as to the Nakshatra, but the week day, Tuesday, is given as Monday. This may be held not to invalidate the date, and if so it fixes this king's accession as in the year following April 21, 725. If so, the dates fixed by Fleet and Dubreuil and given in the genealogical tables in this volume are too late. (See *s.v.*, A.D. 776-77 below.)

Another inscription, undated but of about the same time, at Āsandi in the same taluk, says that Śrīpurusha's son, Vijayāditya, was ruling that tract. (*E. C. vi, Mg. 36; Kd. 145.*)

**A.D. 753.** In this year the Western Chalukya ascendancy completely collapsed. Dantidurga, prince of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty, son of Indra II and of a Chalukya princess, raised armies, swarmed over Chalukya territories, seized their capital, and afterwards proceeded to conquer the Pallavas. He was actually in occupation of Kānchi some time after A.D. 754.

(*Ind. Ant. 1906, 228.*)

The Rāshtrakūṭas were a powerful line of chiefs who had ruled in the Dekhan since the fourth and fifth centuries A.D.

(*Ibid. 1879, p. 10; the Miraj plates.*)

Dantidurga after this success assumed royal titles.

As to his actual occupation of Kānchi it is attested by Tirumangai-Ālvār who, speaking of Dantidurga under his other name 'Vairamēgha', says that he 'was howed down to by the people of the Tondā country' and that his army 'surrounded Kānchi'. (*Ind. Ant. 1906, pp. 228-32.*)

He seems, at the height of his power, to have ruled the north of the peninsula from sea to sea.

(*Sāmangād C. P. grant; Ind. Ant. 1882, p. 108; Ep. Ind. v, 157.*)

[The Jain teacher Akalanka flourished at this time at Kānchi.

(*Ep. Ind. iii, 186; Ep. Rep. 1904-5, p. 57.*)]

**A.D. 754-55.** Reign of the W. Ganga king Śrīpurusha; record in East Mysore near Kōlār in his twenty-eighth year, the year Vikrama. Given that his accession was in A.D. 725-26 (see above) the year intended was evidently Vikrama of A.D. 754-55, though that would be his thirtieth year.

(*E. C. x, Kl. 6.*)

**A.D. 757-58.** Vakkaḷēri plates. A very important record with pedigree of the Western Chalukya kings down to the reigning sovereign Kirttivarman II. At the date of the grant he was in camp at a place in the Sholapur District, Bombay, a long way north of Bādāmi, his capital. It looks as if he had fled after Dantidurga's seizure of the W. Chalukya dominions.

(*E. C. x, Kl. 63; S.I.I. i, 145.*)

**A.D. 766-67.** An inscription of the fiftieth year of the Pallava king Nandipōttarasa or Nandivarman II (no details of date are given, but his accession is known to have been in A.D. 717), at Panchapāṇḍavamalai, close to Arcot, on a rock. (*Ep. Ind. iv, 136; V. R. i, N. Arcot, 631; 10 of 1895. For the 47th year of reign, see V. R. i, N. Arcot, 608; 55 of 1887.*)

**A.D. 766-67.** Near Kōlār in E. Mysore, inscription dated only in the forty-second regnal year of the W. Ganga Śrīpurusha, which year—his reign began in A.D. 725-26—(see above, i.e. A.D. 750), was A.D. 766-67. It states that Śrīpurusha's Queen was ruling Āgali, while his son Duggamāra-Ereyappa governed the Ganga tract, and especially Kōlār, for the king.

(*E. C. x, Mb. 80.*)

[**A.D. 767-68** was the year of accession of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭila-Parāntaka, according to the Vēlvikuṇḍi C. P. grant of his third year, which the Epigraphist to Government has fixed as A.D. 769-70.

(*See below.*)]

**A.D. 768, March 23.** Talagaon C. P. grant of this date. Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna I reigning. His son Gōvinda is mentioned. This record shews that his nephew and predecessor (as sovereign). Dantidurga must have died before this date; and, as the latter left no heir, his uncle Krishna I succeeded to his dignities,—dignities which Dantidurga had increased to a kingdom. Krishna I is the king mentioned in the Alās grant and other records. He constructed the rock-cut temple of Ellora, and he patronized the religious teacher Akalanka. (*Ep. Ind. xiii, 276; vi, 171; ix, 194; xiv, 123.*)

**A.D. 769-70.** The Vēlvikuḷi grant, decided by the Epigraphist V. Venkayya to belong to this date, is important for the history of the Pāṇḍya kingdom. It was issued in the third regnal year of Pāṇḍya Jaṭila-Parāntaka alias 'Tennan-Vaṇavan.' Before this year he is stated to have defeated the Kāḍava<sup>1</sup>, i.e., the Pallava king Nandivarman II at Pennagaḷam (on the south bank of the Kāvēri river). He had also defeated the Āyavēḷ chiefs of Vēṇāḷ (Travancore), and the Kurumbas at Nāṭṭukurumbu. His later battles are said to have been at Viṇṇam, Vēlūr, Śeṭṭiyakudi, Āyiravēḷi, Āyirūr and Puḡaliyūr; and it is claimed for him that he destroyed Viḷṇam, and fortified Karavandapuram. (See below, s.v., A.D. 783.)

The grant contains a long account of the king's ancestors, all of which need not be assumed to be authentic history, but part of which is undoubtedly reliable. (*Ind. Ant.* xxii, 57-75; and 1922, p. 211; *Ep. Rep.* 1908, §§ 15 ff.; *Trav. Arch. Ser.* i, p. 188.)

**A.D. 770-71.** A village near Maḍura granted by the minister of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭila Parāntaka. The given date is K. Y. 3871, with no other details.

(*V. R.* ii, Maḍura, 21; *E. I.* viii, 317.)

**A.D. 770-71.** In the same year the Alās plates inscription, which records the grant of a village in the Kolhāpūr country, tells us that the grant was made when Gōvinda II (son of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Kṛṣṇa I and himself then a prince, cousin of Dantidurga) was in camp on the borders of the Palnāḷi Taluk, south of the Kṛṣṇa river, at the confluence of the Kṛṣṇa with the Mūsi 'after he had humbled the lord of Vengi,' and had taken from him his treasury, his forces and his country. (*E. I.* vi, 208.)

[We learn from this that the Rāṣṭrakūṭas really humbled the Eastern Chāḷukyas at this time, whose king was Viṣṇuvardhana IV, though it need not be assumed that the former actually annexed the Vengi country. At a later date, A.D. 794, the Paishan plates state that Gōvinda II was opposed to the Vengi ruler; and it is a boast of the Eastern Chāḷukya Vijayāditya II that he 'fought 108 battles in 12½ years against Gangas and Rattas,' i.e., Rāṣṭrakūṭas. Though his reign was 30 years later than A.D. 770, it shews that the two powers were hostile to one another.

Fleet expresses a doubt whether the Alās plates are genuine (*E. I.* vii, 198), but were not perhaps based on some other genuine document; but he does not deny that the information contained in them may be correct. A later record of A.D. 794 (q.v. below) states that Gōvinda II fought against the ruler of Mālwa.]

**A.D. 772. June 23.** Bhandak C. P. grant of Rāṣṭrakūṭa Kṛṣṇa I. (*E. I.* xiv, 121.)

**A.D. c. 774.** The Tanḍantōttam plates grant of a village in Tanjore, in his fifty-eighth regnal year, by the Pallava king Nandivarman II, son of Hiranyavarman. It shews that at that time he reigned over the Tanjore country.

(*V. R.* ii, Tanjore 65; *C. P.* No. 7 of 1912; *Dubreuil's Pallavas*, p. 62.)

**A.D. 776-77.** Dēvarahalli stone inscription in central Mysore, of the fiftieth year of the Western Ganga king Śrīpuruṣa. This confirms the date given above for his accession, (See s.v. A.D. 750), viz., after April 21, 725. The only date given in the record is Ś. 698, which began on March 20, 776 if taken as an expired Śaka year. In that case, coupling this document with the Jāvali grant (above), we should have his accession fixed as in the interval between March 20, and April 21, 726. But, if taken as a current Śaka year, it would be in the interval between April 21, 725 and March 20, 726. In any case it confirms my accession date as after April 21, 725. The record mentions the battle fought by Bhūvikrama at Viḷanda. (*E. C.* iv, Ng. 85.)

**A.D. 778-79.** Inscription at Tiruvallam, North Arcot District, on a boulder in the river of the sixty-second year of the Pallava Nandivarman II. It shews that his vassal the Bāpa chief (name not given) whose residence was at this place, was governing the country called 'Vaḍugavaḷi' or the 'Telugu road', or as in some records 'west of the Āndhra road.'<sup>1</sup>

(S. I. I. iii, p. 88, No. 42; V.R. i. N. Arcot, 330; 76 of 1889.)

**A.D. 779. December 22.** Dhūlia plates of Rāshtrakūṭa prince 'Karka,' son of Dhruva who was younger brother of Gōvinda II *alias* 'Prabhūtavārsha.' The record distinctly states that the reigning king was Gōvinda II. This settles the doubt that existed as to whether Gōvinda II actually came to the throne or not.

(E. I. viii, 182.)

**A.D. c. 783-814.** Reign of Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III at Uḍipi to N. W. of Mysore. Some inscriptions on *strakals* record the deaths of men in a fierce battle that took place during this reign. The Ālupa chief Chitravāhana was ruling the country about Humeḥa in Mysore. Baṇavāsi was ruled by a certain Rājāditya. Quarrels arose. 'The Kolli-Pallava Nalamba became angry.' There was a great fight and much slaughter. The Ālupa chief Ranasāgara attempted to oust Chitravāhana and the latter seized the town of Udiyavāra. Another Ālupa chief Śvētavāhana fought against Ranasāgara and defeated him. Then Prithivīsāgara entered Udiyavāra and apparently became the principal Ālupa chief. He is also known by the names 'Udayāditya' and 'Uttama Pāṇḍya.' The accounts given are confusing and it is unwise to attempt to say exactly who 'Prithivīsāgara' was. Was that perhaps another name of Chitravāhana?

(E.C. viii, Sb. 10; Ep. Rep. 1901, p. 5.)

**A.D. 783.** A record at Naregal shews that cattle-raiding, with tribal fighting as a result, was prevalent at this time.

(E. I. vi, 160.)

**A.D. 783.** The Rāshtrakūṭa king, or prince, Dhruva is represented in the Rādhanpūr plates to have captured and imprisoned the W. Ganga chief Śivamira II *alias* Śaigoṭṭa, to have released him and again captured him. (This chief was finally reinstated by the Rāshtrakūṭa king Gōvinda III.) Dhruva is said also to have gone to the Tungabhadra river and fought against the Pallavas (E. I. vi, 239). [The Ganga chiefs now owned the Rāshtrakūṭas as their overlords.]

**A.D. 783-84.** Madras Museum plates of the seventeenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭila-Pārākrama. The events of his reign up to date are enumerated. He fought battles at Viṇṇam, Śelīyakkudi and Veḷḷūr. He warred with the 'Adiyan' (Adigaiman) chief of Tanjore and the kings of the Pallava and Kerala families (the Pallava was possibly a Nalamba-Pallava chief of Uchchangī). He defeated the Adiyan of Tanjore at Ayirūr, Pugaliyūr, and at Āyiravēli on the north bank of the Kāvēri. He went to the Kongu country, captured its ruler, subdued the country and advanced as far as Pērūr in Coimbatore District. He fought the king of Vēṇād (Travancore), and destroyed the Chēra stronghold Viliṇam.<sup>2</sup> He fortified Karavandapuram.<sup>3</sup>

(J. A. 1893, p. 57; Trav. Arch. Ser. i, 153, 188.)

<sup>1</sup> The original is 'Vaḍugavaḷi mēru' meaning Telugu Road West as opposed to Telugu Road East. In those early days both Kannada and Telugu countries were alike Vaḍuga. Hence there must have been two roads Eastern and Western leading into the Telugu and Kannada Country answering to the two now existing.—*Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> As to Viliṇam, see below s.v. A.D. 793.

<sup>3</sup> The late Mr. Sewell is somewhat confused here, the confusion having arisen from the imperfect summarising of the originals. The war actually described is really one between the Pāṇḍya Jaṭila Pārākrama, for the time being allied with the Gangas, the Pallavas under Nandi Varman Pallavamalla, the Adigaiman chief of Tanjore (Dharmapuri, Salem District), and the Chēra king for the time being. The Adigaiman chief had advanced southwards in a



[A.D. 788-820. This period is assigned as that of the active life of the great teacher Śaṅkarāchārya.]

A.D. 793-94. Trivandrum Museum plates of the twenty-seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭila-Parāntaka, whose accession was in A.D. 767-68. He had before his seventeenth year (*see above*) destroyed the Chēra or Kēraḷa Town of Viṭṭaṁ. This record shews that, some time during the next ten years, he had had to abandon Viṭṭaṁ and retire to Karaikkōṭṭai. He was followed thither by the Chēra army, and seemingly suffered a reverse. (*Trav. Arch. Ser. i, 154.*)

A.D. 794. May 4. Paithan plates. Reign of Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III. His uncle Gōvinda II is said to have fought against the ruler of Mālwa, the Pallava lord of Kānchi (Dantivarman), the Ganga king (Śrīpuruṣa), and 'him of Vengi' (the E. Chālukya Viṣṇuvardhana IV). It also mentions that Gōvinda II had been deposed, and his throne seized by his brother Dhruva. (*E. I. iii, 103.*)

A.D. 797-805. Manne plates, East Mysore. Date irregular, but of this period (*see below s.v. A. D. 805*). Pedigree of the W. Gangas given from Mādhava II down to the reigning Sivamāra II. Of him it is stated that he was 'anointed to the kingdom by the crowned kings', the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III and the Pallava Nandivarman; 'they with their own hands binding the crown on his brow.' The dates do not well agree, for while we have Gōvinda III reigning at this time, the reign of Nandivarman of Kānchi had come to an end in A.D. 763.<sup>1</sup> (*E. C. ix. Nl. 50.*)

A.D. 798. According to the *Guruparamparais* the Vaiṣṇava sage Nammālvār was alive in this year. He is believed by some to have been the son of the Minister to the Pāṇḍya king of Madura. Tirumangaiālvār flourished at the same time.

(*T. A. Gopinathā Rao's 'History of the Śrīvaiṣṇavas', pp. 18-21, 26.*)

A.D. 799. Accession of the E. Chālukya king Vijayaditya II Narēndra-Mrigarāja who is declared in inscriptions to have fought 108 battles in twelve and half a years against the 'Gangās and Rattas (i.e. Rāshtrakūṭas)'. Rāshtrakūṭa records say that the Chālukya was completely defeated and abjectly humbled by Gōvinda III.

About the end of the eighth century A.D. Dr. Hultzsch has published a Tamil inscription on a rock at Takōpa, Wat Nāmuang, in the Malay Peninsula at Maṇigrāmam<sup>2</sup> (the old name of the place), which speaks of a temple of Viṣṇu there; also of a body of men, probably Hindu colonists, and of bow-men 'men of the vanguard,' who were evidently soldiers of a force placed there for protection of trade. (*J. R. A. S. 1913, p. 337; 1914, p. 397.*)

Belonging to the same period are a number of undated inscriptions, whose age is judged by the characters of the script, giving the names of a series of Telugu-Chōḍa Mahārājas governing the Rēnāṇḍu country, i.e., a 7,000 village tract in Cuddapah and Nellore Districts. They claim descent

campaign as far as Tanjore, perhaps even farther south, from where he was driven back fighting all the way. The battles mentioned are all of them battles fought by the Pāṇḍya against the combined enemies. The Adigaṁman Chief was only chief of Dharmapuri (Tagadūr). The Pāṇḍya advanced to very near Dharmapuri, fought the Pallavās on the one side and defeated them; and fought the Chēras on the other side, pursued the defeated Chēra army, went into the Coimbatore District, built a temple to Viṣṇu at Kanjivāy Perūr, then advanced through the Chēra country, defeated and destroyed the Chēra stronghold of Viṭṭaṁ marching across to the Pāṇḍyan frontiers, fortified Kara-vandapuram. This is the account as it appears actually in the Museum plates studied in the light of Pāṇḍya Charters known as the Vēlvikudi and Śānmananūr Plates.—*Editor.*

<sup>1</sup> The latest year of Nandivarman's reign is his sixty-fifth year as noted in an epigraph in the Varāha cave at Mahābalipuram. This would correspond to A.D. 782-3.—*Editor.*

<sup>2</sup> Maṇigrāmam figures as one of the three communities under whose protection the charitable work was placed.—*Editor.*

from Karikāla Chōla. Four generations are mentioned, ending with Panyakumāra. (*V. R. i. Cuddapah, 309, 318, 350, 405, 409, 435, 550, 560 : 380, 384, 393, 396, 400, 405, 408 of 1904 : 350, 352 of 1905 : 466 of 1936. See above, s.v., A. D. 631-35.*)

**A.D. 802, November 13.** Manne plates, E. Mysore (*See above s.v., A. D. 797*). These plates have a sound date, naming the eclipse of the moon on the day stated. Reign of Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III. His father Dhruva is called 'Dhruva.' Gōvinda humbled the Pallavas, and reduced the Eastern Chūlukyas of Vengi, so says the record, to such a condition that their king came and built the walls of a fortress for Gōvinda. (*E. C. ix. Nl. 61.*)

[This king of Vengi would be Vijayāditya II who claims to have fought 108 battles against the Rāshtrakūṭa king and his Ganga ally. The inscription calls Gōvinda's elder brother 'Saucha Kamba *alias* Rānāvāloka.']

[**A.D. 805.** Date of accession, according to Fleet, of the Western Ganga king Śivamūra II. He is said to have been anointed by the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III, then reigning, and by the Pallava Nandivarman (*see note above s.v. 797*). The reign of Nandivarman II had come to an end in or about A.D. 779. I suggest that this Nandivarman who anointed 'with his own hands' Śivamūra II may have been the prince Nandivarman who afterwards reigned as Nandivarman III, deputed for the purpose by his father Dantivarman then on the throne.<sup>1</sup>

(*E. I. vi. 59 : v. 157 : S. I. I. ii, Part v.*)]

**A.D. 808, July 27.** Rādharpur plates of Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III. He was then at Mayūrakhandi, a hill-fort near Nasik. The inscription relates, amongst other previous events of his reign, that he had transferred his capital to Malkhed, and then sent an insolent message to the Vengi king, i.e., Vijayāditya *alias* Narēndra-Mrigarāja, commanding him to come and build the fortifications round the city. This must have been before A.D. 802 (*see above*). (*E. I. vi. 139.*)

**A.D. 809, perhaps January 28.** Record in E. Mysore of the W. Ganga king Śivamūra II *alias* Narasimha. The year 'Sarvajit' named=A.D. 808-9, but the details of the date are irregular. (*E. C. ix. Dr. 41.*)

**A.D. c. 810.** Inscription (*stupa*) in Chitaldrug District, N. Mysore. Undated. It commemorates the death of a chief who was a vassal of the W. Ganga king. The chief was governing the Nolamba country and was named 'Singapōta.' His lord's name is not stated but only his title 'Permmōnadi' is given; but it is mentioned that 'Duggamūra rose up suddenly and established himself by force.' Duggamūra was younger brother of the Ganga king Śivamūra II, and it may be that the fight in which Singapōta lost his life was between the supporters of Śivamūra, who was continually in trouble with the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III, and those of Duggamūra.

(*E. C. xi. Cl. 8.*)

**A.D. 812-13.** C. P. grant in a village near Uppinangūdi, S. Kanara. It shews that Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III, 'Prabhūtararsha' was reigning there at the time.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kanara 300-A : I. A. xii. 13 : xxiv. 9 : E. I. iv. 340.*)

**A.D. 812, December 14.** Torkheḍe plates of Gōvinda III Rāshtrakūṭa. The inscription states that he made his younger brother Indra II king of Gujarāt (*Laka*).

[Indra founded a dynasty there.]

(*E. I. iii. 53.*)

**A.D. 813.** The Kaḍaba C. P. grant of Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III shews him ruling in Central Mysore. It is lengthy and poetical, but of no historical interest. (*E. C. xii Gb., 61.*)

<sup>1</sup> See note above.—Editor

**A.D. 814-15.** Accession of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Amoghavarsha or Śarva. The date is ascertained by an inscription at Śīrūr, Dhārwar District, of June 16, 866 (*Ep. Ind. vii, 198; ix, 24; I.A. xii, 252; E.I. iv, 278*). He was incessantly at war with the E. Chālukyas throughout his long reign.

[King Sēna I, or Śīlāmēgha Sēna, became king of Ceylon in this year. The *Mahāvamsa* (*Cb. L. v, 19*) tells us that in his reign the Pāṇḍya king, probably Śrīmāra, who boasts of having conquered Ceylon, attacked the island with an army. King Sēna was defeated and fled. The Pāṇḍya victor seized the city of Anurādhapura, sacked it and destroyed the palaces and after 'spreading destruction over the land', returned to India. This may have taken place about A.D. 830. The larger Śānamānūr grant (*V.R. ii. Madura, 367; C.P. 14 of 1907*) mentions the victories of Śrīmāra Pāṇḍya; saying that he defeated Māya Pāṇḍya, gained victories at Viññāma (a Chēra town) and at Kuṇṇūr in Ceylon; also that he fought a great battle at Kuḍamāṅku (believed to be Kumbhakōṇam) against Gaṅgas, Pallavas and Chōla chiefs. The Chōla family was, then, gaining a little influence at this time.]

**(?) A.D. 827-28.** Inscription at Guḍimallam in the Chittoor District, dated only in the forty-ninth year of the Pallava Dantivarman or Dantivikrama, whose accession according to Dubreuil was in A.D. 779. [According to T. A. Gopinatha Rao the accession was in A.D. 808-9.]<sup>1</sup> It mentions his feudatory the Bāṇa chief Vijayāditya, possibly Vijayāditya I, as ruling the country.

(*V.R. i. Chittoor 60; 226 of 1903; E.I. xi, 222; I.A. 1911, p. 104.*)

[The country governed by the Bāṇas had amongst its chief towns Punganūr and Kālahasti, and was known as the tract 'west of the Telugu (or Āndhra) road.'<sup>2</sup> It seems to have been a rough country, subject to constant strife on account of raids and cattle robberies.]

**A.D. c. 830-54.** Reign of Pallava Nandivarman III. Two inscriptions in Tanjore District. One of them calls the King 'Vijēlvidugu.' Undated.

(*V.R. ii. Tanjore, 1253, 1296; 283 of 1901; 10 of 1899; I.A. 1908, p. 170.*)

[An old Tamil poem says that this king fought battles at Tellār (in South Arcot), whence was derived his title 'Tellāreriṇḍa'; at Naḷḷar, and Paḷaiyāru in the Tanjore country; at Kuṟugōḍu, perhaps the town so named on the Tungabhadra river, or the one in Kōlār District, Mysore; and at Vellār.]

**A.D. 830-854.** Inscription of the third regnal year of the same king in the neighbourhood of Kānchi.

(*E.I. vi, 319.*)

**[A.D. 843.** Probable date of accession of Sēna II, king of Ceylon. The *Mahāvamsa* narrates that, in revenge for the wanton attack of the Pāṇḍya king on Ceylon (*above s.v. A.D. 814-15*), Sēna II sent an army to the mainland with the object of dethroning the Pāṇḍya king, and substituting for him a Pāṇḍya prince who had rebelled against his lord and begged aid from the Singhalese. Madura was besieged<sup>3</sup> and the king was dethroned. The prince being placed on the throne of Madura, the Singhalese retired. The *Mahāvamsa's* story goes that when the Singhalese arrived in India, the Pāṇḍya king was absent on one of his campaigns. This points to the king having been Varaguna II who waged war in the north, for Śrīmāra's wars were in the south; and if so this destruction of Madura must have taken place after Varaguna's accession, i.e., after A.D. 862.

<sup>1</sup> It ought really to be after A.D. 782-3.—*Editor.*

<sup>2</sup> The *Mahāvamsa* says that the battlements and towers of Madura were burnt, which seems to shew that the fortifications had been constructed of wood.

When he hurriedly marched back to Madura, the Pandya king's army was depleted, the king fought, was wounded and fled, only to die of his injury. This would fix the date as about A.D. 878, Varaguna II's last year, and if so the rebel prince may have been his own brother Parantaka-Virānārāyaṇa. But this fixture is only supposition as the Singhalese chronology is not quite finally settled. (*Mahāvamsa*, ch. ii.)

A.D. 844-888. C. P. grant, undated, of a village in 'Gudravara-Vishaya', near the Gōdāvari, by the E. Chālukya king Guṇaka-Vijayāditya III. His principal achievement, mentioned in several records, was that he 'cut off the head of Mangi in battle', also that he 'frightened the (Rāshtrakūṭa) Krishna II and Śankila and burned their city Kiranapura.' Hence we gather that the incessant wars between Eastern Chālukya and Rāshtrakūṭa kings continued to devastate the country.

(*V.R. ii*, *Kistna* 7; *Masulipatam plates*; *I.A.* xx, 103; *xiii*, 53; *E.I.* v, 122.)

A long account of the deeds of Guṇaka-Vijayāditya is given in the Piṭhapuram grant, and the Maliyapūndi grant of Amma Rāja II at a later date (*E. I.* ix, 17; *I. A.* vii, 16). Mangi is described as ruling the 'Nūḍamba' (for Nōḷamba) country. Śankila is called 'Lord of Dāhala', and Hultzsch identifies him with Śankaravāṇa or Śankuka, son of Kokkala I of the Kalachūri chiefs of Chēdi, whose sister married Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna II (877-913 A.D.).<sup>1</sup>

Another achievement of Guṇaka-Vijayāditya's was that he 'burned Chakrakūṭa'.<sup>2</sup> The identity of this place has been much questioned, and I am not in a position positively to decide the point.

(*See I. A.* 1884, p. 50, *Ep. Rep.* for 1923, p. 97.)

Another record says that he seized Manyakhēṭa (or Malkhēḍ), the capital city of the Rāshtrakūṭas and after burning it, retired. This was during the reign of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna II and therefore after A.D. 877-78 (*E. I.* vii, 26). See below s.v. A.D. 930.

Three inscriptions near Ongole in Guntur District of the same period mention the E. Chālukya general Paṇḍaranga, and one of them states that he 'conquered the Venginaḍu,' which was the home-territory of his own sovereign, Guṇaka. Light is thrown on this otherwise curious assertion by an inscription (*Ind. Ant.* 1884, p. 50) which says that the Vengi country was at this time 'pervaded by the army of the Rāshtrakūṭas.' It must be understood therefore that Paṇḍaranga drove the Rāshtrakūṭa forces out of the Venginaḍu.

(838-840 of 1923; and *Report*, p. 97.)

[A.D. c. 846-880. Estimated period of reign (or rule?) of the Chōla leader Vijayālāya, who seized Tanjore and laid the foundation for the great fortunes of his descendant kings. His grandson changed the political condition of South India, and established a kingdom that eventually became an empire.]

Ninth century A.D. About this time the Vaiḍumba chief Irigayya, or Erega, was at war. A *virakal* at Ālētīpalli, in Chittoor District, commemorates the death of a soldier in a battle when he was 'supporting the throne of Erega,' or Irigayya. Another *virakal* in the same neighbourhood, in honour of a man who lost his life in a cattle-raid, mentions the Vaiḍumba Rāja, Manuja-Trinētra, probably the same as Gaṇḍa-Trinētra.

(*V. R.* i, *Chittoor* 148, 153, 162, 167, 168, 170; 295, 296, 298, 299 of 1905; 439 of 1914; 533 of 1906; *E. R.* 1907, p. 78.)

<sup>1</sup> The Government Epigraphist believes that this Śankila was a Vaiḍumba chief, who is mentioned in another inscription as having been an enemy of the Chōla chiefs of his day. (*E. R.* 1923, p. 98, § 10.)

<sup>2</sup> Chakrakūṭa has been identified satisfactorily with Chakrakōṭa or Chitrakōṭ near Jagdalpur, the capital of the State of Bastar. (*Vide Ep. Ind.* ix, 178-79.)—*Editor*.



**A.D. c. 850.** Two inscriptions at Tiruvallam, N. Arcot District, are copies made about A.D. 991 when the temple there was restored by Rājārāja Chōla I, of older ones of about this date. One of them refers, under the title of 'Bāga-Mahadēvi', to Kundavvai, wife of the Bāga chief Bāga-Vidyādharma *alias* Vikramāditya I, who was ruling the country 'west of the Telugu Road' in the twenty-third year of the Pallava king (his suzerain) Nandivarman III.

(*V. R. i. N. Arcot*, 331, 332; *Chittoor*, 63; 77, 78 of 1889; 229 of 1903; *E. R. xi*, 224.)

[Sometime in the ninth century there was a colony of Tamil traders at Takua-pā (Takōpa) in Wat-Nāmuang, Malay Peninsula. A Tamil inscription has been found there belonging to this period. It shews that there was a temple of Vishnu at that place, which was the 'refuge of the members of Maṇigrāman (a trading guild on the west coast) and of the Bowman.' Dr. Hultzsch published the record. He concludes that there was a colony of Tamils in the Malay Peninsula, guarded by soldiers. (*J. R. A. S.*, April, 1913.)<sup>1</sup>

**A.D. 855.** Inscription in a temple near Tanjore records a gift made to a temple there by the (Queen of the Pallava Nripātunga, in his second year. (Chronology according to Jouveau-Dubreuil). It shews Pallava influence at this period in Tanjore.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore*, 1270; 300 of 1901.)

**A.D. 858. June 23.** Accession of Adakkan *alias* Śrīvallabha, Āy chief of the Malainādu (Vēnād) country of Travancore (*see Genealogical Tables, s.v. Kerala Kings*). He was son of Karunandan, son of Śalaiyan. Date fixed by an inscription (*Trav. Arch. Ser. i. No. 1; V. R. iii. Trav.*, 215). His fourteenth and twenty-second years are mentioned in other inscriptions.

(*V. R. iii. Trav.*, 196, 197; *Trav. Arch. Ser. ii*, 1-15.)

**A.D. 861-62.** Bāhūr in French territory, north of Tanjore. An inscription shews that the Pallava Nripātunga gave three villages to a college at that place in his eighth year, which was about the date stated. It proves that he was actually sovereign of the country at the time.

(*V. R. iii. French Terr.*, 18; *E. I. iv*, 180)

**A.D. 852.** Between March 22 and November 22. Accession of the Pāndya king Varaguna II. A great deal of fighting in his reign. By his fourth year he had carried his arms north-eastward towards Tanjore, and from thence he gained ground gradually across territory then ruled by the Pallavas, and under them by Chōla and Bāga chiefs, till he reached Arasūr on the southern Pennar river where he encamped in his sixteenth year 877-8. In this campaign he reduced those chiefs temporarily, the former at Idavai; and he destroyed the fortifications of Vēmbil (modern Vēmbayūr). In 877-78 he was attacked by the Ganga king Prithivipati I and the Pallava Aparājita in alliance, and during his enforced retreat he fought a battle at Śripurambiyam, or Tirupurambiyam, close to Kumbhakōnam where he was defeated, Prithivipati I being killed in the action. The important inscriptions regarding events of his reign are the following—105, 414, 690, 705 of 1905; 51 of 1895; 84 of 1910; *E. I. ix*, 84; *xi*, 253; *E. R.*, 1906, § 25; 1910, § 31. An officer of his, who had accompanied Varaguna when he captured the town of Idavai on the north bank of the Kāvēri, constructed a tank near Dindigul (*V. R. ii. Madura*, 8; *S. I. I. ii*, 53).

**A.D. 864-65.** Inscription in Chittoor District in the eleventh year of the Pallava king, Nripātunga.

(*V. R. i. Chittoor*, 331; 459 of 1905.)

<sup>1</sup> For a corrected reading and rendering of the inscriptions, see *J. R. A. S.* for 1914, pp. 397-8.—*Editor*.

A.D. 868. December 30. Grant of land in Cochin by the Āy king of Vēnād (*See Kerala Kings in Genealogical Tables*), Vikramāditya-Varaguna. Vēnād was now dependent on Madura and the Āy king was named 'Varaguna' after the Pāndya king Varaguna II.

(*Trav. Arch. Ser. i, 187; V. R. iii, Travancore 2.*)

A.D. 870-71. South Mysore. Inscriptions shewing the western Ganga king Rāchamalla II on throne, with his younger brother Būtarasa, i. e., Būtaga, as Yuvarāja. (*E. C. iii, Nj, 75.*)

A.D. c. 870. An inscription at Vaḷḷimalai in North Arcot District shews that a cave temple was excavated by the Ganga Rāchamalla. Another shews that he founded a Jaina shrine. These are undated and it seems doubtful which Rāchamalla is referred to. The relationship mentioned is also confusing.

(*V. R. i, N. Arcot 710 A, 710 B; 6 of 1895; 91 of 1889.*)

A.D. 870-71. Record at Aivarmalai, Madura District, of the eighth regnal year of Varaguna Pāndya II, proving accession in A.D. 862-63.

(*V. R. ii, Madura 242; 705 of 1905.*)

A.D. 872-73. Trichinopoly cave-inscription of the eleventh year of the Pāndya king Varaguna II. It shews that he had been at Niyamam near Tanjore, after he had fought at Idavai and destroyed the fortifications of Vēmbil, both of which places are on the north side of the Kāvēri river, and therefore in territory belonging to the Ganga chief.

(*Ann. Rep. on Arch. 194-30, p. 270.*)

A.D. 874. November 22. Gift to a temple near Trichinopoly by Varaguna Pāndya II in his thirteenth year. It makes his accession as in the year ending with November 22, A.D. 862.

(*V. R. iii, Trich. 683; 84 of 1910; E. I. xi, 253.*)

A.D. 876-77. The Rāshtrakūṭa king Śarva Amoghavarsha reigning in N. W. Mysore. Under him 'Indra' governing the Banavāsi 12,000 country (? the Nolamba chief Mahēndra I).

(*E. C. viii, Sb, 865.*)

A.D. 877-78. Inscription at Ambāsamudram, Tinnevely District, of the sixteenth year of Varaguna Pāndya II, who made a grant when encamped at Araiśūr on the southern Pennar river on his way to an attack on the Pallava king.

(*V. R. iii, Tinnevely 29; 105 of 1905; E. I. ix, 84.*)

Another record of about the same date at Rāmanāthapuram, near Dīndīgul, mentions Varaguna's expedition to Idavai.

(*V. R. ii, Madura 8; 690 of 1905.*)

[Vēmbil=Vēmbarrūr=Tiruvīsalūr near Kumbhakōnam. Varaguna's successes there and at Idavai in the neighbourhood took place when he was on the march northwards and before he reached Araiśūr. The history of what happened afterwards seems to be made clear by several records and by a passage in the *Mahāwamsa* (ch. li), which has already been quoted (*above*, s.v. A.D. 843). While Varaguna was absent at Araiśūr, king Sēna II of Ceylon sent over an army to the mainland with the object of deposing Varaguna and placing another on the throne of the Pāndyas. About the same time, i.e., about A.D. 877-78, which was the last year of Sēna II, the Ganga king Prithivipati I effected an alliance with the Pallava king Nripātunga, whose country was in danger from the Pāndya's advance, and together, the Ganga and Pallava forces—the latter led by the crown prince Aparājita—attacked Varaguna. A great battle was fought at Śrīpurambiyam or Tirupurambiyam, which ended in the defeat of the Pāndya leader, but in the course of which Prithivipati I lost his life. Varaguna perforce retired towards Madura; and, if we are to believe the Singhalese story, he died there of wounds received in battle. His successor Parāntaka-Vīrānārāyaṇa, his own brother who had rebelled and had received the support of king Sēna, was then placed on the throne. (Cf. record at Ambūr, *E. I. iv, 182.*)]

**A.D. 877-78.** An inscription at Guḍimallam near Kājahastī shews that in this year, which was the twenty-fourth year of the Pallava king Nripatunga, the 'country west of the Telugu road,' i.e., the country of the Bānas was ruled by the Bāga chief Vīṇavidyādhara *alias* Vikramāditya Prabhumēra I. (*V. R. Chittoor* 62; 228 of 1901; *S. I. I. iii, No. 42; E. I. xi, 226.*)

**A.D. 877-78.** Inscription of the W. Ganga Prāthivipati I. It mentions the Chōla Rāja as now a prominent political person. This may have been Vijayālaya or his son Āditya I who restored the Chōla monarchy. (*V. R. Chittoor* 226, 31 of 1912.)

[In some year between A.D. 877, the first year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Krishna II, and 888, the last year of the Eastern Chāḍukya king Gaṇaka-Vijayāditya III, the latter, in the course of his war with the former, captured Krishna's capital city Malkhēḍ (Manyakhēṭa), sacked and burned it. Vijayāditya held the place for a time and then retired. That this really took place is proved by the Cambay plates (*below* x.c., A.D. 930), which, from a Rāshtrakūṭa point of view, mention that during their king Krishna's reign 'his enemies abandoned Manyakhēṭa.' It is possible however that this retreat did not take place till somewhat later than A.D. 888 though it must have taken place before A.D. 913 when Krishna's reign ended.]

**A.D. c. 877-78.** Several inscriptions of this period refer to a great battle at Sorēmatī which followed a raid made on the Pulinaḍu country of the Chittoor District by an allied force of soldiers sent by the Western Ganga and Nolamba-Pallava chiefs. Apparently after this raid and in consequence of it these allies were attacked by a combined army of the Vaidinba and Bāga chiefs. Action was joined at Sorēmatī, and the Ganga and Nolamba forces were beaten and compelled to retire. Many of the records are epitaphs of soldiers who were killed (*V. R. Chittoor* 167, 168, 170, 175, 180, 196, 243, 255, 256; 295, 296 of 1905; 541, 556, 571 of 1906; 306, 518 of 1912, etc.). One record of the Nolamba-Pallava chief Mahēndra I (whose mother Jayabbe, the daughter of Ganga Rāchamalla I is mentioned) says that he 'destroyed the Chōla and other rivals' and 'succeeded in sowing dissensions among those outside his frontiers.' (*R. C. xii St. 38.*)

From these inscriptions we learn that the Nolamba chief Mahēndra I, called also 'Mayindādi,' had, under the orders of his suzerain the Ganga 'Dadige' Rāchamalla, 'marched against Talakāḍu' apparently before he invaded the Pulinaḍu. [Though why the Ganga chief should have wanted his subordinate to attack one of the principal Ganga towns is a puzzle.] The Government Epigraphist thought perhaps in consequence of some internal dissensions in the Ganga kingdom Talakāḍ had fallen into the hands of some rival Ganga chief (*V. R. 1913, pp. 90, 91*). Acting under the same orders Mahēndra sent his two generals, 'Kaḍuveti' Muttarasa and Madura, to invade the Bāga country of the Pulinaḍu; and they did so and burned the town of Permāvi, and destroyed Kōyarrūr. The Bāga chief 'Vira-Chālāmāni', i.e., Vijayāditya II 'Prabhumēra,' assisted by the Vaidinba chief Gaṇḍa-Trinētra, attacked the invaders. There was a sanguinary battle at Sorēmatī, and the Nolamba-Ganga allies were beaten back.

As to the date of these events we are aided by the inscription at Dharmapurī, anciently Tagadūr, in Salem District (318 of 1901; *V. R. ii, Salem* 81) which shews Mahēndra Nolamba at that place in the year A.D. 878-79, Ś. 800. This place was far from his own country, and as it is about fifty miles only from Talakāḍ it is reasonable to suppose he was there only because he had gained temporary possession of Talakāḍ; we therefore date the battle of Sorēmatī at about A.D. 877-78. As additional support it may be noticed that a few years later, viz., in A.D. 892 the Ganga and Nolamba chiefs had quarrelled and were openly fighting one another. (*See V. R. 1913, Rep. § 13.*)

The Bana Virā-Chūlamani who fought in the battle was then a prince, probably, and represented his father.

[If my date for this battle is accurate, it will be noticed that South India was convulsed with fighting at this time, for nearly all the nations of that country were up in arms and at war. This state of things gave the Chola family a chance to redeem their fallen fortunes.]

A.D. 878-79. Ś. 800. The Nolamba chief Mahēndra I. Gift to a Jaina temple at Dharmapuri (ancient Tagadūr) in Salem District (*V. R. ii. Salem, 81; 318 of 1901*). He is mentioned about this time in a village record in Central Mysore, which states his parentage. (*E. C. xii. Si. 24.*)

A.D. 879-80. Ambur in N. Arcot. Inscription of the twenty-sixth year of the Pallava chief Nripātunga, commemorating the death of a servant of the W. Ganga chief Prithīpati I (now deceased—killed in battle) during a cattle raid. These raids, accompanied by constant violence and outrage, appear to have been of common occurrence, judging by the number of memorial *Vīrakals* which have been found. Women as well as cattle were carried off. No one's property was safe, nor could they tell from day to day when a descent would be made on their village, and their daughters outraged. Deaths in fighting were very numerous. The robber bands were sometimes the males of a village, sometimes of a group of villages, sometimes of a whole district (*nāḍu*). In these pages no note is made of individual epitaphs unless they contain some date or historical allusion. V. Rangachāri's lists may be consulted, especially in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor and the neighbourhood. (*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 536, 537; E. R. 7, 8 of 1896; E. I. iv, 182.*)

A.D. c. 880. Accession of the Chōla king Aditya I, who restored the fortunes of his family after they had been in an inferior position for a long period. Also accession of the Pallava king Aparājita (*E. I. ix, p. 81*). [Aditya completely crushed Aparājita, and brought Pallava ascendancy to an end.]

A.D. 880-900. Tiruvoreyūr, Chingleput District. Two inscriptions shew that the Bāga chief of the day was a feudatory of the Pallavas. (*V. R. i. Chin. 1027, 1030; 158, 161 of 1912.*)

[About this time, i. e., the fourth quarter of the ninth century, the Pāndya king Parāntaka-Vīranārayana is said in the larger Śīnamanur grant to have fought at Kharagiri, seized Ugra, and destroyed Pennāḍam—situated on the Kāvēri.]

A.D. 888. Early in the year. Inscription in Coorg of the eighteenth regnal year of the W. Ganga king Rāchamalla II, who came to the throne about 870. His titles only are given.

(*E. C. i. Coorg, 2.*)

A.D. 888-918. Masulipatam plates. Record in the reign of the Eastern Chālukya king Chālukya-Bhima who gave to Brahmans a village near the Krishna river in memory of his son who, at the age of sixteen, was killed in battle. The king is said to have defeated the armies of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Krishna II and his allies the kings of Gujarat and Karmāṭa. Battles were fought at Niravadyapura and Peruvangur, and the young prince fell after having killed from his elephant the Rāshtrakūṭa general Gundayya. (*V. R. ii. Krishna, 9; E. R. 1911, p. 81.*)

A.D. c. 890. A Mysore inscription of the Nolamba-Pallava Mahēndra I, named 'Maindam Nolamban,' represents him as ruling the whole Gangavāḍi country. It commemorates a death during a cattle-stealing raid. (*E. C. ix. Hl. 9.*)

A.D. 892-93. (Ś. 815, Paridhāvi). Gift to a temple at Dharmapuri, Salem District, by Mahēndra I of the Nolamba-Pallavas. Below the inscription is one of his son Ayyappa-dēva.

(*V. R. ii. Salem, 74; 304 of 1901.*)



**A.D. 892. April 17.** Copper-plate inscription which gives the date of coronation as stated, of the Eastern Chālukya king Chālukya-Bhima. Unfortunately the details do not work out satisfactorily and I have not thought it advisable to alter Fleet's date for that king's accession, viz., A.D. 888. (*E. R. 1918, C. P. 14 of App. A.*)

**A.D. 892.** Two inscriptions from Dharmapuri, Salem District, shew the Nolamba-Pallava chief Mahēndra I called 'Mahendrādhirāja' ruling as far south as that place in the year stated. He claims to have destroyed the Bāga race. An inscription at Iggali states that the Western Ganga king Rāchamalla died in the course of a battle which he was fighting against the Nolamba. These statements would seem to shew that after the battle of Sorēmati, whether it was a Nolamba victory or defeat, the Nolamba chief eventually got the upper hand. Then, for some reason, a quarrel broke out between Mahēndra I and his suzerain the Ganga ruler. Both sides took up arms and a battle was fought which ended in a victory for Mahēndra. The Nolamba chief was then enabled to rule over the Gangavāḍi territory—for a time at least. (*E. I. x, 54-70; V. R. ii, Salem 74; 304 of 1901; E. R. 1913, p. 90 1; see below s.v. A.D. 897-98.*)

**A.D. c. 895.** Inscription in Travancore State of the twenty-eighth year of Vikramāditya Varaguna, the Āy king, or chief, of Vēṇāḍ. My only reason for assigning the date 895 is because this same king had given a grant in A.D. 868 (*see above*, and A.D. 895 is about twenty-eight years later.) T. A. Gōpinātha Rao stated his belief that Vikramāditya was called 'Varaguna' after the Pāṇḍya Varaguna II. (*V. R. iii, Trav. 2; T. A. S. i, pp. 1, 17, 187.*)

**A.D. 896.** The country about Hassan in West Mysore was ruled over by a Ganga chief whose titles only are given. (*E. C. v. Hu. 28.*)

**A.D. 897.** The Nolamba chief Nolipayya ruling in Central Mysore. (*E. C. xii. Mi. 52.*)

**A.D. 898.** Record at Guḍimallam, Chittoor District, dated in Ś. 820, of the Bāga chief Vijayāditya II. He and his parents are named but only the titles are given. (*1<sup>st</sup> R. i, Chittoor, 57; 223 of 1903; E. I. xi, 227; xvii, 1; I. A., 1911, p. 104.*)

**A.D. 899.** Inscription of a Ganga chief in the Āsandianāḍa tract, Kādūr District, Mysore. The date is somewhat doubtful, but apparently belongs to this year. It mentions a local chief who was supported by the Nolamba ruler. At this time the Ganga and Nolamba families were at enmity with one another, and a little later Nolamba Mahēndra was killed by Ereyappa, son of the Ganga Būtuga I who was now governing the Gangavāḍi country. (*E. C. vi. Kd. 141.*)

**A.D. c. 900.** The date is quite uncertain, but has been so estimated. The Syrian Christian plates shew Sthānu Ravi reigning as king in Travancore. (*V. R. Trav. 89, 90; T. A. S. ii, 60, 70.*)

**A.D. 903.** Early in the year. Grant by the W. Ganga king Rāchamalla II, Satyavākya. Pedigree given in which the following points are noticeable. (5) Durvinita is said to have fought at Andāri, Ālattūr, Porajārē, Pelnagara and other places; (8) Bhūvikrama conquered the Pallavas at Viḷanda, he being also named 'Śrīvallabha'; (9) Śivamāra I is called 'Navakūma'; (12) Śivamāra II defeated the 'Army of Vallabha,' i. e., the Chālukya king.

(*E. C. x. Kl. 90.*)

**A.D. 904. November 25.** A long copper-plate grant at Gattavāḍi, Nanjangūd Taluk, Mysore, gives a pedigree of the Ganga chiefs. In addition to the information obtained from the last record noted above, we are told that Ereyappa III defeated the Chālukyas at Rājaramaḍi; that Rāchamalla II fought a battle at 'Rēmiya' [Is this a misreading for 'Sāmiya?']; that Būtuga I conquered Mahēndra Nolamba in three fights, the last being at Sāmiya; and that Ereyappa IV captured the

fortresses of Tippēru, Sūrūr and Penjēru or Henjēru and slew Mahēndra. (*E.C. xii. Supplement, Nanjangud Taluk, No. 269.*)

[The history of these few years in Mysore and the neighbourhood may now be summed up. Mahēndra I, the Nolamba chief, had fallen out with the reigning Ganga, and had been temporarily victorious in a battle fought against him, so that he ruled part of Salem District in A.D. 892. Then the Ganga Būtuga I took the field, fought three battles against Mahēndra, and in the end defeated him at Sāmiya, Būtuga's son Ereyappa having distinguished himself in the capture of these fortresses. Mahēndra was thus finally beaten before A.D. 901. Shortly afterwards Mahēndra was killed by Ereyappa, the Ganga prince.]

A.D. 905. Record of the Bāṇa chief Vijayāditya II. (*V.R. i. Chittoor, 58 : 224 of 1903 ; E.I. xi. 228 : see above s.v. 898-99.*)

[An inscription of this period shews that the Kērala king Sthānu-Ravi, or Ravi II, was on friendly terms with Āditya Chōla. The two kings jointly conferred a title on a chief in Tanjore.

(*V.R. ii. Tanjore, 1403 : 286 of 1911.*)]

A.D. 905. Ś. 827. The Bāṇa king Vijayāditya, identified by Dr. Hultzsch as Vijayāditya II, Prabhumēru, ruling in Chittoor District.

(*V.R. i. Chittoor, 58 : 224 of 1903 ; E.I. xvii. 1.*)

A.D. 907. The war between the Ganga and Nolamba chiefs is mentioned in an inscription in North Mysore, where at the date of the record the Rashtrakuta king Krishna II was ruling, which seems to shew that he occupied Nolamba territory, probably after the death of Mahēndra I, the Nolamba chief.

(*E.C. xi. Jb. 19.*)

[A.D. 907. Accession of the afterwards powerful Chōla king, Parāntaka I, between January 15 and July 25. These dates are derived from the Gramam and Kuram inscriptions.

(*V.R. i. S. Arcot, 559 ; Chingleput, 394 ; E.I. vii. i : viii. 261 : 735 of 1905 ; 34 of 1900.*)

(*See below s.v. A.D. 943, 946.*)

An inscription of a later date at Tirumalpuram in North Arcot District refers to Parāntaka's father Āditya I, calling him by a name which signifies that he died at Tondaiman-Arūr, near Kālahasti.

The Anbil C. P. grant, issued in the reign of Parāntaka II, gives many details about the latter's ancestors. Amongst other things it mentions that Parāntaka I married the daughter of the Kērala king Paluvēttaraiyar. Paluvēttā is alluded to in three inscriptions at Tiruvaṛiyāru, and in one of them his daughter is said to have been the queen of 'Vikrama-Chōla Ilangoṇḍār.' Since the last title means *Yuvardja* or heir-apparent, it seems likely that before Parāntaka I came to the throne he had been known as 'Vikrama-Chōla.'

(*E. I. xv. 44.*)]

A.D. 908. South Mysore. The Ganga king Ereyappa IV *alias* Nitimārga ruling that country. He is called 'Lord of Kuvalāla and Nandagiri.'

(*E. C. iii. Ml. 30.*)

A.D. 909. An inscription of the Chōla king Parāntaka I's third year. His father Āditya I having conquered the Pallavas (as above shewn), and the W. Gangas having defeated the Nolamba-Pallava chief, Parāntaka, shortly after his accession, made war on the Pāṇḍyas. He captured their capital city Madura, and assumed the name by which he is known in the record under notice, viz., 'Madurai-konda.' By this victory he regained possession of the territory of the earlier Chōlas, which for many years had fallen into the hands of the Pāṇḍya kings, and also became lord over the old Pāṇḍya kingdom.

This was the result of his first war against Rājasimha Paṇḍya III. This inscription proves that his seizure of Madura took place before A.D. 909-10.

(*J.R.A.S.* 1913, 536; *E. R.* 1907, §§ 32-35; *V. R. ii. Tanjore*, 399; 29 of 1907.)

[At this time Kassapa V of Ceylon had been on the throne, according to Hultzsch's revised chronology, since A.D. 1906.]

**A.D. 909.** An inscription in E. Mysore of Ś. 831, represents as reigning there the Bana chief 'Bejeyitta' who, according to the most recent chronology, must be Vijayāditya Bana II, called 'Pugalvippar-Gaṇḍa.' It records local fighting and slaughter. (*E. C. x. Mb.* 229.)

**A.D. 909.** At Allūr near Trichinopoly, in third year of Parāntaka Chōla I. Gift of land by the queen of the Ganga Prithivipati II, here called 'Virachōla-Iṅgōvēḷar.' (*See note above* s. v., *A. D.* 907.) It recognizes that the Chōla king was now suzerain. (*V. R. iii. Trich.*, 343; 376 of 1903.) This is emphasized by another inscription at the same place in which the same Ganga chief bears the name 'Parāntaka-Kuṇjaramallar' (*Ibid.*, No. 347; 380 of 1903). He was now vassal to the Chōla king and was protected by him.

**A.D. 911.** Rāshtrakūṭa 'Akūlavarsha' Krishna II reigning in N.W. Mysore. Baṇavāsi was ruled by a subordinate, Kaliviṭṭa. (*E. C. vii. Sk.*, 219; *viii. Sb.*, 88.)

**A.D. 913.** The Western Ganga prince Ereyanga, or Ereyappa IV, called by the title 'Nitimarga-Perumāṇḍigaḷ,' ruling in S.E. Mysore, under Prithivipati II. (*E. C. ix. Cp.* 161.)

**A.D. 915.** Record of the ninth year of Parāntaka Chōla I, who is recognized as supreme in the former Ganga territory of North Arcot. The Chōla king had, in or before this year, conferred the conquered Bana country on the Ganga chief Prithivipati II, giving him the title 'Sēmbiyan-Māvalivāṇar-aṭṭan.' In this record this Prithivipati II is called 'Lord of the Banas,' also he is said to have won a battle at Vallūḷa, but against whom is not stated.

(*V. R. i. N. Arcot*, 633; 9 of 1896; *S.I.I. ii*, 376.)

By this time Parāntaka Chōla had also conquered and reduced the Vaḷḷumba chief Śandaṭṭan. (*E. I. xv*, 50; *E. R.* 1904-5, p. 57.)

An inscription without date in a village near Punganur in the ancient Pulinaḍu country, now Chittoor District, tells of a son of this Ganga Prithivipati II, the lord of the Banas, named 'Vikkiyanga' (probably = Vikramāditya) who had a quarrel with a member of the Pallava family, Pallava-Dhavaḷa, and in a fight was killed.

(*V. R. i. Chittoor*, 221, 222; 332, 333 of 1912; *E. I. xi*, 238.)

[A.D. c. 916-17. The reign of Kassapa V, king of Ceylon, came to an end, according to Hultzsch's revised chronology, in A.D. 916, or perhaps 917. His successors reigned only seven months, and then Dappula V obtained the throne in 917. Shortly before the death of Kassapa V, we are told in the *Mahāvamsa* (ch. lii), the Pāṇḍya king, Rājasimha III, sent many presents to, and begged aid from Kassapa against the Chōlas who had seized his country in or before A.D. 909. Kassapa sent over to the mainland an army to his assistance. Rājasimha led both armies against Parāntaka's troops but was defeated and retired leaving the Singhalese to carry on the war alone. But their army was attacked by disease and their general died from it, and they returned to Ceylon.

Dappula V having become king of the island, Rājasimha, driven to desperation, crossed over to Ceylon, and the two kings prepared for a fresh war against the Chōlas. But owing to grave internal disturbances Dappula had to abandon the enterprise. And the Pāṇḍya king fled to the

Kēraḷa country, leaving his crown 'and other apparel' in Ceylon. This event may have taken place in A.D. 917-18. Amongst the apparel was 'the necklace of Indra', as we learn from the story of what took place later. (*Mahāvamsa*, ch. III; see *S.I.I. ii. 375 ff. 387.*)

This was the second war with Ceylon of Parāntaka I, who then assumed the title 'Sathgrāma Raghava.')

**A.D. 918.** Record at Tirupparikadal, N. Arcot, of the twelfth year of Chōla Parāntaka I. It mentions the above invasion by the Pāṇḍya and the king of Ceylon, which therefore took place in or before that twelfth year. (*I.R. i. North Arcot, 651; 693 of 1904.*) This receives support from the Udayēndiram plates of the fifteenth year of Parāntaka, the genuineness of which has however been disputed. A battle had, it appears, been fought at Vēlur, probably that in which the Pāṇḍyas and Singhalese had been defeated.

**A.D. 918.** The Masulipatam plates shew that in this year the East Chāḷukya king Amma Rāja I *alias* Vishṇuvardhana, or Rāja Mahēndra was reigning at Drujjūru (modern Duvvūr) on the Krishna River. He came to the throne in this year.

(*I.R. ii. Kistna 4; I.A. viii, 77; xx. 266; E.I. v, 131.*)

[About this time, in the Nolamba-Pallava chief's family Ayyappa-dēva-Nanniga, son of Mahēndra I, began to rule his country. He made friends with the Ganga chief Ereyappa.]

(*E.I. x, 54.*)

**A.D. 920.** July 18 (?) Central Mysore. An inscription alludes to a grant of land made by Nolamba Ayyappa-dēva and mentions eclipse of sun on that day. But the date given in the record fell about three months later (*E.C. xii. Si. 39*). Another of about the same date in Mysore mentions the same chief and says that he 'surrounded Ganga' and fought a battle. If this be a fact he made friends with the Ganga chief later on.

(*E.C. xii. Mi. 71.*)

**A.D. 920.** Grant of land in West Mysore made by the Ganga chief 'Satyavākya-Vira', son of Ereyappa IV, i.e., his eldest son Narasimha.

(*E.C. v. Ag. 61.*)

**A.D. 921.** C.P. grant at Udayēndiram of Parāntaka Chōla I's fifteenth year. The West Ganga chief Prithivipati II joined together two villages, one of which was Udayēndiram (*I.R. i. North Arcot, 367-A; S.I.I. ii, p. 375*). The document gives a long account of the events up to date of Parāntaka's reign, and of the Ganga chiefs' exploits.

**A.D. 922.** Two records in the Bellary District, of date Ś. 844 Chitrabhānu, shew that the Rāshtrakūṭa king Indra III was then ruling that country (*E.R. 271, 272 of 1919*). He is called 'Nityavarsha.'

[About this time the Kēraḷa king Kantha II *alias* Kōḷkanḍan-Vīramāyana, was reigning on the west coast. He was apparently a feudatory of Parāntaka Chōla I. He reigned at least twenty-four years. (*I.R. i. Coimbatore, 106, 107, 111, 144; E.R. 147, 148 of 1910; I. 2, 15 of 1891*). He seems also to have been called 'Ravikōḍai'. Parāntaka married a Kēraḷa princess.]

The Udayēndiram C. P. grant says that Parāntaka's capital was Koḷi, which = Uraiyūr near Trichinopoly.

(*S.I.I. ii, 375.*)

In the Vengi country there was great confusion for two years about this time. The reign of the Eastern Chāḷukya Amma I of Vengi came to an end in A.D. 925. He was succeeded by his son 'Bēta'-Vijayāditya V who only reigned for fifteen days, when the throne was seized by a member of the junior branch, Tādapa or Tarapa, who was himself assassinated after a month by Vikramāditya II, uncle of Amma I. This Vikramāditya II reigned for eleven months. A civil war



followed and the king was defeated and dispossessed by his grand-nephew Bhima II who, in the absence of Bēta Vijayāditya, had a sound title to the throne. Eight months later Bhima II was killed by Yuddhamalla, son of Tādapa, who succeeded in retaining the throne for seven years, from about A.D. 927-934. Bēta Vijayāditya retired apparently into private life and became the ancestor of the later Pīṭhāpūr chiefs. The Maliyapūṇḍī grant says that he was banished by Chālukya Bhima III.

The Maliyapūṇḍī grant mentions another member of the family Rāja-Mārtāṇḍa as having lost his life during the fighting (*B. and F.C. i, 170; E.I. ix, 17*). The grant states that the rival princes harassed their subjects at this time.

**A.D. 928.** C. P. grant by the Kalinga-Ganga king Dēvēndravarma, son of Anantavarma, concerning the village of Tāmaracheruvu. The date is the fifty-first year of the Ganga Era, which = A.D. 928-29 with the epoch taken, as appears correct, as A.D. 878-79. Another grant of the same year mentions Dēvēndra's son Satya. (*V.R. i, Gaujam, 4, 5; I.A. x, 243; xiii, 273.*)

**A.D. 929.** Ś. 853, Vīrōdhi. Inscription at Dharmapuri (ancient Tagadūr) Salem District, of the Nōlamba-Pallava Iruga, son of Anniga. It shews that this country was ruled by a Nōlamba chief even though it lay in Ganga territory and the Nōlambas had been defeated by the W. Ganga chiefs Hūtuga I and Ereyappa. (*V.R. ii, Salem 82; E.R. 198 of 1910.*)

**A.D. 930. January 17.** Inscription at Kalas shews Rāshtrakūta Gōvinda IV reigning (*E.I. xiii, 326*). Also (same year) reigning in North Mysore. (*E.C. xi, Dg. 119.*)

**A.D. c. 930.** The Nōlamba chief, Ayyappa-dēva's son Anniga, gave a village in East Mysore to a member of the Ganga family who had assisted him in driving away a raid made by the Sāntara chief of Huncha, and had distinguished himself by bravery in a battle.

(*E.C. x, Gd. 4.*)

**A.D. 930, May 10.** The Cambay copper-plate grant relates that on this day the Rāshtrakūta king Gōvinda IV weighed himself against gold at Kapūthaka on the Godavari river and gave away 600 villages as Brahman *Agrahāra*, and 800 villages to various temples. The pedigree of the family is given. About king Krishna II, Akālavārsha, the record states that in his day 'his enemies abandoned Mānyakhēta.' This confirms the E. Chālukya story which runs to the effect that their king Guṇaka-Vijayāditya had burnt Mānyakhēta (for Malkhēd). The date of this 'burning' must have been between A.D. 878 and 898, which last year was the last of the reign of Guṇaka-Vijayāditya. The 'abandonment' must have taken place before A.D. 913, which was Krishna II's last year. (*E. I. vii, 26. See above i.v. A.D. 846-47.*)

[There is strong evidence to the effect that Gōvinda IV was a bad king and a bad man. The inscription specifically declares that he was not guilty of cruelty to his elder brother Amōghavarsha II, but that only proves that accusations to that effect were rife, and it is a fact that Amōghavarsha was deprived of the throne, which was his by right of birth, by Gōvinda.]

**A.D. 933-942.** Some inscriptions at Tiruvorīyūr, near Madras, in Sāidapet Taluk of this period are dated between the twenty-seventh and thirty-fifth years of the Chōla king Parāntaka I. One of his twenty-ninth year (A.D. 935-36) shews that he was then on good terms with the Chēra, or Kēraḷa, king Vijayarāghava, for the latter's daughter Iravi-Nili gave a lamp to the temple at that place. Parāntaka's son Arinjaya is alluded to, being called 'Arindagaī'. (*V.R. i, Chingleput, 1036-39; 168-170 of 1912.*) The Kēraḷa family was then tributary to Parāntaka.

(*Above i.v. A.D. 922-23.*)

**A.D. 934.** The temple at Tirunāmanallur, in South Arcot, was founded, according to an inscription there of the twenty-eighth year of Parāntaka Chōla I, by his son Rājāditya, whose mother was Kokkilānāḷi; another record mentions Rājāditya's wife as daughter of the chief of 'Lāca.' This lady had an elder brother, also named Rājāditya, who bore the title 'Pagalvippavaganda,' (a title similar to that of the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya III), and this latter Rājāditya had a son Vira Chōla Lāca-rāja,<sup>1</sup> who was feudatory to the Chōla king Rājaraṇa I.

(*V.R. i. S. Arcot 903; Chittoor 256; 363 of 1902; 375 of 1911; E. I. iv, 137; VII i, 133.*)

**A.D. 934.** In the Vengi country the E. Chālukya Bhīma III began to reign, having ousted his predecessor Yuddhamalla. He granted some land in the Guḍravāra-vishaya. One of his *śrindas* was 'Karayilladāta.' (*Brit. Mus. plates; V.R. ii. Kistna 8; E. I. v, 135; I.A. xx, 270.*)

**A.D. 934-945.** Reign of the E. Chālukya, Chālukya-Bhīma III. He lived in disturbed times, being opposed on all sides. He had to deal with the supporters, in his own kingdom, of Yuddhamalla II whom he had driven from the throne. He fought with and claimed to have defeated the Rāshtrakūṭa king Gōvinda IV ruling the country to his west. The Nolamba-Pallava chief Ayyappa-Nanniga, assisted by a force sent by the Western Ganga chief Ereyappa, jointly fought against him, and these enemies of his were joined by the Baṇavāsī chief Bijja *alias* Dantivarman, and several other local rulers.

(*See the Kalachumbai grant of Bhīma's successor Ananta II; and E. I. vi, 47; ix, 47; vii, 177.*)

A record of Ganga Ereyappa's at Bēgur near Bangalore refers to his war with the E. Chālukya king, calling Bhīma II by the name 'Vira Mahēndra and Gaṇḍamahēndra'. It makes out that Bhīma attacked the Nolamba country, and that Ereyappa assisted Nolamba Ayyappa's defence against aggression. This must have taken place before A.D. 938 which was Ereyappa's last year. There was a battle at Tumbēpāḍi, and a Nāgattara chief, feudatory to Ereyappa, lost his life. (*E.C. ix. Bu. 83; E. I. i, 316; vi, 17, vii, 77; x, 51.*)

**A.D. 935.** An inscription at Kij Muttugūr in North Arcot shews that there was a serious raid on that country by people from Mysore, the Ganga country, driving off cattle and committing outrages in the villages. It is dated in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla Parāntaka I then ruling over the old Bāṇa territory.

(*E. I. iv, 177; V.R. i. N. Arcot, 322; I of 1896. For another note of this year see above, s.v. A.D. 933-942.*)

**A.D. 936, June 25.** Inscription shewing the Nolamba chief Annayya then ruling in Anantapur District. (*759 of 1916.*)

**A.D. 937.** In north Mysore the Rāshtrakūṭa king 'Amoghavarsha' Baḍḍiga was now reigning. (*E.C. xi. Cd. 76.*)

**A.D. 938.** In this year in the month of March in north-west Mysore Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III *alias* Kannara, is named as supreme over that country and the Baṇavāsī 12000 tract. Māchīyarasa was governing in Baṇavāsī. (*E.C. viii. Sb. 70, 71.*)

[There is, however, an inscription bearing date A.D. 939-40 and giving the name of Amoghavarsha as king in North Mysore (*E.C. xi. Cd. 77.*). The date is Ś. 861, 'Vikāri' and - the end of the year A.D. 939.]

<sup>1</sup> This reference and its bearing are discussed in my article Rājēndra, the Gangaiṅkonda Chōla in the *Journal of Indian History* II, 330. (Reprint, p. 14.)—Editor.

A.D. 938. Death of the Western Ganga king Eṭeyappa IV and accession of his son Rachamalla III; but the latter was in 939 murdered by his brother Butuga II who seized the throne with the support of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III. (*See Fleet in E. I. vi, 40.*)

A.D. 939. N.-W. Mysore. Krishna III, Rāshtrakūṭa, sovereign. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 471, 476.*)

A.D. 940. N.-W. Mysore. The same. The ruler of Banavāsi under him, was Manchiga (*See s. v. A.D. 938*) alias Māchiyarasa. (*E. C. xiii. Sb. 75, 77.*)

A.D. 940. Inscription at Tiruvorciyūr, Chingleput District, of the thirty-four year of Parāntaka Chōla I. It refers to an expedition made by him to the north and to the destruction of Nellore by his forces. (*V. R. i. Chingleput 1029; 150 of 1912.*)

A.D. 941. Two inscriptions in N. and N.-W. Mysore. Krishna III, alias 'Kannara,' reigning. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 83; xi. Cd. 75.*)

A.D. 941. An inscription at Sādhalingamaḍam in South Arcot of the fifth year of Krishna III, Rāshtrakūṭa, shews that by that time, in conjunction with the feudatory W. Ganga chief he had captured Kānchi and Tanjore from Parāntaka Chōla I. (*V. R. i. S. Arcot, 778; 375 of 1905.*)

[Other inscriptions of Krishna III's reign shew that he was considered supreme lord in parts at least of the Chingleput and South Arcot Districts from about this time up to the date of his death. He must therefore have inflicted a severe defeat on Parāntaka Chōla.

(*V. R. i. S. Arcot 633; 232 of 1902.*)]

A.D. 941-943. During this period Parāntaka Chōla I invaded Ceylon, then under king Udaya III, whose accession took place in 941. After A.D. 943 records of Parāntaka state that he 'took Ceylon.'

[Parāntaka's third war with Ceylon is described in the *Mahātīkavāṇī* (ch. liii, 39-51; liv, 48). King Udaya was a drunkard, and Parāntaka, hearing of his incapacity and desiring at the same time to become absolute lord of the whole Pāṇḍya kingdom, demanded from him the crown jewels and apparel which Rajasimha III, the Pāṇḍya king, had left in Ceylon about A.D. 918 at the close of the second war. On Udaya's refusal to surrender them Parāntaka sent an army to take them by force. His general was successful. Udaya was defeated, and the Pāṇḍya jewels, etc., were taken to the mainland. The chronicle adds that Udaya sent over an army to the Chōla country in retaliation, and that the expedition was successful, the regalia in question being recaptured and taken to Udaya's capital. This recapture may have taken place at any time between A.D. 943 and 949, when Udaya's reign terminated. It is possible that the reason why Parāntaka gave way in this matter was because of the danger he was in from an attack by the Rāshtrakūṭas. Udaya died while repairing his palace, which the Chōla army had destroyed.]

A.D. 942, December 22. Grant of a village in Central Mysore by the Nolamba-Pallava chief Dilipaya, alias Iriva-Nolamba. (*E. C. xii. St. 28.*)

A.D. 943, January 14. Inscription at Grāmam in S. Arcot, of the thirty-fifth year of Parāntaka Chōla I. It makes his accession in the year following January 14, 907.

(*V. R. i. S. Arcot 559; 735 of 1905.*)

A.D. 944. Record shewing that the tracts called the 'Kogali 500' and the 'Māsavāḍi 40,' were ruled by a chief connected with the Chālukya family, named Kaṭyēra; subordinate to the Rāshtrakūṭa king. These tracts were parts of Hadagali and Harpanhalli taluks.

(*V. R. i. Bellary 267; 75 of 1904.*)

A.D. 945, December 5. Coronation-day of the E. Chālukya king, Amma Rāja I, as stated in the British museum plates (*V. R. iii. B. M. 7; cf. the Masulipatam plates; V. R. ii. Kistna 3;*

and the *Maliyapamfi* plates B. & V. C. i. 164; I. A. vii, 5; viii, 74; xx, 271; xxiii, 123; E. I. v, 131; ix, 47). The grants were of villages in the Kistna and Nellore Districts. Family pedigree and events of former reigns are given. (See also I. A. 1890, p. 102.)

**A.D. 946.** Kūram record of fortieth regnal year of Parāntaka Chōla I. It states that he had 'entered Īlam' (Ceylon) (*V. R. i. Chā. i. 394; S. Arcot, 559; 34 of 1900; 735 of 1905; E. I. vii, 1; viii, 261*). The details of the date are sufficient to prove it to have been July 25, A.D. 946; and shews that his accession was not later than that day in A.D. 907. (See above s. v. A. D. 907, 913.)

Central Mysore was being governed by Iriva ali. Dilipayya, the Nolamba chief (*E. C. xii. St. 14*). There was fighting in that country between local chiefs (*Ibid. St. 35*), two years later.

[**A.D. 947-949.** Parāntaka Chōla I died in A.D. 947 and was succeeded by his son Rājāditya I. About this time, and possibly on account of the change in the Chōla kingdom, the Rāshtrakūta king Krishna III, aided by his Western Ganga feudatory Būtuga II, made an organized attack on the Chōla kingdom. Advancing as far as Takkōla, close to the present railway station at Arcot, he was confronted by his enemy's army led by king Rājāditya in person. A battle took place and Būtuga killed Rājāditya. This is believed to have taken place in A. D. 949, and it was certainly not later, though it may have been a little earlier. That Būtuga killed Rājāditya with his own hand seems certain, but the exact details are not well known. The Ātakūr inscription says that Būtuga acted 'treacherously', or 'stealthily', but explicitly states that he stabbed Rājāditya with a dagger and killed him. The result of the battle was a victory for the Rāshtrakūtas and Krishna III rewarded Būtuga by giving him the lordship of the Bagavāsi 12000 country. As Būtuga already held the fiefs of Belvola, Purigeri, Kisukūḍ and Bāgenāḍ by grant from Amoghavarsha III, king Krishna's father, he became a strong power for the time, being confirmed in those grants by his sovereign.]

The Ātakūr inscription which belongs to the year A.D. 949-50 relates that while the Rāshtrakūta army was making a state progress through his dominions after the battle, Būtuga gave a certain person a hound, and that when this hound attacked a wild boar, both the hound and the boar lost their lives.

We may therefore take, with some reservation, the year A.D. 949 for Rājāditya's death, and consequently for the accession of his successor Gandarāditya.]

**A.D. 949.** The Ātakūr inscription alluded to in the above note (*E. C. iii. Md. 41; E. I. ii, 168; vi, 40; vii, 192; xii, 123; see also V. R. i. N. Arcot, 44, 579; S. Arcot, 778, 622, 633, etc.; 2 of 1897; 428 of 1902; 375 of 1909; 119 of 1906; 232 of 1902*).

**A.D. 950.** The Anantapūr country was ruled by the Nolamba chief Irivi, or Dilipayya. Some records, one of which is of A. D. 948, tell the customary story of village raids, cattle-lifting, slaughter, destruction of a village, and outrage of women. (*Mysore Arch. Rep. for 1923; Nos. 32, 33, 34, 54; 726, 728 of 1916; and E. C. x. Cl. 49*.)

**A.D. c. 950.** The Anbil plates (*E. I. xv, 50*) mention the Chōla prince Ariñjaya, son of Parāntaka Chōla I, saying that he married a Valūmba princess. Their son was Parāntaka Chōla II.

**A.D. 951.** The Rāshtrakūta king 'Kannara', i.e., Krishna III reigning in N.W. Mysore. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 570*.)

**A.D. 952.** Record at Ukkal in North Arcot District of the sixteenth year of the same king, proving his occupation of that country. It mentions the Nolamba-Pallava chief Dilipayya under the title 'Nolamba-Tribhuvanadhira alias Pallava-Murāri' (See below, s. v. A. D. 962)



*I. R. i, N. Arcot, 301; 25 of 1893*. The inscription, which is on a temple, seems to disclose an act of high-handed injustice<sup>1</sup> on the part of the village authorities. They state that they are prepared to sell certain lands surrounding the village which have hitherto been held as communal property, and they add this remarkable declaration, viz., 'No persons shall be allowed to produce deeds of gift or deeds of sale in order to shew that the land thus sold belongs to themselves. We, the assembly, shall levy a fine . . . of gold . . . from the inhabitants who produce such deeds.' (*S. I. I. iii, p. 11.*)

[A.D. 952. King Mahindu IV of Ceylon came to the throne in this year according to Dr. Hultzsch's Singhalese chronology. He was attacked by an army sent from the Tamil country by a king whom the *Mahawamsa* calls the 'Chōla-Vallabha'.<sup>2</sup> It is not known to whom this refers. 'Vallabha' is a Chālukya title. The Chōla kings of the time of Mahindu IV (A.D. 952-968) were Gandarāditya and Ariñjaya. (*Mahawamsa, ch. liv.*)]

A.D. 952. The Western Ganga Nansiya-Ganga Būṭuga II ruling in West Mysore (*E. C. v. Bl. 123*); and in North Arcot where he is called 'Prithvi-Ganga', and is shewn to be a vassal of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III. (*I. R. i, N. Arcot, 586; 346 of 1901.*)

A.D. 953. Inscription at Tirakkalukūṇam, Chingleput District, of the seventeenth year of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III, entitled 'He who captured Kānchi and Tanjore.' He had seized the principal cities of the Chōla kingdom after the battle of Takkola (*E. I. iii. 282*). There is another of the nineteenth year (A.D. 955-56) at the same place.

A.D. 954. North-West Mysore under the rule of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III, cattle raids and deaths (*E. C. viii. Sb. 240, 474*). And in A.D. 955-56 (*ibid. Sb. 202*).

A.D. 955 (?) According to the author of an article (*E. I. xii. 121*), this was the first year of Parāntaka Chōla II, *alias* Sundara Chōla, Rājakēśarivarman. Two of his queens are named, one being a Chēra princess who lived till 1012. He had a general named Śīriya-Vēḷar, who was killed in Ceylon in the king's ninth year (*see 116 of 1895*). This would be in A.D. 963-64, during the reign of Mahindu IV, king of Ceylon, and the war in which he lost his life would be the same as is referred to above (*s. r., A. D. 952*).

<sup>1</sup> The inscription referred to here (No. 7 *S.I.I.* iii, pt. I, page 11) is unfortunately in an imperfect state of preservation. Enough of it is however left to catch the purport of the inscription sufficiently clearly to see that it is of the contrary import to what is stated here, and contains in it nothing that smacks of any 'high-handed injustice'. The village assembly met and apparently distributed the unoccupied lands of the village under certain conditions among those who were willing to take them up for cultivation. For one reason or another several of these lots that were thus allotted remained uncultivated. On a subsequent occasion the same village assembly met and resolved to make a fresh distribution of these lands and arranged accordingly. They were bound to see that the new occupants of these lands were not disturbed in their possession by those to whom they were formerly distributed, as having a previous title. The resolution of the committee therefore threatens very severe penalties upon those who would take it upon themselves to obstruct the new occupants in their peaceful possession of the lands for purposes of cultivation. The heavy fines which are prescribed are also prescribed against the members of the committee who had undertaken the general supervision of the village itself. This is the usual procedure that is adopted and the position could be made clear by reference to a number of other inscriptions of a similar import, not exactly all of them of the same kind in all detail. For a mere corroboration, reference may be made to the following inscriptions taken at random from *South Indian Inscriptions*, vol. vi, only recently published, relating to localities very near Ukkal itself. Nos. 344, 351, 359, 370, 434, corresponding to the Annual Report of the Epigraphist 1898, Nos. 61, 68, 84 and 149. —Editor.

<sup>2</sup> The reference leans clearly to the Chōla, in which case the title is Vajabha. Tam. Vajavan, one of the many generic names for the Chōlas. —Editor.

A.D. 955. Rock inscription on the Bāvāji Hill at Vellore, N. Arcot, shewing that in this year the Nolamba-Pallava chief Tribhuvanadhira (see above s. v. 952) bought the village of Ukkal from 'Vira Chola', i.e., the Western Ganga chief Prithivipati II, who bore that title. The reigning suzerain was the Rāshtrakūṭa king Krishna III (*V. R. i. N. Arcot 592; 10 of 1887; E. I. iv. 81*). The inscription is dated in the twenty-sixth year of his reign (i.e., 962-63).

A.D. 956. At Tiruvorriyūr, Chingleput District, an inscription of the twentieth year of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III witnesses a gift to the temple by a certain *Sanyāsī*, who became an ascetic out of grief for the death at the battle of Takkōla (in 949) of the Chōla king Rājāditya (above, s. v. 947-49). (*V. R. i. Chingleput 1050; 181 of 1912.*)

A.D. 958. Gift of villages to the Umamahēśvara temple at Bezvada, on the Krishna river by the Eastern Chālukya king Amma-Rāja II; which temple, the inscription states, had been built by king Vijayāditya-Narēndra-Mrigarāja of the same dynasty (about a century or more earlier). (*V. R. ii. Guntur 813; C.-P. No. 11 of 1915.*)

A.D. 958. North-West Mysore ruled over by Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 501.*)

A.D. 959. West Mysore ruled by the W. Ganga chief. His personal name is omitted and only the usual Ganga titles are given. Although not so stated it is fairly certain that he was a vassal of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III. (*E. C. vi. Cm. 42.*)

A.D. 959. Record of a 'Nolambūdhirāja', i.e., Irivi-Dilipayya, ruling in Anantapur District. (*731 of 1917.*)

A.D. 960. Record of the twenty-fourth year of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III shewing that the Vaidumba chief of the Tsandavōin country south of the Krishna river was subject to him. (*V. R. i. S. Arcot 668; 267 of 1902; E. R. 1904-S, p. 57.*) Nevertheless a Vaidumba chief (possibly the same) had given his daughter in marriage to the Chōla prince Ariñjaya, son of Parāntaka I. And thirty years later the Vaidumba family was again subject to the Chōla monarch.

(*E. I. vii. 138; V. R. ii. Nellore 239; B. and V. C., Gajur Taluk, 88.*)

A.D. 961. In East Mysore an inscription shewing Irivi-Nolamba II ruling that tract (*E. C. x. Mb. 126*). He was a vassal of the Rāshtrakūṭas. Two years later he is found ruling in Anantapur District. (*55 of 1917.*)

A.D. 962. Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III supreme in North Arcot, with the Nolamba-Pallava Dilipayya, ruling that country under him, called in the rock-cut Bāvāji inscription 'Tribhuvanadhira.' (*See above s. v. A.D. 955, where this record is noted. See also S. I. I. i, p. 75.*)

A.D. 962. Two inscriptions in South Arcot shew the Vaidumba chief, Śandaya-Tiruvayya-Śrikanṭha, making gifts to temples in that region. One is dated in the twenty-fifth year of Krishna III and both mention him, proving Rāshtrakūṭa overlordship and the temporary collapse of the Chōlas. (*V. R. i., S. A. 567, 721; 743, 16 of 1905.*)

A.D. 963. Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III reigning in North Arcot in his twenty-seventh year. Inscription at Takkōla near Arconum railway station, where the great battle took place in which the Chōla king Rājāditya was, in A.D. 949, defeated and killed.

(*V. R. i. North Arcot 44, 579; 2 of 1897; 428 of 1902.*)

In the same year a record of cattle-robberies and deaths of villagers in Shimōga taluk, Mysore, shews Krishna III reigning. (*Mysore A. A. R. 1923, No. 115, p. 116.*)

[About this time in the Mysore country Satyavākya-Mārasimha III became Western-Ganga chief. An inscription at Kārya in Mysore (*E. C. iii. Nj. 192*), which bears date A.D. 968 and is one

of his fifth year, would make his accession in 964-65; but another of his tenth year is dated October 25, A.D. 971 and this would fix it as having occurred in the year following October 25, 961 (*E.C. iv. Ng. 51*). His principal exploit was that for some reason not very clear, he quarrelled with Poralchōra II, now the ruler of the Nolambavādi country under Rāshtrakūṭa domination, called himself 'Nolamba-kulāntaka' (death to the Nolamba family), and about A.D. 970, made war on him. Fleet's theory as to the origin of the war was that the Nolamba chief had become restive under the Rāshtrakūṭa yoke, and that Mārasimha, loyal to the latter, determined to assist his overlord by crushing down any opposition to him. In any case the war took place, the Nolamba chief was completely defeated, and his province fell under Ganga rule. Mārasimha advanced and 'despoiled the ruler of Banavāsi'—possibly because the said ruler had also become disaffected towards the Rāshtrakūṭa king.] (*E.I. v. 151.*)

**A.D. 964.** Inscription in North Mysore relating to the tract called the 'Kadambalige 1000,' which was ruled by a Rāshtrakūṭa official, and was said to contain 'treasures, hidden stores, and 1,000 soldiers.' (*E.C. xi. Hk. 30, 33.*)

**A.D. 965.** The Pulinādu country, Chittoor District, was ruled in this year by a chief Vijjaladēva, who is not otherwise heard of. He was a vassal of the Rāshtrakūṭa king. An inscription at Embādi near Punganūr, and several *śtrakals*, attest that a town near by, Uppunelli, was attacked and captured with much loss of life, by whom is not stated.

(*V.R. i. Chittoor 201-207; 578-584 of 1906.*)

**A.D. 965.** An inscription in East Mysore mentions the plunder of a town in the reign of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III. (*E.C. ix. Ma. 75.*)

[A.D. 965-66 is the probable date of accession of the Chōla Āditya II. He could hardly be called a king, as the fortunes of his family were at a very low ebb. Almost the only thing for which he is renowned is that in many inscriptions he is said to have 'taken the head of the Pāṇḍya king', his enemy. He reigned about five years (See *E.R. 1921, p. 109*). About the same time, i.e., between 965 and 969 we hear, from the other side of a Vira Pāṇḍya 'who took the head of the Chola', and called himself 'Chōlāntaka' (*#74 of 1909; 101 of 1905; E.I. ix. 84.*)]

**A.D. 965.** The Western Ganga Mārasimha III ruling in South Mysore. (*E.C. iv. ch. 48.*)

**A.D. 965, March 6.** Gift of land in Anantapūr District by Poralchōra II of the Nolamba-Pallava family, grandson (so-stated) of Iriva-Nolamba. (*V.R. i. Anant. 127; 93 of 1913.*)

**A.D. 965 (?)** An inscription in Ganjam District of the Kalinga-Ganga or Eastern Ganga king or prince Indravarman *alias* Rājasimha, is dated in the eighty-seventh year of the dynasty. Another of his is dated in the ninety-first year, and a third in the 149th year, shewing that he lived to a good old age. He was son of Dānārṇava. The eighty-seventh year of the dynasty, if my interpretation is accurate fell in about A.D. 964-65 (See *Genealogical Tables; Kalinga-Ganga Kings; notes*). Unfortunately the name Indravarman, or Dēvēndravarman, does not occur in the list on which my Table is founded till A.D. 1070, and that Indravarman's father was not named Dānārṇava. The Indravarman and Dānārṇava of the inscription may have been princes of the royal house. (*V.R. i. Ganjam 13, 290; I.A. xiv. 131; E.I. iii. 127.*)

**A.D. 966, February 17.** An inscription at Kolagallu in Bellary District of the date given states that the Rāshtrakūṭa king Krishna III had died in this year and had been succeeded by Khoṭṭiga. Krishna III's death, therefore, must have taken place between February 23, 965 and February 17, 966. (*V.R. i. Bellary 84; 236 of 1913; see E.H.D., p. 54.*)

**A.D. 966.** The Nolamba-Pallava chief Irivi-Nolamba *alias* Dilipayya, ruling in East Mysore (*E.C. x. Kl. 245*). Mention of his son Ayyapa-dēva (*17 of 1917*).

**A.D. 967, March 29.** Rāshtrakūṭa Khotṭiga reigning supreme, with imperial titles in North Mysore. [The date is given according to the lunar *tithi* quoted, but the week-day given in the inscription is incorrect for that *tithi*.] (*E.C. viii. Sb. 531*.) It commemorates deaths during cattle-stealing affrays. (*See also E.C. xi. Hk. 23, 931.*)

[In A.D. 968, according to the revised chronology, king Sēna V came to the throne in Ceylon. The *Mahāvamsa* tells us inroads of Tamils caused great trouble to the islanders during his reign. The invaders 'oppressed the people and took by force what belonged to them'. (*Mahāvamsa, ch. 54.*)]

**A.D. 968, May 10 (?)** (The given week-day does not suit the given *tithi*). Record in North Mysore of the Rāshtrakūṭa Khotṭiga, *alias* 'Nityavarsha'. (*E.C. xi. Cd. 50, 74.*)

[Sometime between A.D. 966 and 972, apparently, a Pāṇḍya king Śaḍaiyan-Māra came to the throne. An inscription at Śinnamānūr of the reign of Rājendra Chōla I mentions Śaḍaiyan-Māra's forty-sixth regnal year. (*440 of 1907. E.R., 1908, § 39.*)

[About the year A.D. 969 the Chōla king Āditya II was ousted from the throne by his cousin Madurantaka Uttama Chōla (*See E.R., 1921, p. 109*). The name shews the antagonism existing between the Chōlas and Pāṇḍyas.

About A.D. 970 the Western Ganga Mārasimha III (*See note above x.v., 963*) made war on the Nolamba-Pallava chiefs, and his general Chāmunda-Rāya succeeded in storming and capturing the principal Nolamba stronghold, Uchchangī. He appears to have annexed the Nolambavāḍi country and to have crushed the power of the ruling family (*E.I. v. 157 ; iv, 350*). His success, however, was not long-lived for the Chōlas got the upper hand a few years later.

In this year also came to the throne of the Eastern Chālukya of Vengi, king Dānārjaya, who reigned for three years. After him there is an unexplained interval of twenty-seven years of 'anarchy' in the Vengi country till Śaktivarman came to the throne in A.D. 999.]

**A.D. 970.** An inscription in N. Mysore represents the Western Chālukyas as ruling over that country in this year in the person of Vikramāditya IV; but there is reason to believe it spurious. The date is very much elaborated and burdened with details very uncommon at this period; and the country concerned was at this time certainly ruled by the Western Gangas and their Rāshtrakūṭa overlords. (*E. C. xi. Cd. 25.*)

**A.D. 971.** The Western Ganga Mārasimha III, 'Satyavākya-Nolamba-Kulāntaka' ruling over central Mysore. (*E. C. v. Cn. 262, 267.*)

Another inscription, of the tenth year of the same ruler, who is also called 'Guttiya-Ganga,' is dated October 25 of this year. Its wording is interesting. It represents him as governing the Gangavāḍi 94,000 country after 'having extracted the thorns from it', i.e., after having crushed all opposition. The date being in his tenth year, it makes his accession as in the year following October 25, A.D. 961. (*E. C. iv. Ch. 9 ; Ng. 51.*)

An inscription near Sorab in N.-W. Mysore mentions a certain Śāntivarmma as ruling over the Bagavāḍi 12,000 territory. He was perhaps one of the Kadamba family. (*E. C. viii. Sc. 44.*)

In this year died the princess Pāmbabbe, a sister of the Western-Ganga Bātuga II. She devoted herself to a life of penance for thirty years. (*E.C. vi. Kd. 1.*)



A.D. 972. An inscription in Cuddapah District says that a Vaiṣṭhamba chief, whose title alone is given—'Bhuvana-Trinētra'—was crowned in this year. It is uncertain who this was.

(*V. R. i. Cudd. 583; 325 of 1905.*)

In the same year a record at Bāgali in Bellary District shews 'Nityavarsha' Khottiga, the Rāshtrakūṭa king, as reigning there. (*V. R. i. Bell. 271; 79 of 1904; E.R. 1903, p. 78.*)

An inscription, whose date is at the end of this year, in Sōrāb Taluk, N.-West Mysore, mentions as sovereign the Rāshtrakūṭa Kakka (or Karka or Kakkala) who had by now succeeded Khottiga. (*E.C. viii. Sb. 455.*)

A somewhat doubtful date, but between May 22 and June 19 of this year in an inscription in Kāḍūr District, Western Mysore, shews the Western Ganga Mārasimha III ruling there in his eleventh year (*E. C. vi. Kd. 147*). Another in Central Mysore of Mārasimha III, called 'Noḷamba Kulāntaka.' (*E.C. viii. p. 103.*)

A.D. 973. The Rāshtrakūṭa power which had subdued and ruled over large parts of Southern India succumbed in this year. King Khottiga had been defeated by Siyaka II *alias* Harsha, the Paramāra king of Malwa about two years earlier (so Dr. Barnett's chronology), and this greatly weakened him. In 973 the representative of the old Western-Chālukya dynasty which had been sunk in oblivion for over two hundred years, Tailapa or Taila II, afterwards called 'Āhavamalla,' ruling apparently some tract under the Rāshtrakūṭas, revolted against the new king Kakkala and completely defeated him. Tailapa, no doubt by long preparation, had made himself powerful enough to accomplish this great design, and by his success he reestablished the fortunes of the Western Chālukya family. He held Bellary and parts at least of Mysore for a few years till the coming of Rājārāja Chola I. (*J. A. viii. 15.*)

A.D. 974, November 9. In Travancore (Vēṇād) a grant of land was made by Śrī Vallabhan-Kōḍai, who seems to have borne several names; viz., 'Indu-Kōḍai,' 'Ravi-'ōḍai,' 'Kallimukkan.' (*V. R. iii. Trav. 93; E. I. ix, 234; Trav. A.A.S. iv, Part I, p. 1; i, 176; Mambalī copper-plates.*)

Month Āshāḍha, day of month illegible. Record in Kōḷār District, E. Mysore, stating that the Noḷamba-Pallava leaders had heard of the death of the Western-Ganga Mārasimha III. One of them is called the son of 'Chōrayya,' probably Poralchōra II. This shews that Mārasimha's death had occurred before July 974. (*E. C. x. Mb. 84.*)

[Mārasimha was a follower of the Jain religion, and he starved himself to death at Bankāpūr in Dharwar District, having probably abdicated during his life-time.]

A.D. 975. On the base of a pillar on the Chandragiri hill at Śrāvana-Belgoḷa is a record of Mārasimha's death by starvation. (*E. C. ii. Sb. 38; E. I. v. 151.*)

Inscription at Muḷgund, Gadag District, of the W. Ganga prince Pañchaladēva, successor of Mārasimha III. 'Pañchala,' therefore, may be another name for Rāchamalla IV (*E. I. vi. 257*). On the other hand this year (A.D. 975) is the date allotted by Fleet to a Pañchaladēva who was defeated and killed by the W. Chālukya king Tailapa II. (*E. I. vi. 40.*)

In this year a dispute regarding an endowment which had been made by the Noḷamba chief Nanni-Noḷamba, son of Irivi-Noḷamba II, at an earlier date, was settled. Inscription in Chitaldroog District, N. Mysore. (*E. C. xi. Hr. 1.*)

A.D. 977. A force of marauders from the Noḷambavāḍi tract raided into the Mandya Taluk of Mysore District and destroyed the village of Malidūru. *Virakal* in memory of a favourite soldier of the W. Ganga Rāchamalla who lost his life in the fighting. (*E. C. iii. Md. 107.*)

In this year a grant for construction of a tank in E. Mysore was made by the 'Nojambādhirāja,' no other name being given. (*E. C. x, Cb. 45.*)

[Rāchamalla IV, Ganga chief, had as minister Chāmunḍa-Raja who erected the colossal Jain image of Guṃmaṭa-Bhujabalin at Śrāvāṇa-Belgoḷa.]

A.D. 978. Early in the year. The Ganga prince Rakkasa-Ganga was ruling a tract in Coorg for his father Rāchamalla IV. (*E. C. i. 4.*)

A number of inscriptions in the Kēraḷa country, dated only in regnal years but believed to belong to the period (roughly) A.D. 991 to 1036, go to shew that the Kēraḷa king Bhāskara-Ravivarman-Tiruvāḍi was in A.D. 978 ruling Malabar, Cochin and part of Travancore for his predecessor Indu-Kōḍai, who had probably retired into private life. Bhāskara-Ravivarman came actually to the throne about A.D. 982 (*See below*). (*T. A. S., ii, 31, No. 7.*)

[Mahinda V, king of Ceylon, came to the throne in this year according to the revised chronology. The island, however, lay under the heel of invaders from the Kēraḷa country of the Malabar Coast and the 'Karnāṭaka'—perhaps Tamils—and following an insurrection Mahinda fled to Rohana after a nominal rule of twelve years. (*Mahāvamsa, ch. 55.*)]

A.D. 979. An inscription in West Mysore witnesses a local raid and its accompanying casualties, carried out by a certain Śāntivarman, who has been thought to belong to the Kadamba family of Baṇavāsi. The W. Chālukya Narmadi-Tailapa II was reigning at the time in that country, having driven out the Rāshtrakūṭas. (*E. C. viii, Sb. 539.*)

In this year a record in the Trichinopoly District shews that the Chōla king Uttama-Chōla gave a grant of land to a temple. (*V. R. iii, Trich. 692; 454 of 1908.*)

A.D. 980, April 22. A record of this date shews 'Āhavamalla' Tailapa II, the restorer of the W. Chālukya monarchy, reigning in Bellary District. (*710 of 1919.*)

[About this time, as two *Vtrakals* in Eastern Mysore assert, the Nojamba chief (no name is given) was fighting against the Chōla king. No date is mentioned. The fixture of 'A.D. 980' is according to Rice. The Nojamba leader was himself killed in the battle. (*E. C. ix, Hl. 47, 48.*)]

June 8, 980. In a village near Belgaum is an inscription of the W. Chālukya king Tailapa II. It states that he conquered the 'Chōlas and Lātas,' and 'cut off the heads' of Raṇasthamba (unidentified) and Kakkala (Rāshtrakūṭa) (*E. I. xvi. 1*). (This story of decapitation appears to be mere poetry.)

[Tailapa married Kakkala's daughter Jākabbe, or Jākkalādēvi.]

A.D. 982, March 20. Date of the death of the last of the Rāshtrakūṭas: viz. the king, or prince, Indra IV, also called 'Raṭṭa Kandarppa' grandson of Krishna III and son-in-law of Rāja Chōḍāmaṇi, who is called a Ganga-rāja. The latter has not been identified. The date of the Śrāvāṇa Belgoḷa inscription No. 57 is a perfectly sound one. (*E. C. ii, Śr. Bel. 57, 58; xii. St. 27.*)

September 20. Grant by a feudatory chief, in the Gadag District, of the Western Chālukya king Tailapa II, shewing his complete triumph over the Rāshtrakūṭas. (*E. I. iv. 204.*)

Probable year of accession of the Kēraḷa king Bhāskara-Ravivarman on the demise or abdication of Indu-Kōḍai (see above, s. p. 978). Ravivarman reigned at least fifty-eight years. Eleven records of his reign have been examined by Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. (*T. A. S. ii, 31.*)

A record dated (only) in 'K. Y. 4083' of the thirteenth year of Maḍurāntaka-Uttama-chōla tends to shew that the accession of that king took place in A.D. 969-70.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 292; 265 of 1907; I. A. 1925, p. 61.*)

A.D. 985. Between June 25 and July 12. Date of accession of the great Chōla king Rājārāja I as determined by Prof. Kielhorn. (E. I. viii, App.)

[When Rājārāja came to the throne the political condition of Southern India was favourable for his prospects. The Rāshtrakūṭa domination of the country to his North-West and West had been crushed by the successes of the W. Chālukyas, and the hold of the latter on that territory was not yet secure. North of him the Eastern Chālukyas maintained their own, but were not threatening any invasion of Chōla lands. To his South and South-West the dominions of the Pāṇḍyas lay under his own rule, or were governed by local families of no great power. The power of the Gangas in Mysore and the neighbourhood had been largely diminished, as had that of the Nolamba chiefs whose fortunes fell with those of their Rāshtrakūṭa overlords. Early in his reign, as we know from the Tiruvāṅgādu plates (*see below* s. v., A.D. 1017-18) the Pāṇḍya Amarabhujanga submitted to him; and so also did the Vaidumba chiefs who ruled over the country south of the Krishna river (*below*, s. v. A.D. 992-93). These last were threatened with danger from the W. Chālukyas and protected themselves by submitting to the Chōla king.]

A.D. 986. Inscription in N.-W. Mysore, near Sorab, of king 'Tēhūlaha', i. e., the W. Chālukya Tailapa II, then reigning over the country after his expulsion of the Rāshtrakūṭas.

(E. C. vii. Sb. 413.)

A.D. 987. Record in Bellary District shewing the same king, 'called Āhavamalla', ruling there.

(V. R. i, Bell. 273; 81 of 1904.)

Parts of Bellary and Anantapur were locally ruled by a Kadamba chief, called 'Āryavarman', Lord of Banavāsi.

(E. R. 1903-4, p. 8.)

He was a feudatory of the W. Chālukyas.

A.D. 989, December 1. Rājārāja Chōla I reigning in Tanjore in his fifth year.

(V. R. ii. Tanjore 389; 19 of 1907; E. I. ix. 207.)

A.D. 990. A Kadamba chief of the Banavāsi family, Ādityavarman, was ruling the Kōgali 500 tract, Bellary District under the W. Chālukya Tailapa II. He is also mentioned in a record of two years later.

(V. R. i, Bell. 293 195; 101, 36, of 1904.)

A.D. 991. (?) Two records of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the Kerala king Bhāskara-Ravivarman, also called 'Gōvardhana-Mārttāṇḍa.' The date is not certain.

(V. R. iii. Travancore 180, 181; T. A. S. ii. 32, 34.)

A.D. 991. Extensive tribal fighting in North-West Mysore, in the reign (so stated) of the W. Chālukya Tailapa II. The population of fifty *nāḍus* rose and fought against a chief of Sāntalige.

(E. C. viii. Sb. 477.)

A.D. 992. Tailapa II ('Āhavamalla') reigning over North Mysore.

(E. C. xi. Dg. 114.)

A.D. 992. In the same year an inscription in Nellore District, Gūḍūr Taluk, mentions as sovereign Rājārāja Chōla in his eighth year, and as local ruler the Vaidumba chief Vishṇudēva alias 'Durai-araśan' (*sic*, as title). Three generations of Vaidumba chiefs are known by name in this century, viz., Śandaiyan Tiruvaian I, his son Śamkara, and the latter's son Sōmanātha. Śamkara's elder brother was Śandaiyan Tiruvaian II. (V. R. ii. Nellore 239; B. & V. C. Gūḍūr Taluk 88.)

A.D. 992. The Kogali and Saundatti tracts, Bellary District and Belgaum were now locally ruled by Ādityavarman of the Kadamba family, under the W. Chālukya Tailapa II. An inscription mentions a victory gained by Tailapa over the Chōla king. Such a victory is not otherwise recorded; but there may have been a local clash of arms.

(V. R. i. Bellary 195; 36 of 1904.)

**A.D. 992.** An inscription of this year at Darśanankoppam in South Travancore states that Rājārāja I, recognized there as overlord, had before that time 'destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai'. A later record (*below*, s.v. A.D. 998-99) says that this event took place 'in his (Rājārāja's) tender youth.' This shews two things—(i) the exploit recorded was performed probably before Rājārāja came to the throne; (ii) The king was reigning over the old Pāṇḍya dominions.

(*T. A. S. xiv. 237, C, E.*)

Dr. Hultsch (*S. I. I. ii, p. 211, note*) gives as the correct rendering of the passage—'He caused to be destroyed the ships of Śēralan (the Chēra king) at Kandaḷūr, which is situated on the sea.' It was a sea-port on the Malabar coast.<sup>1</sup>

**A.D. 992.** A record of Rājārāja Chōla I's eighth year engraved on a rock at Pañchapāṇḍavamalai, close to Arcot, mentions a tributary ruler, the Lāṭarāja, Vira Chōla, son of Puḡajvipparavanda. The latter is a title borne by one of the Bāṇa chiefs; and the name 'Vira Chōla' would imply that the Bāṇa family had submitted to Rājārāja. (*E. I. iv. 137.*)

**A.D. 994.** Rājārāja Chōla I's occupation of the Pāṇḍya country seems to have been complete by now, seeing that records of his tenth and eleventh year (994-996) have been found at Ambāsamudram and at Suchindram near Cape Comorin in A.D. 999 (*E. I. v. 48, 119, 123, 124 of 1905*). He was called 'Mummaḍi Chōla,'<sup>2</sup> implying that he had brought three kingdoms under his crown.

(*S. I. I. ii, Part V. Introd.; E. R. 1905, § 11.*)

[Before the year A.D. 995, i.e. within the first ten years of his reign, Rājārāja Chōla I had consolidated the hold of his family over the whole Pāṇḍya country, had conquered the Kēraḷa lords, and reduced the Bāṇas and Vaidumbas, but apparently had not yet succeeded in forcing submission from the Gangas and Nolamba-Pallava chiefs of the Mysore country.]

**A.D. 995.** An inscription at Tennēri in the Chingleput District mentions the former Chōla king Madurāntaka Uttama in the eleventh year of his successor and supplanter Rājārāja I; but I do not gather that Uttama is declared to be still living. (*V. R. i. Chingleput #46: 199 of 1901.*)

**A.D. 996, June 14.** Gift by Rājārāja Chōla I for repairs to a tank at Bāhūr now in French territory. The Rāshtrakūṭas had held this country up to about A.D. 968, as is proved by a number of Krishna III's inscriptions found there. The Chōla dynasty was now in full possession.

(*V. R. iii. French Terr. 8: 178 of 1902, E. I. vii. 169.*)

**A.D. 996, December 1 and 28.** Two dated inscriptions of the twelfth year of the reign of Rājārāja Chōla I in South Arcot. They help to confirm the accession date fixed above.

(*362 of 1917: 553 of 1921.*)

**A.D. 997.** In E. Mysore, Rājārāja Chōla reigning there.

(*E. C. ix. Ht. 111.*)

[In A.D. 997 the Western Chāḷukya king Satyāśraya II, Rājārāja's enemy, came to the throne in succession to Tailapa II. Satyāśraya held the north of the Madras Presidency and part of Mysore while Rājārāja dominated all the south. Rājārāja's records claim for him that about this time or earlier he reduced to submission the Western Ganga chiefs and the Pallava chiefs of the Nolamba territory.]

<sup>1</sup> Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Rao has identified this port with Trivandram, the modern town of which this port must have formed a part. His explanation of the achievement is hardly acceptable. *T.A.R. II, A. 5.—Editor.*

<sup>2</sup> In this sense the form of the word is Mummaḍi—three Crowns. This title was assumed in his fourteenth year by Rājārāja I. The form Mummaḍi occurs in records of earlier years and means *thrice* Chōla or Chōla three times over. *Vide. S.I.I. iii, p. 5 n.—Editor.*



**A.D. 997, May 24.** Rājārāja Chōla I reigning in S. Arcot in his twelfth year. The date agrees with the accession-date mentioned above, viz., June-July 985. (557 of 1921.)

**A.D. 998.** Inscription at Mēlpāḍi, near Vellore in N. Arcot of Rājārāja Chōla I's fourteenth year, in which he is called 'Mummaḍi' Chōla', is important. It mentions his conquests up to date. 'In his tender youth' he destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai. The conquests of his reign were (i) the Pāṇḍya (kingdom, the Tiruvālangāḍu plates add the name of Amarabhujanga as that of the conquered Pāṇḍya king); (ii) the Ganga country; (iii) the Nōlamba country; (iv) the Vengi country (this is an exaggeration, apparently); (v) Coorg; (vi) Taḍiyapāḍi, otherwise called Taḍigaipāḍi. In this year 998-99 a vassal chief (who bore the name of his sovereign) Mummaḍi<sup>2</sup>-Chōla-Pōśan, lord of Araiśūr, also called Īrayiravan-Pallavaraiyan, made a gift to the village assembly.

(S. I. I. iii. p. 29, No. 19.)

[Later inscriptions seem to shew that there were no further conquests between this year and A.D. 1004. Another record, also of this year explains the above reference to the Vengi kingdom. It does not say that Rājārāja conquered that country, but that he 'restored order in it after it had been twenty-seven years without a ruler.' In other words he assisted the Eastern Chāḷukya prince Śaktivarman to regain for himself the throne of Vengi after many years of anarchy. Śaktivarman's reign began in A.D. 999 or thereabouts. (S. I. I. ii. Part V, *Introd.*)]

**A.D. 999.** The Ganga chief Nitimarga was ruling in S. Mysore. (E. C. iv. Ch. 10.)

**A.D. 999, June 5.** Rājākēśarivarman Rājārāja Chōla I reigning in Travancore in his fifteenth year. It agrees with the accession date fixed above (489 of 1918).

**A.D. 999, August 29.** An inscription at Suchindram, near Cape Comorin, shews that Rājārāja Chōla I was at that place on that day (*above*, s. v., A.D. 994). (V. R. iii. Travancore, 169; E. I. v. 48; T. A. S. ii. p. 1). The list of his conquests given is the same as in the Mēlpāḍi record of this year, mentioned above. (s. v., A.D. 998.)

**A.D. 999.** Inscription shewing the Western Chāḷukya Satyāśraya II reigning in N. W. Mysore, and, under him, Kēśari-Bhīma ruling the Baṅavāḍi country. (E. C. viii. Sd. 234.)

[About the end of the tenth century A.D. is believed to be the date of the grant of a village near Cochin, at Muyirikōḍu (ancient Muziris) or Cranganore by the Kēraḷa king Bhāskara Ravivarman to the local colony of Jews headed by Joseph Rabban.

(V. R. iii. Cochin 3, I. A. xiii. 334.)]

**A.D. 1000.** Date in the sixteenth year of Rājārāja Chōla I. Grant in Muḷbāgal Taluk, E. Mysore, made by a 'Nōlambādhārāja', not otherwise named. It proves a Chōla conquest over the Nōlamba-Pallava chief. (E. C. x. Mb. 208.)

**A.D. 1000, September 23.** Inscription of the fifteenth year of Rājārāja Chōla I in Tanjore District. (V. R. ii. Tanjore 638; 27 of 1906; E. I. ix. 208.)

[About this time Rājārāja I sent his son Rājēndra to the north on an expedition against Kalings. (S. I. I. ii. *Introd.*, Part V.)]

**A.D. 1001.** Mahmud of Ghazni's first expedition into North-Western India. He advanced as far as Peshawar. This year, probably or at least between 1001 and 1004 Rājārāja I waged war against Ceylon, then under king Mahindu V. He was so successful that he was able to grant Singhalese

<sup>1</sup> The reading of the text in both cases is *Mummaḍi*.—See note above.—*Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

villages to the Tanjore temple and to rename the Island 'Mummuḍi-Chōla-Manḍalam' (*S. I. I. ii. 424-28*). The Tamils seem to have flooded Ceylon at this period (*Mahāvamsa, ch. 55*). Mahindu had fled from his capital in or about A.D. 978 (*q. v. above*.)

**A.D. 1001.** Records near Madura of Rājārāja's seventeenth year prove that his conquest of the Pāṇḍya kingdom was complete. (*132, 134 of 1910.*)

**A.D. 1003.** Inscription in East Mysore of the nineteenth year of Rājārāja Chōla I. It adds to the list of conquests mentioned up to his fourteenth year and noted in the Mēlpāḍi inscription (*above s. v. 998-99*), stating that he had (presumably since his fourteenth year) conquered (viii) Kollam, or Quilon, and (ix) Kalinga. (*E. C. x. Mb. 123.*)

**A.D. 1004.** An inscription in a village near Mysore states that a Chōla general Apramēya fought with and defeated a Hoysāla chief, whose minister was named Nāgama.

(*E. C. iii, T. N. 44.*)

[This is the first we hear of the Hoysāla chiefs, afterwards to become very famous in the history of South India. They were a family of hill chiefs residing in the extreme west of Mysore near the ghāts, at Angaḍi in the Mudgere Taluk. The battle took place at Kaleyūr near Talakāḍ on the south side of the Kāvēri river.]

**A.D. 1004 (?)**. Accession year of the Kongu-Chōla chief Kōnāttān-Vikrama-Chōla, who lived till at least his fortieth year of rule. Many records of his in the Coimbatore District. (*V. R. i. Coim. 77-121, 190, 470; 549-551 of 1893; 614 of 1905; 222 of 1909; 142-155 of 1910.*) He ruled the country about Erode and to the south of it, evidently under the Chōla king. His accession-date depends on a record at Tingaūr of his fortieth year in 'S. 9 [67]' (*sic*). So it is not certain.

In the twentieth year of Rājārāja Chōla I (1004-05) his vassal, the Vaidumba chief Nannamārayar gave a gift to a temple (*S. I. I. iii. No. 52*). The chief is not otherwise known.

**A.D. 1004, July 20.** An inscription in the Bijapur District shews the W. Chālukya king Irivibhāṅga Satyāśraya II reigning there (*E. I. xvii. 7*). The date, which mentions an eclipse of the sun is a sound one.

**A.D. 1004, September 20.** Record near Trichinopoly. Rājārāja Chōla I reigning there in his twentieth year and again in his twenty-second year on December 2, 1006.

(*V. R. iii. Trich. 821, 828; 62, 69 of 1914.*)

**A.D. 1005.** This was Rājārāja Chōla's twenty-first regnal year. An inscription at Hottūr in Dhārwar District states that the Chōla king with an army of 900,000 men invaded the Raṭṭa country, sacking the towns. They 'pillaged the whole country [about Dhārwar], slaughtered women, children and Brahmans, and taking the girls destroyed their caste'. Rājārāja's inscriptions claim a complete victory for him, saying that he conquered the 'Raṭṭa 7½-lakh country'. The Chālukya records however assert that the attack was a mere raid and that the Chōla forces were driven away to their own territory. It appears from the records of Rājendra I, son of Rājārāja, that it was he who commanded the invading army (*E. I. xv. 73; S. I. I. ii, Part V, Introd.; Fleet, D.K.D. p. 433; § S. I. I. i. 31. See below s. v., A.D. 1010, and E. R. 1904, § 17.*)

In this year took place Mahmud of Ghazni's second expedition into North India.

**A.D. 1005.** The large Leyden grant mentions that in this the twenty-first year of Rājārāja's reign he permitted the 'Lord of Kaṭāha and Śrīvishaya' (i. e. Kēḍah in the Malay Peninsula, and Palembang) to present a village near Negapatam for the support of the Buddhist temple at that

place, which had been constructed by the former lord of Kaṭāha, Chudāmaṇi of the Śailēndra family, father of the present donor; the latter's name being Śrīmāra Vijayōttunga.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 890-A : I. A. xxii. 45 ; vii. 224 ; T. & S. I., p. 204.*)

**A.D. 1006.** C. P. grant witnessing the gift of the village of Tāmaracheruvu by Indravarma, the Ganga king of Kalinga. The village is said to be situated in the Varāhavartani District. It is dated in the 128th year of the dynasty, the epoch of which era I have stated above to be, in my opinion, A.D. 877-78. That this view is correct is supported by the record in question, for the details given of the date mention an eclipse of the moon in the month of Mārgaśīra, which took place on December 7, 1006.

(*V. R. i. Ganjam 2 : I. A. x. 243 ; xiii. 122.*)

[Mahmud of Ghazni's third invasion of Northern India took place in this year, when he attacked Multan.]

Inscription of the Western Chālukya 'Āhavamalla-Sattiga', i. e. Satyāśraya II at Chēbrōlu in Guntur District, dated in Ś. 928, Parābhava (*V. R. ii. Guntur 84 : 145 of 1897*). This sufficiently disposes of the Chōla claim to having conquered the whole Rattapādi 7½-lakh territory. Evidently Rājārāja Chōla made a bold bid for conquest, but failed in this attempt.

In the same year an inscription at Hottūr in Dharwar District describes an important victory as having been gained by the Western Chālukya king Satyāśraya II over Rājārāja Chōla I. It states that Rājārāja had invaded the Kānarese country and devastated it 'killing women and children and Brahmans and carrying off girls', but that he was finally defeated and driven out, and his conqueror Satyāśraya made a triumphant progress through the South of his dominions. (Chōla records, however, claim a victory for Rājārāja; whichever way it was there was manifestly much slaughter of the people, and cruel treatment of them).

(*E. I. xvi. 73 ; E. R. 1904, § 75.*)

**A.D. 1007.** An inscription, in S.-E. Mysore of Rājārāja Chōla I's twenty-third year, no other date being stated—mentions his victories as noted above up to his twenty-first year (*s.v.*, A.D. 1005), and adds to them that he took 'the 1200, ancient Islands'.

(*E. C. ix. Cp. 128, 130-132.*)

[The last statement shews that trade with the East, the islands in the Bay of Bengal, Sumatra, Malaya, etc.—had begun in Rājārāja's reign; or at least, if it had begun earlier, became now of greater importance. It continued into the reign of Rājēndra who also claims to have taken 'many ancient islands.' In all probability, the Chōla kings at this time sent over troops to defend Indian settlers and merchants trading in those regions.]

[In this year Mahmud of Ghazni attacked Northern India for the fourth time.]

**A.D. 1008, June 14.** Rājārāja Chōla I reigning in South Arcot (387 of 1922).

[Mahmud of Ghazni invaded N. India for the fifth time, and fought a great battle against a coalition of Hindu rulers near Ohind on the Indus. He captured Nāgarkōt or Kāngra, and carried off immense booty.

(*Barnett, 'Antiquities,' p. 75.*)

The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya V, succeeded Satyāśraya II in this year.

**A.D. 1008, October-November.** An inscription at Ukkal, dated on the '124th day of the 24th year' of Rājārāja Chōla I. It mentions his conquests as in the 23rd year (*above*), but does not allude to the 'ancient islands.' His complete conquest of the Pāṇḍya kingdom is proved by his issue of orders to the people of that country, now re-named the 'Rājārāja-Vaṇanādu'. The villagers had held lands and cultivated them in certain villages, which villages had afterwards been bestowed by the Crown on 'Brahmans and Jains', evidently as *agraharams*. The villagers refused to pay their taxes on these lands to the new landlords. The king commands that all lands on which the taxes

have not been paid, for the third year between the sixteenth and twenty-third years, shall be confiscated and shall become the common property of the village, and as such may be sold by the village councils.

(S. I. I. iii. 14, No. 9; 15, No. 10; 24, No. 15.)

**A.D. 1009.** Inscription at Māmallapuram, Chingleput District, of Rājārāja Chōla I. It mentions his conquest of Ceylon as well as those noted in earlier records. It shews that the Nōlamba country was then ruled by a Pāṇḍya prince, subject to the Chōla monarchy. Rājārāja gave his daughter in marriage to the Eastern Chālukya Prince Vimalāditya, who afterwards came to the throne at Vengi (S. I. I. i. 63; ii. 241, note; T. A. S. ii. 1). The Tondamandālam country was renamed by Rājārāja the 'Jayamkonḍa-Chōla-Mandālam.'

**A.D. 1010, May 1.** Inscription at Ālūr in Gadag Taluk, Dharwār District. It mentions the Nōlamba chief Irivi-Nōlamba as having married a daughter of the Western Chālukya king Satyāśraya II. This Irivi may have been a grandson of Irivi-Nōlamba II. He is called 'Ghaṭeya-ankakāra' and is given his Pallava title 'Lord of Kānchi, best of cities.' He is not stated to have been ruling the Nōlamba country; and he may have given way before the power of the Chōla king and retired to the Chālukya territories north of the Tungabhadra river. Nevertheless, the record noted below (s. v. A.D. 1011-12) claims Nōlamba allegiance to the Chālukya Crown.

(E. I. xvi. 27; E. R. 1914, 86; Fleet, D.K.D. 434; S. I. I. ii. 139.)

[The truth apparently is that the Nōlamba family was in a difficult position, owing loyalty to its former Chālukya overlords while overawed by the strength of the Chōla king. Rājārāja asserted his suzerainty over the Nōlamba country by renaming it the 'Nigarili-Chōla-paḍi'.]

**July 12.** Inscription of the twenty-sixth year of Rājārāja Chōla I in Tanjore District. The date is a sound one, and makes July 12, A.D. 985, the last possible day for the king's accession (V. R. ii, Tanjore 1201; 624 of 1909; E. I. xi. 241). There is another of September 26 at Tiruvallam.

(E. R. March, 1890, p. 2.)

**A.D. 1010, November 8.** The Sūḍi (Dharwār District) plates shew that the Princess Akka-dēvī, sister of the W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya V, was then ruling the 'Kīśukād-70' division. Other records shew that this rule was apparently continuous up to A.D. 1054. (E. I. xv. 73, C.D., etc.)

[Rājārāja proclaimed his sovereignty over the Ganga country of Mysore and the neighbourhood by giving new names to its tracts. One was called by him the 'Rājārāja-vaṇāḍu'; another, the 'Vikrama-Chōla-Vaṇāḍu'.]

**A.D. 1010.** An inscription in E. Mysore shews that its local ruler was the Nōlamba chief Chōrayya.

(E. C. x. Ct. 118; E. I., xvi. 27.)

[Bhōjadeva, the Paramāra king of Mālwa, came to the throne about this time. He made war on the Western Chālukyas at a later date.]

**A.D. 1010, May.** Coronation-day of the Eastern Chālukya king, Vimalāditya, according to the Raṇastipūṇḍi grant of his eighth year. (E. I. vi. 347; see below s.v., A.D. 1018-19; V. R. ii.

Godavari 8.)

Rājārāja Chōla I recognized as king in Eastern Mysore (E. C. iv. Kr. 16); and in 1012 in a village near Seringapatam, where an inscription states that he had conquered the Ganga and Nōlamba territories. His general 'Panchavan' is mentioned. (E. C. iii. S.R. 140.)

[Fleet held that in this year the Nōlamba country was ruled by a Nōlamba-Pallava chief, feudatory to the W. Chālukya king (But see note above, s.v. 1010, May 1). (Bombay Gazetteer I,

Part II, p. 433; E. R. 1903-04, p. 8.)]



**A.D. 1012, May.** A long inscription at the Tanjore temple of the twenty-sixth year of Rājārāja Chōla I enumerates his exploits as above given, but adds nothing as done of importance since A.D. 1006. The date of the record is the 319th day of the 26th year, i.e., about May, A.D. 1012. It expressly states that Rājārāja founded the Tanjore temple, calling it 'Rājārājēśvara' and literally endowing it from treasures seized from his enemies. Great gifts were given by his sister Kundavvai and others. (S.I.I. II, I, 236.)

**A.D. 1012, May 30.** Accession of Rājendra Chōla I, in succession to his father, Rājārāja I. This date is settled by an inscription at Enṇāyiram in South Arcot, which, with correct details, shows that the twenty-seventh day of the thirtieth year of this Rājendra = 25th June A.D. 1041 (341 of 1917). Other records support this fixture (Kielhorn, E.R. viii, 260, and App. 291). Rājārāja seems to have abdicated, and to have lived a little longer. (See below, s.v. A.D. 1013-14.)

The extent to which the Tanjore temple was benefited at the cost of the villages is shown by certain records found there. The king commanded the villagers to supply servants to the temple and to pay for their support therein, and these servants were no less than 750 in number, 400 were women, 128 were watchmen, 199 were Brahmachāris. All these were supported, not by the temple treasury-officers, but by the villages (in addition to their ordinary taxation) from which they came.<sup>1</sup> This payment was made compulsory. Each watchman was given 100 *kalams* of paddy for his maintenance.

A record in N.-W. Mysore makes the Western Chālukya Vikramaditya V supreme in that territory, with Chattaya ruling Banavāsi under him. (E.C. viii, Sb. 471.)

[It looks therefore as if Rājārāja had not quite succeeded in reducing the Nolamba chiefs. (above, s.v. A.D. 1010.)]

**A.D. 1012.** In the first year of Rājendra Chōla's reign, the Tinnevely country had passed away from the rule of its own princes and was governed by a 'Chōla-Pāṇḍya' viceroy. Several inscriptions of this period mention one of these viceroys, who from his name would appear to be a Pāṇḍya prince, vassal to the Chōla. He is called Jaṭavarman-Sundara-Chōla-Pāṇḍya.<sup>2</sup>

(V. R. ii, Tinn. 2-20; 70-88 of 1907.)

**A.D. 1013.** There are several inscriptions dated in the twenty-ninth year of Rājārāja Chōla I, which began June-July 1013, Rājendra I having come to the throne in May 1012. They seem to prove Rājārāja's abdication in favour of his son, and his devotion of his waning life to religious matters (S. I. I, II, pp. 121-134; iii, 88-123). About this time he assumed the title 'Jayamkonda.'

<sup>1</sup> The Inscriptions to which reference is made here are Nos. 57, 69, and 70 of Vol. II of the Tanjore Inscriptions. All these are records in the Great Śiva temple at Tanjore, built and endowed by Rāja Rāja. Of these three records the first is a continuation of the third. They certainly refer to numbers of villages in the three great divisions of Chōla-Maṇḍalam, Pāṇḍya-Maṇḍalam, and Toṇḍai-Maṇḍalam, from which the number of servants given above were drawn for service in the temple. According to the text of the inscription, of which there is a more or less correct translation given (see paragraph I of the translation) on page 329 of Vol. II of the South Indian Inscriptions, Rāja Rāja lays it down clearly that the lower servants were to be paid from the head-quarters temple treasury at Tanjore, while the upper servants were to be paid in the up-country treasuries of the temple. The purpose of this division was apparently that these temple servants were to be men of respectable character, possessed of property and relations and therefore reliable from the point of view of the temple. The distinction is very carefully stated, and there can be no mistake about it. The villages themselves had to be villages given over to Brahmans (*Brahmadāya*) and all the servants had to come from such villages. They therefore had no manner of a connection with the villages of the public, nor with the general administration as such. It will thus be seen that the statement in the text is almost about the reverse of the truth.—Editor.

<sup>2</sup> This was a Chōla prince and was in fact a son of Rājendra I E.R. 1906. Section 17.—Editor.

That the Pallava chiefs were now subject to the Chōla king, at any rate professedly, is shewn by two inscriptions at Tanjore of this year. One of these chiefs, a vassal of Rājārāja's, bore that king's name and was called 'Īrāyiravan-Pallavaraiyan *alias* Mummudi Chōla Pōsan.' He was chief of Araiśūr. Another, later, bore the name of king Rājendra I, being called 'Uttama-Chōla Pōsan' (or Bhōja), 'Uttama-Chōla' being a name of Rājendra (*S.I.I. ii. 141, 222; Nos. 33, 55; iii. p. 109, No. 54*). This last is at Tiruvallam in North Arcot, and belongs to the fourth year of Rājendra I, A.D. 1015-16.

In A.D. 1013-14, the twenty-ninth year of Rājārāja I, as an inscription at Tiruvaiyār, Tanjore District, tells us, the Eastern Chālukya king Vimalāditya gave a gift to the temple there. Vimalāditya married Kundavvai, Rājārāja's daughter, and was on friendly terms with his father-in-law. V. Venkayya accounted for the fact that Vimalāditya's reign is sometimes stated to have lasted for seven years and sometimes for eleven years is due to the fact that although his accession was in A.D. 1011 he was for four years a prisoner of the Chōla king, and was not really independent till 1015.

(*215 of 1894.*)

[Vimalāditya's marriage was very important, as it was the first which united the Eastern Chālukya and Chōla crowns.]

An undated record at Mahēndragiri, Ganjam, says that Rājendra Chōla had actually conquered Vimalāditya and had erected a pillar of victory on the hill there. Below the inscription are two emblems, the Chōla tiger and the Pāndya fish, implying that the two kingdoms fought in alliance against the Chālukya monarch (*V. R. i. Ganjam, 425; 396 of 1896; E. I. vi. 347*). There is no clue to the actual date of this campaign, which may have taken place in Rājārāja's reign, when Rājendra commanded his father's army.

An inscription of date 1013-14 shews the W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya V reigning in Bellary District.

(*722 of 1922.*)

[It has been suggested that about this time Rājendra I introduced the Tamil script into the conquered Pāndya territory where previously the people wrote in Vaṭṭeḷuttu. (*E.R. 1905, § 13.*)]

A.D. 1014. Record of the third year of Rājendra Chōla I, shewing him reigning in S. E. Mysore (*E. C. ix, cp. 127*). Another of date November 7, 1014, in Trichinopoly (*29 of 1920*). Another of the third regnal year but without details, in Trichinopoly District witnesses a gift to a temple made in memory of a gallant officer of the Chōla Rāja's elephant-corps who lost his life in the war between Rājendra, then crown prince, and the Western Chālukya Irivibēdanga-Satyāśraya (which took place in A.D. 1005-6.)

(*V. R. iii. Trich. 283; 515 of 1912.*)

A.D. 1015. Inscription in N.-W. Mysore of the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha III, whose accession seems to have taken place in this year (*E. C. viii. Sd. 16*). Another at Bandaḷike in the same province in the same year of the same king (*E. C. vii. Sd. 220*). (See note to A.D. 1160 below on the subject of W. Chālukya succession at this time.)

[These inscriptions testify that N.-W. Mysore still lay under W. Chālukya influence at this date in spite of Chōla assertions of the defeat of the northern power.]

A.D. 1016. Another record in N.-W. Mysore of the W. Chālukya Jayasimha III.

(*E.C. vii. Sd. 307.*)

A.D. 1017. March 26. Rājendra Chōla I reigning in his fifth year in Trichinopoly. It helps to confirm the date given above for his accession.

(*V. R. iii. Trich. 595; 275 of 1905; E. I. viii. 261.*)

**A.D. 1017.** Inscription in Bellary District shewing that the W. Chālukya Jayasimha I was reigning there in this year (*V. R. i. Bellary 471*). The king is called by his *biruda* 'Jagadēkamalla'.

The Tanjore inscription of Rājendra I's sixth year gives a list of his achievements up to date, and the list is confirmed by other records. (i) He captured the Idaittainādu (generally taken as Edetorē in Mysore, but by Fleet identified with the Raichūr *doab* between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers); (ii) Vanavāsi (Banavāsi); (iii) Kollippakkai (on the Krishna river?). [These two places were taken from the W. Chālukya king.] (iv) Maṇṇaikkadagam, or Maṇṇai (Magne near Bangalore, then ruled by the Nolamba chief); (v) after close fighting in Ceylon he captured the 'crown of Iḷam', (Ceylon), and (vi) the 'beautiful crown of the queen of Iḷam'; and (vii) 'the crown of Sundara and the pearl necklace of Indra which the Pāṇḍya king had given up to the king of Iḷam'; (viii) the crown of Kēraḷa; (ix) 'many ancient islands.' (*S. I. I. ii. 92*). [It seems probable that most, if not all, of these expeditions were carried out by Rājendra's son Rājādhirāja I; for the latter's inscriptions mention them as successes gained by him also—it must be noted that many of these so-called conquests were only temporary ones. It is certain for instance, that the W. Chālukya king was not driven out of the territories mentioned, but retained his hold of them.]

[Ceylon had been overrun by Tamils in the reign of Rājārāja I, but Rājendra organized a regular campaign and carried it to complete success. He captured the king of Ceylon Mahindu V, and kept him prisoner at the Chōla capital till Mahindu's death twelve years later. He carried off Mahindu's queen and seized the crown-jewels of Ceylon, and the crown-jewels of the Pāṇḍya monarchy which had been left in Ceylon (*see above i.e., A.D. 917*), and which included 'the priceless diamond bracelet that was the gift of the gods' (otherwise called the 'necklace of Indra').

The *Mahāvamsa* (*ch. 55*) adds that the country people of the island saved from capture or death their young prince Kassapa, and had him brought up in secret till he was twelve years old.]

Rājendra is said, in inscriptions of his seventh year, to have seized the Kēraḷa crown 'which Paraśu-Rāma had deposited in Śāṇḍimat [or Śāṇḍima, or Śāṇḍimattivu] which is believed to be one of the islands on the west coast. His seventh year began May 30, 1018.

(*S. I. I. i, 95; ii, 92, 220, 333, 402; J. R. A. S., 1913, 222, etc.*)

The Tiruvālangādu C. P. grant of Rājendra's sixth year (A.D. 1017-18) gives details of his achievements, but it is somewhat confusing as the Sanskrit portion of it is a later addition to the Tamil portion of the year in question. The Sanskrit portion alludes to his conquest of Kaṭṭāram which did not take place till at least the king's fifteenth regnal year (A.D. 1026-27).

(*V. R. i. Chittoor 370; E. R. 1906, p. 66.*)

**A.D. 1018.** An inscription in Channapatna Taluq, Bangalore District, Mysore, gives a list of Rājendra Chōla's achievements up to his seventh regnal year, but adds nothing new to the list given in the previous year (*above*).

(*E. C. ix, cp. 42.*)

A record at Bāgalī, Bellary District, shews that in this year that province was ruled by the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha III, and that under him the Nolamba chief

<sup>1</sup> Has since been identified with Kulpak between Haldarabad and Warangal in the Nizam's Dominions.—  
*Editor.*

Udayāditya, *alias* Jagadēkamalla-Noḷamba, governed very extensive tracts. He is alleged to be then ruling the whole Gangavāḍi, Kadambaliḡ and several other provinces besides the Noḷambavāḍi country. Whether this is all true or part of it exaggerated is not certain, but the record certainly shews that the people of that tract still held firm to W. Chūlukya supremacy, in spite of the Chōla attacks on it. (*V. R. i. Bellary, 279; 87 of 1904.*)

Between May 10 and December 3 of this year the Chōla king Rājendra I associated with himself as joint sovereign his son Rājādhirāja I, and the latter's reign is always held to have begun at this time though his father lived and ruled till 1043.

(*See E. I. iv. 216; V. 205; vii. 169; SIL. iii. 52; E. C. ix. Ht. 112; 75 of 1895.*)

A record of this year at Kapastipūḍi, near Guḷivāḷa, N. of the Krishna river, shews that the Eastern Chālukya king of Vengi, Vimalāditya, was crowned on May 10 A.D. 1011. (*E. I. vi. 347.*)

**A.D. 1019, October 9.** Record in Trichinopoly District of the eighth year of Rājendra Chōla I. It helps to confirm the accession date, May 30, 1012 given above.

(*V.R. iii. Trich. 831; 72 of 1914.*)

In this year, May 30, 1019–May 30, 1020, an inscription in Kolar District, Mysore, shews Rājendra I reigning there in his eighth year. No other date is given. It gives the same list of his conquests as was given in A.D. 1017–18 (*see above*) with no addition. (*E. C. X. Kt. 106 a.*)

December 1019 or January 1020. A record at Balligāmve (Belagāmi, Shimōga District) Mysore, gives the name, as ruler of the Baṅavāḷi 12,000 country under his cousin Jayasimha III of the W. Chālukyas, of prince Kuṇḍamarasa, otherwise called Kuṇḍa or Kuṇḍiga, son of Satyaśraya II. (*E. C. vii. Sk. 125.*)

**A.D. 1020, July 7.** 'Muḍigūṇḍa' Rājendra Chōla I reigning in South Mysore. The date agrees with his accession-date stated above (*E. C. iv. Hg. 16*). The record belongs to his ninth year.

Another record of the ninth year, which began May 30, 1020, gives a list, of his successes as above, up to (x=10) the crown of Kēraḷa which Paraśurāma left in Śāṇḍimattiva; and adds to it a later success which must have come to him about A.D. 1019. This was during a war between him and the W. Chālukya king Jayasimha III, who held the west and north-west of Mysore as well as the country on the north and west of the Tungabhadra river. Rājendra's inscriptions declare that he (xi) 'made Jayasimha turn his back at Musangi' and imply that he drove him out of Mysore and Bellary and Anantapur into the Dekhan. They assert boldly (probably because of this) that he 'conquered the Ratta 7½ lakh territories' having captured them at Musangi [This last is certainly not the case]. The inscription referred to is at Mēlpāḍi, near Vellore (*S.I.I. iii. 27*). Musangi is believed to be the same as Uchchangi-droog.<sup>1</sup>

[At Mēlpāḍi at this time lived the celebrated Śaiva paṇḍit Lakulīśvara. (*E. I. v. 228.*)

About this time Rājendra Chōla I gave his son Mummaḍi Chōla a viceroyalty over the conquered Pāṇḍya and Kēraḷa kingdoms, a territory which had been administered by the prince since about A.D. 1017. His new title was 'Jaṭavarman Sundara-Chōla-Pāṇḍya' (*A. R. iv. 1904-5, p. 129. E.I. xi. 292*). *See also the Tiruvāḷangāḍu grant (E.R. 1906, p. 66).* The date of creation is obtained from the Mannārkōvil inscription of Rājendra's twenty-fourth and his son's fifteenth year.]

<sup>1</sup> For another identification with Masangi or Maski see Rājendra, the Gangāikonda Chōla. *J. I. Hist.*, vol. II, p. 817.—*Editor.*



July 22. Rājendra Chōla I reigning. S. Arcot District (386 of 1922).

A.D. 1021. Early in the year. Inscription at Nandigunda in South Mysore of king Rājendra Chōla I. It mentions all his former triumphs, and includes (No. xi) the victory of Musangi but nothing later. (*E. C. iii, N. 134.*)

A.D. 1021, 1023. Inscription in Bellary District. The W. Chālukya 'Jagadēkamalla' Jayasimha III reigning in both years. (*294 of 1918.*)

[From this it would seem that Jayasimha III was not driven quite out of this tract in 1020, as the Chōlas declared.]

A.D. 1022. Fighting in Mysore between rival chiefs, viz., the Kongāḷva chief Rājendra-Chōla-Prithivi and the Hoysāla chief Nripakāma (*See also below s. v. A.D. 1026*). An account of a battle is given. (*E. C. v. Mj. 43.*)

In the Mysore District a Ganga chief, whose name is not stated was ruling (*E. C. iii. Md. 78*), by consent, it must be presumed, of Rājendra Chōla—or else in defiance of him.

North Mysore 'Jagadēkamalla' (note the Chālukya name), a Nolamba-Pallava chief, was ruling, having his residence in 'Kapili' (? Kampli on the Tungabhadra river).

(*E. C. xi, Mk. 10. See below s. v. A.D. 1027.*)

On August 16 of this year the E. Chālukya king Rājarāja-Narēndra I came to the throne, in commemoration of which the grant was made of the village of Korunelli near the Godāvari river. (*Brit. Mus. C. P. V. R. B. M. 9; I. A. xiv. 50; xxiii. 131.*)

[The *Mahābhārata* was translated into Telugu by Nannaya-Bhaṭṭa under this king's patronage (*E. I. vi. 31*).]

[A good proof of the assertion made in a foregoing note that Rājendra I did not succeed in completely reducing the Western Chālukya king is afforded by the fact that the Nolamba chiefs acknowledged themselves vassals of the Chālukyas at least up to A.D. 1052. Witness records of A.D. 1010, 1018, 1022, 1027, 1030, 1044, 1052. Nevertheless Rājendra had by now assumed the title 'Gangāikonda' implying that he had completely conquered and annexed the Gangavāḍi country,<sup>1</sup> and that the Ganga chiefs were now Chōla vassals.]

A.D. 1023. Rājendra Chōla I ruling in E. Mysore. (*E. C. ix, Ht. 10.*)

This was Rājendra's twelfth year, and an inscription at the Tirumalai Hill in North Arcot mentions his victories and successes up to date. The earlier ones have been already noted, ending in A.D. 1020 with (No. xi) the defeat of Jayasimha. The list gives in addition, those between his ninth and twelfth year, as follows—(xii) capture of 'Śakkarakottam belonging to Vikrama Vira,' or Chakrakōṭa; believed to be an event in a northern expedition against Kalinga, and the place to be a fortress in the Bastar State, Ganjam. (xiii) Madura-Maṇḍalam the Pāṇḍya capital, or another place of similar name? (xiv) Navanidhikula, Nāmanaikkōṭam, Pañchapalli belonging to Veñjilai-Vira, Māṣuṇidēśa—all as yet unidentified places. (xv) a raid to the north when king Indraratha, or Dhīratara was captured at a battle at Ādinagar—locality not known (Indraratha is said to belong to the Chandra-kula). (xvi) Orissa. (xvii) The Kōsala kingdom and defeat of king Dharmapāla at Daṇḍabutti, (which has not been identified). (xviii) Takkapa-Lāṭa, or Southern *Gujarat* and defeat of its king Rāṇasura. (xix) Bengal, 'where Gōvindachandra was put to flight and Mahipāla terrified,

<sup>1</sup> This is not the meaning of the title. The title was assumed from his having brought the Ganges to his new capital Gangāikonda Śōḷaparam. See *J. I. Hist.*, article above referred to.—Editor.

in a battle at Śāṅgukōṭṭam on the Sea (not identified), where elephants were captured. (xx) Uttira Lāṭa, or Northern *Gujarat*. (xxi) The River Ganges. (*S.I.I. i. 95, ii. 139; E. I. ix. 229.*)

[These extensive claims must not be accepted as proofs of actual conquest, and at present there is no evidence forthcoming in support of them all. All that can be definitely asserted is that between 1020 and 1023 the Chōla king had been very active in many different directions.]

**A.D. 1024.** Inscription at Mālār near Bangalore of the thirteenth year of Rājendra I (*E. C. ix. Cp. 24*). Since inscriptions of the twenty-third and twenty-seventh years of this king contain similar statements of victories but add nothing to the statements made in the present record it has to be presumed that all the conquests claimed belong to the period before the close of his thirteenth year, i.e. before May 30, 1025 (*See E. C. ix. Cp. 82, 83; NI, 7a*). These successes are as follows, in addition to those named in the last noted record, and therefore give us details of an oversea expedition sent to Malaya in about A.D. 1024-25. [With the exception of the case of 'Kaḍāram,' the mention of other places 'captured' may merely refer to some military occupations by detachments of Tamil troops sent as garrisons in support of trade]. (xxii) Kaṭāha or Kaḍāram.

[Kaḍāram is almost certainly a South-Indian perversion of the name Kēdah, a state on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. Another inscription calls it 'Kīḍāram'. The large Leiden grant of the twenty-first year of Rājārāja Chōla I, A.D. 1005-6, tells us that in that year a village was granted for the support of the Buddhist temple at Negapatam on the east coast of Tanjore District. The donor, owner presumably by purchase, was the 'Lord of Kaṭāha' also called 'Lord of the Śrīvishaya' country, Śrīmāra Vijayōttunga, son of Chudāmani of the Śailendra family. Śrīvishaya was the kingdom of Palembang and is so-called in an inscription of A.D. 775 found at Vieng-Sa in the south of the Bay of Bandon, which also says that the then king belonged to the Śailendra family. In Chinese annals Palembang is called San-lo-Ts'i, and the annals of Song mention in A.D. 1003 and 1008 two embassies sent by Chulāmani and Śrīmāra VI [Jayottunga] to China.]

(*Madras Review, 1902, and Arch. Sur. of Burma Report 1911-22, p. 6; Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient. Tome xviii, No. 6.*)

<sup>1</sup> In regard to the whole of this item, reference may be made to my article 'Rajendra the Gangakonda Chola' in the *Journal of Indian History*, vol. ii, pt. iii, pp. 317-70 and 'Researches in the Geography of Ptolemy' by Col. Gerini (*Asiatic Society Monographs*.)

Śakkara-Kōṭṭam has been identified with a place near Jagdalpur, the capital of the state of Bastar. Madhura Maṇḍalam is not the Pāṇḍya capital but is a place like the following four:

Nannūthi Kūla,  
Nannūthikōṭam,  
Panchapallī, and  
Māṇḍapidda,

all places which must be looked for in the tributary states of Orissa, between the Central Provinces and the Nizām's Dominions on the one side, and the coast region of Kalinga on the other.

There is a place Panchapallī in this region.

Māṇḍapidda must be merely a translation of the territory of Bastar under the Naga-Vaṁśī rulers.

There is also a Madhura Maṇḍalam in the locality on the maps.

For Atinagar a suggestion has been made, and it may possibly be Jajunagar in Orissa. Indrarathia referred to along with it may be Indravarman of Kalinga reigning at the time.

Dakṣiṇa Lāṭa and Uttara Lāṭa have no reference to Gujarat. Both of them refer to the division of Bengal Rājha, in the region near Hurdwan.

Mahipala referred to there is a reference to 'Oṭṭa-Mahi-Pala' in Tamil meaning simply the Oṭṭa or Orissa king. *Sāṅga-Kōṭṭam*: There is no warrant for a battle of Śāṅga-Kōṭṭam. The correct reading of the text is the defeat of the Orissa king at the Sāṅgama (junction) of the Ganges with the sea. The actual expression being 'Sāṅgama-Oṭṭa-Mahi-pāṇṇal.'

The present grant shews that for some reason Rājendra had, about 1024-25 quarrelled with the Ruler of Kēḍah and sent over an expedition which ended with the latter's defeat. The Lord Kēḍah at the time was Samgrāma-Vijayottunga, successor and perhaps son of Srimāra Vijayottunga; he was captured and his city was seized; his treasures, the (*Vidyadhara*) *toranam* at the gate of the city, and two doors set with jewels were carried off. (xxiii) Mā-damalingam (said to be Jaya in the Malay Peninsula); (xxiv) Mā-ppapālam 'defended by water' (? on west-coast of Isthmus of Krā); (xxv) Talai-Takkūlam (on the Isthmus of Krā); (xxvi) Pannai 'watered by the River' (East coast of Sumatra); (xxvii) Mā-yirūḍingam 'by the sea', (a state dependent on Palembang); (xxviii) Ilangśōkam (Lengasuka; a Malay state tributary to Kēḍah); (xxix) Iāmuriḍēṣam (Lāmuri, called by Marco Polo 'Lambri', in the far north of Sumatra, where there are many places whose names begin with 'Lam', e.g., Lam Djamoe, Lam Baroe, etc.) (xxx) Mānakkavāram (the Nicobar Islands); and one or two other places.

[After this year the king seems to have ceased from warfare till the end of his reign.]

Jayasimha III of the Western Chālukyas grant at Yēwūr (*J.A.* 1879, p. 10).<sup>1</sup>

Indravarman of Kalinga, in the 146th year of the dynasty, reigning at Kalinganagara (*V.R. i. Ganjam* 3; *I.A.* x p. xii. 243; 122; *T. and A.S.* 164.)

He was reigning also in Bellary District on November 23, 1025.

(*V.R. i. Bell.* 185; 489 of 1911.)

**A.D. 1025.** The lengthy C.P. grant in 31 plates of the grant of a village to the temple at Tiruvālangūdu. The Sanskrit portion is about this date. The Tamil portion belongs to Rājendra Chōla I's sixth year (A.D. 1017-18). It contains a list of his conquests up to the last mentioned date. The Sanskrit portion adds his conquest of Kaṭāha. (*V.R. i. Chittoor* 370; *E.R.* 1906, p. 66.)

[Rājendra I established his capital at Gangaikondā-Cholaparam, near Chidambaram about this time.]

Another inscription shews Jayasimha Chālukya reigning in this year in North-West Mysore, with Kundamarasa ruling the Banavāsi 12,000 country. (*E.C. viii. Sa.* 7.)

**A.D. 1026.** Kassapa of Ceylon became king in this year at the age of twelve. Before he came to the throne (the *Mahāvamsa* relates) the Chōla king Rājendra sent to the island an army of 95,000 men in order to seize the prince, but the expedition was unsuccessful. Because of this, no doubt, it is not mentioned in Chōla records. Kassapa, on mounting the throne, was called 'Vikrama-Bāhu'. (*J.R.A.S.* 1913, p. 523; *S.I.I.* ii. 92.)

Early in A.D. 1026 the Kongāḷva chief ruling on the western border of Mysore 'marched against the base Poyśala' i.e., attacked the Hoysāla chief, probably Nripakūma, and was victorious at the battle of Manni, (so says the inscription which is on a *virakal* erected in honour of a soldier who fell). (*E.C. v. Ag.* 76; cf. *Mj.* 43 of the year 1022-23.)

The Kalinga-Ganga king Indravarman gave a grant (C.P.) in the 149th year of his dynasty. (*V.R. i. Ganjam* 13; *C.P. No.* 4 of 1911.)

**A.D. 1027.** N.-W. Mysore. Nanni-Sāntara of Humcha, ruling part of the country.

(*E. C. vii. Sk.* 53.)

Kūḍaram or Kīḍaram or in another form Kāḷagam, all meant the same place and a suggestion has been made to identify them with Katra of Katraea in the east coast of Sumatra not far from the powerful kingdom of Śrī Vijaya at Palembang. The Chinese knew of it at the time by two names San-to-Tsi, equivalent of Śrī Bhoja, and San-fu-Tsal, the equivalent of Śrī Vijaya, the kingdom of Palembang being known by two names viz., Śrī Bhoja or Śrī Vijaya.—*Editor*.

<sup>1</sup> Since republished in *Ep. Ind.* XII, 269 ff.—*Editor*.

An inscription in Kādūr District, Mysore, mentions the earliest known Hoysāla chief as ruling in his seventh year, namely, Nṛipa-Kāma. He is called 'Kāma-Poysāla, *alias* Rāchamalla-Permmāll.' (E. C. vi, Mg. 19; See above s. v., A. D. 1022.)

East Mysore was now under Rājendra Chōla I. (E. C. x. C. 13.)

Part of Bellary District was being ruled by the Nolamba-Pāllava chief Jagadēkamalla Udayāditya. His wife's name was Sigā-dēvi. Other records of his are found in 1030 and 1033, and (above) in 1022. (V. R. i. Bell. 16, 42, 75, 76; 64, 65 of 1904; 199, 208 of 1913.)

The northern part of Bellary District was under the direct rule of the W. Chālukya king Jayasimha III. Inscriptions of his of this date are found in Kurugōdu (E. R. 1903-4, p. 8), also in 1028-29 in N. W. Mysore. (E. C. vii, Sk. 177.)

An inscription of the end of this year alludes to severe fighting at Banavāsi which was attacked by someone. In the fighting 'Mārāja, son of Kaleyabbe' was killed. This Mahārāja was possibly a son of the Hoysāla Vinayāditya whose wife was Kaleyabbe, and if so was grandson of Nṛipa-Kāma. Whoever he was, he died in obedience to his duty to Nṛipa-Kāma, so says the record (E. C. v. Mf. 47). The Sāntara chief at this time also had a wife named Kaleyabbe.

A.D. 1028, December 24. Grant at Kulenūr (published by Dr. Barnett) of the W. Chālukya queen Kundala, wife of Kunda son of Satyaśraya II, who was ruling Banavāsi (E. I. xv. 329.) Kunda was also ruling that country in A.D. 1031. (E. C. vii, Sk. 30.)

A.D. 1030. Rājendra Chōla I's inscription at Tanjore of his nineteenth year only repeats the list of achievements as given in his thirteenth year (above s. v., A. D. 1024-25); shewing that he had not been active since that year. (S. I. I. ii. 105.)

A.D. 1032, December 6. Jagadēkamalla-Udayāditya, the Nolamba chief ruling the Nolamba-vāḍi 32,000 tract under the W. Chālukya Jayasimha III (253 of 1918). Record in Bellary District.

Five *Virakats* in Sorāb Taluk, Shimōga District, Mysore, record deaths which occurred during a raid carried out by a chief named Sāntayya, who ruled the Eḍenāḷ country, for the purpose of cattle-stealing. (E. C. viii, Sb. 60-64.)

Jayasimha III of the W. Chālukyas continued to reign in N.-W. Mysore.

(E. C. vii, Sk. 20a; viii, Sb. 191.)

A.D. 1033. An inscription in Kolar District of the twenty-second year of Rājendra Chōla I gives a list of his achievements, noting nothing new since his thirteenth year. (E. C. x. Kl. 109 a.)

A record of November 4, 1033, in S. Mysore and some mutilated ones in E. Mysore of his twenty-second year shew that this king was reigning in that country. (E. C. iv. Hg. 17; x. Bg. 6, 7.)

Rājendra I sent an embassy to China in this year which is noted in the Chinese annals, where his name is rendered 'Lo-cha-into-lo chu-lo.'

Another record of his bears date November 25, 1033. (E. I. iv. 69; vi. 20.)

A.D. 1034. Long inscription at Mālūr of the twenty-third year of Rājendra Chōla I. It adds no achievements of his to those mentioned above as having taken place before 1024.

(E. C. ix. Cp. 82, 83.)

A.D. 1035. Rājendra Chōla I reigning, in his twenty-fourth year in E. Mysore. (E. C. x. Kl. 14.)

Jayasimha III of the W. Chālukyas reigning in Bellary District (V. R. i. Bell. 285; 93 of 1904); and in N. Mysore, where the Nolamba chief Jagadēkamalla-Udayāditya ruled under him.

(E. C. xi. Dg. 71.)



**A.D. 1036, April 8.** A record of Rājendra Chōla I's twenty-fourth year, which agrees with his accession as on May 30, 1012. But, to the date is added that the day was the '230th' day of that twenty-fourth year; and here there is some mistake, for April 8, 1036 was 313 days later than May 30, 1035, the first day of the twenty-fourth year. (188 of 1918.)

September 16, another record of the same king in his twenty-fifth year (335 of 1917).

October 22 and December 22 or 23. The W. Chālukya Jayasimha III reigning in Bellary District. (V. R. i. Bell. 120 : 200 of 1913 : 258 of 1918.)

Inscription in Tinnevely District of Jaṭavarman-Sundara-Chōla-Pāṇḍya, son of Rājendra Chōla I in the former's sixteenth year. (See above s. v., A.D. 1020-21.) This proves conclusively, that the Chōla king had completely reduced the whole Pāṇḍya dominions.

(V. R. iii. Tinnevely 82 : 111 of 1905 : E. R. 1905, p. 56.)

**A.D. 1037, November 21.** Inscription at Hottūr in Dharwar District shewing Akka-dēvi, sister of the W. Chālukya kings Vikramāditya V and Jayasimha III, ruling the Banavāsi 12000 province. (E. I. xvi. 75.)

Two later inscriptions in the same year shew Jayasimha III ruling still in Bellary and N. Mysore, with Jagadēkamalla-Inmaḍi-Noḷamba-Pallava ruling locally.

(228 of 1918 : E. C. xi. Dg. 126.)

Another shewing Rājendra Chōla I reigning in South Mysore. (E. C. iv. Hg. 101.)

**A.D. 1038.** Record of the twenty-seventh year of Rājendra-Chōla I, with a full list of all his achievements as given up to the end of A.D. 1024 (cf. v. above) and containing no reference to any later success (E. C. ix. NI. 4.). This is a Tamil inscription at Ālūr.

**A.D. 1038.** On April 9, or May 3 was crowned the Kalinga-Ganga king Vajrahasta V, son of Kāmārṇava VI and the Vaiḍumba princess Vinaya-Mahadēvi. He was also called Anantavarman.

(E. I. iv. 183 : where the date is given as May 3 : v. App. 50, No. 353, where it = April 9. See also E. I. xi, p. 118 : V. R. i. Gaujam 113 A.)

[Vikrama-Bāhu, king of Ceylon, who was earlier known as prince Kassapa, died of disease this year. A general named Kitti or Kirti usurped the throne but was killed after seven days by Mahālāna Kirti. Vikrama Bāhu had made a new set of crown jewels and a new throne to replace those carried off by Rājendra Chōla I. (Mahāvamsa 56.)]

Jayasimha III, W. Chālukya, continued to reign in N.-W. Mysore. (E. C. vii. Sk. 153.) And also in A.D. 1040. (E. C. viii. Sb. 557.)

**A.D. 1039, November 22.** Inscription in Trichinopoly District of the twenty-second year of Rājādhirāja Chōla I. It proves that his creation as joint-king with his father Rājendra must have taken place before November 22, 1018.

(V. R. iii. Trich. 890 : 81 of 1895 : E. I. iv. 218.)

At Kanyā-Kumārī (Cape Comorin) are inscriptions of the twenty-eighth to the thirty-first years of Rājendra Chōla I, shewing him as sovereign over the farthest corner of the old Pāṇḍya realm, now completely absorbed and in Chōla possession (T. A. S. i. 237, Nos. F to J). The twenty-eighth year began May 30, 1039.

**A.D. 1040, June 22.** Rājendra Chōla I reigning in the Pondicherry country, now French territory. (187 of 1919.)

August 27. Śīrūr (Dharwar District). Inscription shewing the Noḷamba-Pallava chief

Jagadēkamalla-Nurmaḍi, 'Lord of Kānchi', ruling in that country under Jayasimha III of the W. Chālukya. 'Nurmaḍi' is another form of 'Immaḍi' (*above s. v.*, A.D. 1037). (*E. I. xv. 334*).

[*N.B.*—These Kanarese inscriptions speak of the 'Pērdorē' river, the 'Kirndorē' river, and the 'Eḷedorē' country. Fleet informs us that the Pērdorē is the Krishna and the Kirndorē the Tungabhadra river, while the Eḷedorē is the country between the two rivers, generally known as the Raichūr Dēb.]

About this time or later (the date is not exactly determined by the inscriptions) the W. Chālukya king Sōmēśvara I, either acting for his father or himself ruling, made an expedition to the north against King Bhōja of Dhārā in Malwa, whom he defeated so severely that Bhōja fled. Dhārā was sacked and burnt. Among Sōmēśvara's lieutenants in this war was prince Eṇeyanga, son of the Hoysāla chief Vinayāditya.]

**A.D. 1041, May 6.** Rājendra Chōla I reigning in Trichinopoly District in his twenty-ninth year. (*V. R. iii. Trich. 824 : 65 of 1914*.)

He was also reigning in E. Mysore, where in this year serious cattle-raids took place (*E. C. ix. Ht. 11*). And in his thirtieth year (1041-42) in E. Mysore, when an inscription names him as the king who 'took the east country, Gangai, and Kaḍāram'. (*E. C. x. Kl. 149 b*.)

June 25. A sound date in an inscription shewing Rājendra Chōla I reigning in S. Arcot on the 27th day of his thirtieth year. It fixes his accession-date as May 30, 1012. (*341 of 1917*).

[About this time, that is to say in the third year of the usurper-king of Ceylon Mahālāna Kitti, according to the *Mahāvamsa* (ch. lvi), the Singhalese under him fought against the Chōlas and by them were defeated. 'The Tamils seized again the crown and all the treasure and sent them to the king of Chōla.' The *Mahāvamsa* says that Kitti cut off his own head. Rājādhirāja's inscriptions say that he defeated four Singhalese kings, and killed one of them. (*Below s. v. 1016 A. D.*)]

The W. Chālukya king Jayasimha III still reigning in Bellary District.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 229 : 501 of 1914*).

**A.D. 1042, January 18.** An inscription of the Kalachūri king Kama-dēva, or Kannama dated from his camp on the Wain-Ganga river in the Central Provinces, helps to fix his date.

(*E. I. ii. 297*).

**A.D. 1042.** Rājendra-Chōla I reigning on July 23 this year in Tanjore (*V. R. ii. 700 : 403 of 1902 ; E. I. vii. 169*).

The W. Chālukya Jayasimha III was still supreme this year in N.-W. Mysore, but he must have died very shortly afterwards, as this is the year of his son and successor Sōmēśvara I's accession (*E. C. viii. Sa. 108 bis, and 109 bis*). There is a grant by him dated early in A.D. 1043 in N. Mysore, but he may have died before the date given, or he may have retired shortly before his death from the burden of rule. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 19*).

**A.D. 1043.** Inscription shewing Rājendra Chōla I reigning in E. Mysore in his thirty-second year which began on May 30, 1043. This is his last known record (*E. C. ix. Ht. 142*). He must have died shortly afterwards.

[Rājādhirāja now became sole occupant of the Chola throne. He tried to assist in the consolidation of his empire by associating his younger brother and his sons with different portions

\* Nurmaḍi means a hundred-fold and Immaḍi two-fold in Kannada. In the compound it means simply many fold or many times over.—*Editor*.

of the conquered territories. He gave them the titles 'Vānavan' (for the Bāṇa country); 'Minavan' (for the old Pāṇḍya kingdom); 'Vallavan,' (for Chālukya territory, after, probably, his defeat of Sōmēśvara I); 'Tennavan' (for Southern Pāṇḍya dominions); 'Gangan' (for the Gangavāḍi province); 'King of Lanka' (for Ceylon); 'Pallavan' (for the former Pallava kingdom); and 'Protector of the people of Kānyakubja' (probably after his defeat of the Singhalese king, or prince, Vīra Salamēgha, who was said to have come to the island from Kanaṇj).

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar justly remarks ('*Ancient India*', p. 110) that at this time Rājendra I being dead 'there seems to have been a tendency to throw off the yoke on the part of all the subordinate allies of the Chōla.'

It is difficult to give an exact order to Rājādhirāja's campaigns. My impression is that his war with Ceylon was the earliest and took place in about 1041-42. A list is given below (*s. v.*, A. D. 1046.).

**A.D. 1044, April 5.** Date of installation of the Nolamba-Pallava chief Trailōkyamalla-Nanni-Nolamba by the W. Chālukya king Sōmēśvara (alias 'Trailōkyamalla-Āhavamalla') (*V. R. i. Bellary 130; 232 of 1913*). At the end of this year he was ruling some districts in North Mysore and Dhārwar. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 20*).

On December 23 Sōmēśvara I was supreme in Bellary District. (*235 of 1918*).

There is an inscription of Rājādhirāja Chōla I in Trichinopoly District of his twenty-sixth year, corresponding to March 14 of this year. (*V. R. iii. Trich. 884; 75 of 1895; E. I. iv. 216*).

[Probably in this year or the next began the Chōla war against the Western Chālukya king arising from disputes as to the overlordship of the Nolambavāḍi and Gangavāḍi countries in Mysore and south of the Tungabhadra river. Rājādhirāja claims to have defeated Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara I, and to have 'caused to fly' his sons 'Vikki,' (Vikramāditya VI) and Vijayāditya. He pursued the enemy and drove him over the Tungabhadra northwards as far as Koḷlipākkai, which is believed to be a town on the south bank of the Krishna<sup>2</sup>. This town he burned.

(*Fleet, D. K. D. 437, 438; S. I. I. iii. 51*).

[Nevertheless we find, that the people of Bellary and northern Mysore tenaciously held to their subjection, for some years after this, to the Chālukya throne, and declined to accept Chōla over lordship.]

**A.D. 1045, May 9.** Record in Tanjore of the twenty-seventh year of Rājādhirāja.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 666; 3 of 1914*).

**August 5.** The W. Chālukya Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara I recognized as supreme in Bellary, with, as local governor, the Nolamba chief, subordinate to whom was a certain Udayāditya Sinda.

(*V. R. i. Bellary 142; 193 of 1913*).

**October 28.** Sōmēśvara I was encamped at Huvina-Hadagalli in Bellary District. Nanni-Nolamba, his vassal was the local Pallava ruler. (*V. R. i. Bellary 215, 217; 441, 443 of 1914*).

[A rather puzzling record; for, since Hadagalli is in the south of Bellary bordering on Mysore, either the war had not yet taken place, or, after their defeat, the Chālukya king had found himself strong enough to return to the country from which he had been ejected. One of the records says that the grant, of which it is a witness, was made when the king had 'returned from a raid,' (and see below, note to record of December 3, 1046).]

<sup>1</sup> Vānavan in the sense of Bāṇa does occur in compounds like Vānavan-Mahādēvi, sometimes, but the general significance of the term is Chōla. This seems the intended meaning in this context.—*Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> See note above p. 62 and p. 81 following and note under A.D. 1067.—*Editor*.

An inscription at Kāṣhastī, Chittoor District, of the twenty-eighth regnal year of Rājādhirāja Chōla I mentions three of his conquests, *viz*: (i) He captured Mānābharaṇa-Vira-Pāṇḍya—probably a member of the old Pāṇḍya royal family who attempted to throw off the yoke of the Chōla,—and decapitated him; (ii) He conquered the Chēra king or king of Kēraḷa; (iii) He conquered Ceylon. All these events therefore took place in or before A.D. 1045. (*V. R. i. Chittoor 79; 283 of 1904.*)

In this year the Kalinga-Ganga king Vajrahasta V from his capital Dantapura granted 35 villages to a local chief. (*V. R. iii, Vizagapatam 213-A; C. P. 16 of 1908.*)

**A.D. 1046, December 3.** A very important inscription at Manimangalam, Chingleput District, of twenty-ninth year of Rājādhirāja Chōla I counting from the beginning of his co-regency with Rājendra I. His achievements up to date are mentioned as follows—(i) He defeated the Pāṇḍya prince Mānābharaṇa and cut off his head (Dr. Hultzsch gives good reason for believing the prince to have been of the Pāṇḍya stock; (ii) War with the Kēraḷas, when he seized Vira Kēraja and caused him to be trampled to death by an elephant; (iii) Drove Sundara-Pāṇḍya (not identified) to Mullaiyūr; (iv) killed the king of Vēṇāḍ (Travancore); (v) Put to flight the Chēra (Kēraḷa) king and destroyed his ships at Kāṇḍalūr-Śālai (as did his grandfather Rājarāja I, to which event it may possibly be that this is an allusion); (vi) Fought the W. Chāḷukyas and caused Vikramāditya and Vijayāditya to flee and burned the town of Koṭṭipakkai (*see above, s. v., A. D. 1044, note*); (vii) War with Ceylon in which he took the crowns of four kings, *viz*: Vikrama-Bāhu, Vikrama Pāṇḍya<sup>1</sup> (who had usurped the throne of Ceylon in A.D. 1041 according to Hultzsch's chronology), Vira Salāmegha of Kanauj (another Singhalese usurper who according to the *Mahāvamsa* was named Jagatipāla and was an 'Aryan of the race of Rāma') and Śrīvallavan-Madana (who had come to India and taken up his abode with 'Kannara'); (viii) A renewed war with the W. Chāḷukyas when he made an expedition to the Tungabhadra river and destroyed the town of Kāmpli, on its bank and a royal palace; (ix) He performed the horse sacrifice. (*S. I. I. iii, 51, No. 27, 28; Mahāvamsa ch. 55.*)

[While we cannot exactly fix the order of date of these events, it seems reasonable to suppose that the expedition to Kāmpli took place later than the war when, according to this account, the W. Chāḷukya princes were put to flight; and this justifies the belief that after that flight, if it really occurred, the Chāḷukyas had returned and again taken possession of their territories south of the Tungabhadra (*see note above s. v., A. D. 1045*), and that this return caused Rājādhirāja to send a second expedition against them, in the course of which Kāmpli was destroyed. But even so, we find the Chāḷukyas back in those territories and ruling over them for some years later (*V. R. i, Chingleput 79*). If these inscriptions are to be believed, Rājādhirāja was guilty of barbarous cruelty towards his enemies. Besides the slaughters mentioned, he is said to have captured the queen-mother of Ceylon and cut off her nose. This may however be meant as a mere metaphor. (*E. C. ix, Dv. 75.*)]

**A.D. 1047, March 29.** Sōmēśvara I of the W. Chāḷukyas recognized as king in Bellary District (*see note above*). (*711 of 1919; V. R. Bell. 200-211; 41 of 1904; 484 of 1914.*)

An inscription in E. Mysore in the same year shews Rājādhirāja Chōla reigning there (*E. C. x. Ct. 30*). Also at Cape Comorin—Kanyā-Kumārī. (*T. A. S. i. 161.*)

In N.-W. Mysore Sōmēśvara was sovereign. (*E. C. vii. Sk. 151.*)

The Vengi country was ruled over in this year by the Eastern Chāḷukya king Rājarāja Narēndra, alias Viṣṇuvardhana VIII, who began to reign in 1022 A.D. (*V. R. ii. Godavari 88; 183 of 1893.*)

<sup>1</sup> The *Mahāvamsa* says that Vikrama Pāṇḍya was killed by Jagatipāla.



On March 29, 1047 Akkaḍēvi, aunt of Sōmēśvara I and ruling the Kiśukūḍ division, made a grant of a village to a Jain temple. (E.I. xvii, 121.)

**A.D. 1048.** Sōmēśvara I ruling in Bellary District. Inscription at Kalkambha. Under him ruled the Nōḷamba-Pallava chief Trailōkyamalla-Nanni-Nōḷamba. (V.R. i, Bell. 78; 67 of 1904.)

Sōmēśvara I continued to reign over N.-W. Mysore (E. C. vii, Hl. 107). In the Ganjam District the Kalinga-Ganga king Vajrabasta V (1038-1070) was supreme. (E.R. C.P. No. 3, App. A, 1918-19.)

[It is however doubtful whether the date, is July 10, 1048, or July 30, 1049.]

Rājādhirāja was reigning in South Arcot and Pondicherry. Records of date: February 26 and March 2. (330 of 1917; 176 of 1919.)

**A.D. 1049-51.** Record of Rājādhirāja Chōla I's 32nd year in Kolar District, Mysore. It enumerates his successes (E. C. x, C.B. 21); and one of his thirty-third year in South Mysore (*ibid.*, iv, Gu. 93). Another, similar, of the same regnal year, is in Bangalore District (*ibid.*, ix, De. 76), and another in Kolar District (*ibid.*, x, Mb. 105, C.) Another also of the thirty-third year, in E. Mysore, mentioning his exploits shews incidentally that the landlord's share of the field produce (*Mūḍavāṁ*)<sup>1</sup> in the time of this king was a three-fifth part of all the wet crops grown and a quarter of the dry crops. This, at least, was the case in the Maṅṅai-nāḍu division. (E.C. ix., Nl. 25.)

[Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar (*Ancient India*, p. 181) thinks that the Government under this sovereign took one-sixth of the produce. This is not the place for a discussion, but I quote what the inscription of the time states. The commander of the king's army declares that he accepts the proportion I have mentioned as the correct amount of the landlord's share of the crop.]

**A.D. 1051.** W. Chāḷukya king Sōmēśvara I, 'Trailōkyamalla,' in N. Mysore.

(E.C. xi., Hh. 65.)

**A.D. 1052, May 28.** Date of the death of Rājādhirāja Chōla I, in battle at Koppam when fighting against the W. Chāḷukyas, and of the accession of his brother Rājēndradēva, who was crowned on the battle-field. [The date is derived from that of the Maṅṅamangalam inscription (S.I.I. iii, 58; 3 of 1892) of the eighty-second day of Rājēndradēva's fourth year which corresponds to August 17, 1055 (See below). He reigned till 1053. (See also *ibid.* i, 31, etc.)

The war which broke out between the Chōlas and the W. Chāḷukyas was evidently caused by the Chōla king Rājāditya's attempts to crush the power of the Chāḷukyas and their vassals, the Ganga and Nōḷamba chiefs, and the refusal of these to give way. The Chōla forces advanced Westwards and North-Westwards, and finally a great and decisive battle took place at Koppam. Now Koppam has been variously declared to be the place of that name on the upper Tunga river in West Mysore—which would mean that the Chōla's enemies had been driven backwards for a long distance towards the edge of the Western Ghāts before the decisive battle was fought and (by Dr. Fleet) to be a place far to the North of this, close to Khidrāpūr and standing in a loop of the river Krishna in Belgaum District, at the confluence of that river with the Panch-ganga where there is a temple of Koppēśvara. This latter identification would seem the most probable

<sup>1</sup>The question in this record is the sharing of the produce between the owner of the land and the cultivator. The owner's share for wet lands is two-fifths and for dry land a quarter. The term *Mūḍavāṁ* makes this clear, and this has nothing to do with the state demand, which alone is under reference in *Ancient India locus citi* and which is confirmed in clear terms in 641 of vol. V. S.I.I. (A. 281 of 1886).—Editor.

inasmuch as one of Rājēndradēva's boasts is that he planted a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram, believed to be the same as Kolhāpur, which is 30 miles West of Khidrāpur.

The Yēwūr Inscription B (*E. I. xii. 296*) says that at Koppam—the site of the battle was a 'proper great *Artha*', or holy place on the bank of a *per-ar*, or great river; and this description suits the place near Khidrāpur where there still is a temple of Koppēsvara, or Śvara of Koppam. The *per-ar* may mean the Krishna, which was known by that name equally with the river in Cochin known as the 'Perar'. A record of A.D. 1071 at Appigere in Dharwar District states that the Chōlas in their advance had burned some Jain temples in the Belvola province into which they had penetrated,—temples which had been erected by Ganga princes—and that at the end of the War Rājādhirāja Chōla was killed. It may be therefore that the Chōla armies had first devastated the Ganga country, and then, crossing the Tunga and Bhadra rivers high up in their course had moved northwards into the 'Raṭṭa' country proper, where the battle of Koppam took place.

(*E. I. xii. 296*; *E. C. xi, Br. 108, D. K. D. Bombay Gazetteer, p. 271.*)

Be this as it may the battle of Koppam was an important and bloody engagement. The Chālukya forces were led by the royal princes and the Chōla king Rājādhirāja and his brother Rājēndradēva were present in person. When the opposing armies met Rājēndradēva seems to have been on an elephant in the first line, having in second line behind him the force under the immediate command of the king himself. The Tanjore inscription (*S. I. I. ii. 303*) says of Rājēndradēva that he had the army of his elder brother at his back. A record at Tiruvallam (*S. I. I. iii. p. 111.*) tells us that prince Rājēndradēva's elephant was charged by enemy elephants and apparently turned tail and carried his rider towards the second line where Rājādhirāja 'stopped it'. Then, as I read the story, the Chōla second line came into action; the archers of the enemy concentrated their aim on the Chōla king's elephant; the animal was wounded in the forehead, and several arrows pierced the king himself and killed some of the men who were on the elephant with him; Rājādhirāja was killed; Rājēndradēva ordered up several fresh regiments and made so determined an advance that he bore down all opposition and in the end won a complete victory.

So say Chōla records which state that Rājēndradēva captured 'enormous booty' after the battle and made prisoners of two queens. Chālukya records on the contrary claim the issue of the fight as a Chālukya victory and say that the Chālukyas even followed it up by seizing the Chōla capital, Kanchi.

On the Chālukya side, fighting for Ahavamalla Sōmēśvara I (who does not appear to have been present), were some Chālukya princes, amongst them certainly Jayasimha the king's youngest son. The Maṇimangalam record avers that he was killed, but this was not the case. Other accounts say that he fled the field. Several chiefs, named lost their lives, amongst them the Nolamba chief Nanni-Nolamba.

It is difficult to say what happened after the battle, for the tales told by the inscriptions and by court-poets are absolutely at variance. Chōla accounts say that the Chōla armies pressed on and that Rājēndradēva, now king, erected a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram (Kohlāpur). Bilhana, in his *Vīṭramankadēvacharita*, declares that the Chālukya armies pressed forward and captured the Chōla capital Kāñchī driving the Chōla king into the jungles. Judging from the fact that W. Chālukya power grew in strength for some years after this and that the Nolamba province remained a possession of the Chālukyas, it would seem most probable that Rājēndradēva retired shortly after the battle to his own country. He certainly did not succeed in conquering the Chālukyas.]

Mailā[ā-dēvi, senior queen of Sōmēśvara I, was now (1052-53) administering the Banavāsi 12000 province. (E.I. xvi. 338.)

Trailōkyamalla Nolamba-Pallava was ruling in the Harpanhalli and Huvina-Hadagali Taluks of Bellary District, viz. the Kōgali 500 and other tracts. (V.R. i, Bell. 245; 523 of 1914.)

A.D. 1053, November 28. Grant at Nandanapūṇḍi, in the Vengi country 'between the two rivers', by the E. Chālukya Rājārāja-Narēndra in his thirty-second year. The date agrees with the date given for his accession—August 16, 1022. (V.R. ii. Godavari 7; E.I. iv. 300; v. 31.)

December 24. A grant of the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I. His son Sōmēśvara ruling parts of Dhārwar District. He is given the E. Chālukya title—'Lord of Vengi, best of cities'.

(E.I. xvi. 53.)

Early in this year we have an inscription at Nirālgi, Dharwar District, of which the date, though not very regular, appears to be as stated, which makes the Kadamba chief Arikēśari making arrangements for the upkeep of a tank. (E.I. xvi. 66.)

December 29. In Tanjore an inscription of Rājēndradēva calls this year the thirty-sixth of his reign. This could only be correct if his reign is reckoned as having begun in the same year as that of his elder brother, i.e. in A.D. 1018. But it does not appear from other records that he was ever considered as reigning jointly with Rājādhirāja. (V.R. ii. Tanjore 23; 14 of 1908; E.I. x. 121. See also V.R. i, Chittoor 210; 321 of 1912, where possibly a mistake has been made in the king's name which is given as 'Rajadhiraja', now dead.)

Two records shew the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I still reigning, one in N. and one in N.-W. Mysore, in this year. (E.C. xi, H. 10; viii. Sb. 87.)

In this year the E. Chālukya king Rājārāja I gave a village to the poet Nannaya Bhaṭṭa, who translated the *Mahābhārata* into Telugu. (E.I. v. 31.)

A.D. 1054, May 10. An inscription at Honwād, Belgaum District, shews that the W. Chālukya king Sōmēśvara I was reigning there then (I.A. 1890, p. 270). And so does one in N.-W. Mysore. (E.C. vii. Sh. 118.)

An inscription at Tiruvallam of Rājēndradēva-Chōla's third year, and another in Mysore mention the battle of Koppam and chronicle the king's success. The contents of both are noted above, s.v. 1052, May 28. (S.I.I. iii. 111; E.C. x. K1, 107.)

A.D. 1055. In the Bellary District the Chālukya Sōmēśvara I was reigning.

(V.R. i. Bell. 196; 37 of 1904.)

An inscription, believed to be of this year (the date is rather doubtful) at Bankāpūr, Dhārwar District, shews that, in spite of the Chōla attack of A.D. 1052 the Banavāsi 12000 and the Gangavādi 96000 provinces continued to acknowledge as their sovereign the Chālukya king Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara (E.I. xiii. 168). Under him Kadamba Arikēśaridēva ruled at Banavāsi.

A 'terrible famine' took place this year, according to an inscription at Ālangudi in Tanjore District. It is commented on by Mr. P. N. Ramaswami in I.A. 1923, pp. 193-94.

This was the fourth year of Rājēndradēva-Chōla. The Maṇimangalam inscription alluded to above (s.v. A.D. 1052, May 28) relates many details about the events of his reign up to date. This one (S.I.I. iii. 58; 3 of 1892) adds details about his war in Ceylon. The record mentions honours conferred on the king's near relatives. His uncle Gangaikondā Chōla was created 'Irumaḍi-Chōla'. He gave titles to his four younger brothers. Mummaḍi Chōla was named 'Chōla-Pāṇḍya'. Vira Chōla, 'Lord of Uraiyūr' or 'Kōji', was named 'Karikāla Chōla'.

Madurāntaka was named 'Chōla-Ganga' (in assertion of sovereignty over the Gangapāṇi country).

Parāntakadēva was named 'Chōla-Ayōdhya-Rāja'.

Titles were also given to his six sons, viz., 'Uttama-Chōla,' 'Vijayālayan,' 'Chōla-Kēraḷa,' 'Chōla-Janakarāja,' 'Sundara-Chōla' (whom we hear of later), and 'Chōla-Kānyakubja.'

Two grandsons were named 'Chōla-Vallabha' and 'Nṛpēndra Chōla.'

The king's war against Ceylon is described shortly. He despatched an army thither, captured Vira Salāmēgha who was 'King of the Kalingas, and cut off his head, and seized the two sons of Mānābharaṇan' king of the people of Lanka. This exploit is mentioned in an inscription of October 27, 1057 at Belatūru (*E. I. vi. 213*). Dr. Hultzsch points out that these princes, Vira Salāmēgha and Mānābharaṇan, must be different from the two princes of the same name mentioned as having been killed by Rājādhiraḷa (*See above, s. v., A. D. 1016*). The earlier Mānābharaṇan was a Pāṇḍya prince. This one is distinctly stated to have been king of Ceylon.

[The date of this inscription is August 17 A.D. 1055, and the war must have been waged and finished before that date. The *Mahāwamsa* (ch. lvii) confirms this. Vijaya-Bāhu became king of Ceylon in A.D. 1054, according to Hultzsch's revised chronology, and we are told that there was war between him and the Chōla king after the death of his predecessor, or a continuation of a war. On his accession Vijaya-Bāhu made preparations for driving the invaders out of the island, which was 'forcibly held' by them; But the Singhalese were defeated and Vijaya Bāhu fled for refuge to a hill-fortress, while the Tamils devastated the country.]

An inscription of this year at Cape Comorin shows that Rājēndradēva was paramount there at the time. (*T. A. S. viii. 161, No. iii.*)

The E. and W. Chālukyas seem to have been on good terms as there is an inscription at Drākshārāma, which is in E. Chālukya territory, stating that in this year A.D. 1055-56 the daughter of the minister of the W. Chālukya Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara I made a gift to the temple there. (*V. R. ii. Godavari 90; 185 of 1893.*)

**A.D. 1057, November 25.** Rājēndradēva supreme in Pondicherry territory, in his sixth year. (*180 of 1919*). Also in South Mysore on October 27, 1057. (*E. C. iv. Hg. 18.*)

An inscription of the Kalinga-Ganga king Vajrahasta V is dated in Ś. 979, which is A.D. 1057-58 and one, a. C. P. grant in the Collector's office Ganjam, of the Kalinga-Ganga Queen Danḍi-Mahādēvi is dated in the year 180 of the dynasty, which year, with the epoch A.D. 877-78, was also A.D. 1057-58. (*See Genealogical Tables, Kalinga-Ganga dynasty, Notes.*) (*V. R. i. Ganjam 10; E. I. vi. 133.*)

**A.D. 1058.** An inscription at Tirukkōyilūr in South Arcot of the sixth year of Rājēndra-dēva Chōla refers to the battle of Koppam and to the pillar of victory set up at Kollāpuram. Others show him at Pondicherry on April 9 and September 27, 1058. (*181, 183 of 1919.*)

(*V. R. i. S. Arcot 851; 1239 of 1900; E. I. vii. 145.*)

Early in the year the W. Chālukya king Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara I was reigning in N. Mysore, (*E. C. vii. Sk. 83*); and as an inscription of December 24, 1058 proves, reigning also in Bellary District (*201 of 1918*).

In Ganjam District the Kalinga-Ganga king Vajrahasta V was reigning—inscription of February 8, A.D. 1058, witnessing a gift by his general Samaya (*R. C. i. Ganjam 143 A; E. I. iv. 183; the Nadagam plates, the date of which is February 8 not March 4 as sometimes stated.*)



Late in the year an inscription in Coorg shews the reigning chief to have been Rājendra-Kongāḷva. (Coorg Ins. 35).

A record of this year at Ālūr near Mysore city names as reigning sovereign Rājendradēva-Chōla in his seventh regnal year. It mentions his war with the Chālukya and the battle of Koppam, but no historical event since then. (E.C. iv. 69).

[It would seem then that the Chōlas held South Mysore at this period, while the Ganga chief, ruling under the W. Chālukya, held the north and west of the present Mysore State.]

In Gunfūr District the reigning sovereign was the E. Chālukya Rājarāja-Narēndra.

(663, 671 of 1920).

**A.D. 1059, June 3.** Rājendradēva Chōla reigning in Pondicherry in his seventh year. It was, however, his eighth really, as his eighth year began on May 28, of this year—an error in the original, probably. (179 of 1919).

On July 27 Sōmēśvara I, W. Chālukya, was reigning in Bellary (292 of 1918); and at the end of the year in N. Mysore (E.C. xi. Cd. 78); and in Anantapur District. (392 of 1920).

**A.D. 1060.** The same king ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (E.C. vii. Sk. 152).

The ninth year of Rājendradēva began on May 28, 1060. An inscription in Trichinopoly is dated in the 9th year of Rājendradēva and the 3rd year of his brother Vīra Rājendra which seems to shew that the latter had been made co-regent with the king in Rājendradēva's sixth year. (V.R. iii. Trichinopoly 896; 87 of 1895).

Another record at Karuvūr in Coimbatore District belongs to this year. It mentions the battle of Koppam and shews Rājendradēva Chōla as king. (S.I.I. iii. 39).

The W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I was reigning in N. Mysore, and a record of this year in that tract states that the Ganga chief Nanniyaganga Vikramāditya was then his vassal.

(E.C. xi. Dg. 140).

[The southern part of the Gangavāḍi province had become subject to the Chōla throne.]

(Above s.v., A.D. 1058).

**A.D. 1061, June 20.** Date of a C.P. grant of the village of 'Tāmaracheruvu', Godavari District, by the Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Vajrahasta V then reigning.

(V.R. ii. Madras 188; E.I. ix. 94).

On the same day, in Bellary District, the W. Chālukya, Sōmēśvara I was reigning (293 of 1918), and in N.-W. Mysore (E.C. vii. Sk. 5); and, two years later in the same country. (Ibid. Sk. 11).

In 1061-62 the Hoysāla chiefs began to come into prominence in Mysore. A record shews Hoysāla Vinayāditya as ruling in West Mysore. [He must have been under the Ganga chief].

(E.C. vi. Cu. 7).

Mention of Dēvēndravarmā-Rājarāja, son of the Kalinga-Ganga king Vajrahasta V in a record of this year which is dated in the 183rd year of the dynasty—[the epoch being A.D. 877-78] (E.I. iii. 130; V.R. i. Ganjam 6—the Chāncōle plates). He protected the E. Chālukya prince Vijayāditya, Viceroy of Vengi, against the Chōlas (I.A. xviii. 161, 171; E.I. iv. 183). There is another record of his, in the 184th year of the dynasty, A.D. 1062-63,—a C.P. grant from Parlakimēdi in Ganjam District. (E.R. 1921, App. A. Nr. 1).

**A.D. 1062.** Sōmēśvara I 'Ahavamalla' W. Chālukya king was still reigning in N.-W. Mysore (E.C. vii. Cd. 18). Another inscription in the same locality confirms this and adds a

passage about the Santaḷigē 1000 tract, saying that Viradēva Sāntara (of Hamcha), whose queen was named Chāgalā had 'freed the Santaḷigē 1000 from those who had no claim to it, making them powerless.' He was vassal to the Chālukya (*E.C. viii. Nr. 17*). [The significance of this at present not apparent.]

**A.D. 1063. March 13.** This is the earliest possible date for the accession of the Chōla king Vira Rājendra, brother and successor of Rājendradēva. The circumstances surrounding the latter's death are not at all clear. An inscription at Ālangudi, quoted by Dr. Hultzsch (*S.I.I. iii. 191*), dated in Rājendradēva's third year says, or implies that he 'died on an elephant.' But we know that this cannot be the case because, as we have seen, inscriptions of his reign are extant up to his ninth year. Moreover there is an inscription of his twelfth year, the date of which, though doubtful, may be taken with reservation as February 15, 1063. This is in S. Mysore (*E.C. iv. Hg. 115*). Another record, but this time of Vira Rājendra, shows that the latter's reign began before September 10, 1063, and therefore we must place the limits of his accession as from March 13 to September 10 of that year, within which period Rājendradēva died. (*See 113 of 1896*).

Then arises the question of whether a short reign intervened between these two in the person of Rājendradēva's son Rājamahendra, an inscription of whose third year is extant. Dr. Hultzsch has shewn cogent reasons for believing that he did not reign; one being based on the fact that the title 'Rājakōśari' was assumed by Vira Rājendra, Rājendradēva having borne the title 'Parakōśari,'—these titles, according to Chōla law, being used alternately in regular succession. If there had been an intervening reign Vira Rājendra must have been a 'Parakōśari' king. It may be taken therefore that Rājamahendra either did not reign at all, or that he was for a year or two joint ruler with his father.

The inscription of the third year of Rājamahendra mentioned above is at Tīruppāppuliyūr in S. Arcot (*112 of 1902*). It states that 'his war-elephant frightened Āhavamalla [i.e. Sōmēśvara I] on the bank of a river and caused him to flee in terror.' This may be held to indicate that prince Rājamahendra had been present at the battle of Koppam in A. D. 1052.

In the Vengi country in this year the E. Chālukya king Rājendra II came, or should have come, to the throne in succession to his father Rajaraja-Narēndra. The new king was three-quarters Chōla by blood, his grandfather and his father both having married Chōla princesses. He himself married Madhurāntakī, daughter of the Chōla king Rājendradēva. Seven years later he succeeded in uniting the two crowns. (*S.I.I. i. 31 f. ; E. I. iv. 334*).

Two records of about this time (*V.R. i. Chittoor 171, 216 ; 537, 573 of 1906*) mention the Chōla prince Adhi-Rājendra, son of Vira-Rājendra in his third year. [He came to the throne for a very short time about A. D. 1070, and his third year must refer to his holding of some local government].

An inscription in 1063-64 of 'Tribhuvanamalla' Hoysala, i.e. Vinayāditya, with his son Ereyanga. He is represented as 'protecting the hill-country and others of the Gangavādi 96000.' [He was therefore becoming a prominent leader under the Ganga chief. The family of the latter was seriously weakening]. (*E.C. xi. Kd. 161*).

In this year we have the first mention of the Kōnamandala chiefs of the Hālbaya family, who claimed descent from Kārtavīrya and who ruled over the Delta country of the Gōdāvarī. They are mentioned at intervals in inscriptions from now till about A. D. 1318. They were never of great political importance. (*E. I. iv. 51*).

**A.D. 1064.** An inscription at Tiruvālangādu, Chittoor District (*It of 1896* ; *S. I. I. iii. 134*) of the E. Chālukya king Rājendra II in his 2nd year states of him that he had (i) captured herds of elephants at Vairāgaram and (ii) 'raised the eastern region' probably meaning that he was strengthening the Vengi kingdom; or, perhaps, as suggested by Dr. Hultsch, that he took Vengi from his uncle Vijayāditya VII, who appears to have received it from the Chōla king Vira Rājendra (*S. I. I. iii. 132* ; *the Tiruvorriyūr inscription, 106 of 1892*). If the latter was the case we shall have to assume that Vijayāditya VII was attempting to oust his nephew Rājendra II from his throne, and in the attempt was supported by the Chōla king, but that the designs of the Chōla and of his E. Chālukya friend were frustrated by Rājendra II. The latter appears afterwards to have forgiven his uncle and to have allowed him to hold office as viceroy under him. This is the theory supported by Fleet. (*Ind. Ant. xx, 276.*)

Dr. Hultsch has suggested another theory, *viz.* that Rājendra II did not succeed in securing his father's throne till after his seizure of the Chōla throne in a.d. 1070, and that Vijayāditya VII actually was E. Chālukya king from 1063 to 1070, being supported by Vira Rājendra Chōla.

(*S. I. I. iii. 128.*)

The Tiruvorriyūr inscription referred to (*V. R. i. Chingleput 1000* ; *106 of 1892* ; *131 of 1912*) appears to belong to the year a.d. 1071-72, the 2nd year of Kulōttunga Chōla I as Chōla king. It calls him 'Rājakesari-Rājendra-Chōla.'

[Vairāgaram has now been shown to have been Wairagari, otherwise Vajra in the Bastar State.]

Rājendra II (E. Chālukya) also claims (iii) to have taken Chakrakōṭṭa, or Chakrakūṭa, the old capital of Bastar. (*E. I. iv. 178, xv. 26* ; *E. C. x, Kl. 308.*)

There appears to have been an attempt on the part of the Pāndya prince Vira Pāndya to gain the Pāndya throne in defiance of Vira Rājendra, but he was defeated by the Chōla forces, and the Chōla king created his son Gangaikonda-Chōla 'Chōla-Pāndya' in token of Chōla supremacy over the Pāndya country. (*Karuvūr inscription S. I. I. iii. 36* ; *etc.*)

In this year Vishnuvaradhana-Vijayāditya of the Western Chalukyas, younger brother of Vikramāditya I was ruling the Nolambavādi province under Sōmēśvara I. Record of date May 3, 1064 (*E. I. iv. 212*. See also *E. C. xi. Mk. 29*) His residence was Kampli. And on April 4 Sōmēśvara himself was reigning in Bellary (*286 of 1918*) ; and in N. Mysore. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 141.*)

December 26. An inscription of this date in the Bellary District seems to afford additional proof that the E. Chālukya Vijayāditya VII was attempting to cultivate friendly relations with the W. Chālukya branch—having already done so with the Chōla king—as it shews him giving a grant to a temple in what was certainly territory ruled by Sōmēśvara I. (*V. R. Bell. 216* ; *442 of 1914.*)

Three memorial stones at Honnāli in N.-W. Mysore of this year shew the continuance of wholesale cattle-raids by villagers. (*E. C. vii, Hl. 2, 3, 4.*)

The Bagavādi 12000 country was now being ruled by Toyimādēva, son of Akkādēvi of the W. Chālukya family, aunt of the reigning king. (*Above s.v., A.D. 1010.*) (*E. I. xvi. 81.*)

[It is very difficult to fix exact dates for the events of the next two or three years, and to follow precisely the course of events. We can only go by assertions made in inscriptions, which are often very vague, and only mention glorious victories without saying how and why the wars arose in which those victories were gained. I recommend here a study of Prof. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's 'Ancient India' ch. vi.]

A.D. 1064-65 was the second regnal year of the Chōla king Vira Rājendra, and a record of that year at Tiruvengādu (*S. I. I. iii. 193 : 113 of 1896.*) alludes to a great war, in or previous to that year, fought by the Chōla forces against those of the W. Chālukya king Sōmēśvara I. Vira Rājendra was immediately opposed by Vikramāditya VI and Jayasimha IV, sons of Sōmēśvara. Sōmēśvara had, it appears, sent an army into the Vengi country. It was defeated, and the two Chālukya princes were driven altogether out of the Gangavādi province (in western and north-western Mysore), and compelled to retire across the Tungabhadra river. The Chōla forces pursued them and a battle was fought at Kūḍalsangamam in which the Chālukya princes were completely beaten. So say Chōla inscriptions.

[This Kūḍalsangamam Fleet holds to have been a place close to Khidrōpūr in Belgaum, near to which place there are two confluences of the Krishna river (called the 'Kūdala'-Krishna); with other rivers. Near to it is Koppam where the great battle had been fought in A.D. 1052. (*E. I. xii. 296*). Another theory would make Kūḍalsangamam, a confluence of the Tunga and Bhadra rivers,<sup>1</sup> and the battle there to have preceded the Chālukya retreat northwards over that river. This theory is supported by an inscription at Karavūr (*58 of 1890*), the rendering of which would have that meaning.]

Later inscriptions of the reign of the E. Chālukya Rājendra II, when he had become Kulottunga Chōla I, say that he 'drove Vīkalan (Vikramāditya) VI from Nangili (in Kolar District) by way of Manjūr to the Tungabhadra river, and conquered the Ganga country and Jayasimha IV.' [This looks like a description of Vira Rājendra's campaign, and it is perhaps possible that, being now a Chōla king, Kulottunga's records ascribe to him victories won by an earlier Chōla king. But it is useless to speculate and we do not even know why Sōmēśvara I should have sent an expedition to Vengi.]

The Karavūr inscription of Vira Rājendra's 4th year, 1065-67 (*S. I. I. iii. 31*) says that when the Chōla forces attacked and destroyed the army of the W. Chālukyas which had been sent to the Vengi country, the king cut off the head of a dead chief, Chāmunda-Rāja (probably of Baṇavāsī), seized his daughter, wife of Irugayan, and cut off her nose. It describes the battle in poetic style. (For events after this battle see below and note generally Dr. Hultzsch's remarks in *S. I. I. Vol. III, 33-39*, etc.)

An inscription at Perumbēr in Chingleput District, belonging to Vira Rājendra's seventh year (1069-70), is the only one which credits him with any success in Ceylon, and it states very shortly that he 'subdued the Śīngala country.' The fact appears to be, if we may believe *Mahāvamsa* (Ch. lviii), that Chōla power in the island met with a severe reverse: which probably accounts for the absence of boasting in other Chōla records. Vijaya-Bāhu of Ceylon had come to the throne in A.D. 1054. Ten years passed, years of great confusion, when the Tamils were very strong. At one time the islanders refused to pay taxes to the Chōla officials and that led to a free invasion and much slaughter. In Vijaya-Bāhu's eleventh year (1064-65) the army of the Chōla king suffered a severe defeat. Vijaya-Bāhu took the field in person and advanced northward to drive the Tamils out of the island, and a battle was fought near Anurādhapura (V. 57). The Sinhalese were defeated and Vijaya-Bāhu retired to a hill fortress. Desultory warfare followed.

<sup>1</sup> Or, as suggested by Prof. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar (*Anc. India, p. 121*) the junction of the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers in Kurnool District. In this work the learned author has discussed the difficult historical problems of the time.



for two or three years and gradually his position became stronger. Then he attacked Pulatti, the Chōla stronghold in the island, and at last took it. He followed up this success by driving the Tamils out of the island. Then he entered his capital in triumph in his fifteenth year (A.D. 1068-69) Kulōttunga Chōla I's record at Tirukalukkuṇṇam of his fourteenth year only states that he 'attempted' to conquer Ceylon (*S. I. I. iii. 143*). We may therefore take the Singhalese account of what happened as correct.

**A.D. 1065.** An inscription in the Kolar District, Mysore, of the E. Chālukya Rājendra II's third year mentions as his triumphs up to date only his capture of elephants, his victory at Chakrakōṭa, and that he took 'the country towards the East,' i.e., the Kalinga country. (*E. C. x. Mb. 49 a*). The same is the case with another record of the third year at Sōmamangalam, Chingleput District. (*S. I. I. iii. 139*).

**A.D. 1066.** The Karuvūr inscription (*S. I. I. iii. 36*) of Vira-Rājendra Chōla's fourth year gives us some more information as to events of his reign. (i) He gave the government of the Pāndya country to his son Gangaikonda Chōla with the title of 'Chōla Pāndya', and he made Muḍikonda Chōla, 'Sundara Chōla'. He cut off the head of the chief of Pottappi, of the Kerala king or prince Vāran, and of a prince of Dhāra. (ii) He caused to be trampled to death by an elephant Virakēśarin Pāndya, probably son of the Pāndya Śrīvallabha. (*V. R. i. Trich. 2 : 58 of 1890*).

[The Pottapi-nāḍu is the country about Kafahasti in Chittoor District. The chiefs came to the front under the Chōla kings (See pedigree of the Ganda-Gōpāla chiefs.)]

The battle of Kūdalsanganam is mentioned in an inscription of this year at Mālūr in S.-E. Mysore, its date being the fourth year of Vira-Rājendra Chōla. (*E. C. ix. Cp. 85*).

An inscription of the 4th year of 'Rājakēśarin, alias Uḍaiyār-Rājendra Chōla' in the Trichinopoly District, mentioning him as sovereign, has been interpreted as belonging to the E. Chālukya Rājendra II, afterwards Kulōttunga I. But it seems hardly probable that this can be a correct identification. It is fairly certain that in A.D. 1066-67 the people of that country would not have acknowledged the E. Chālukya prince as their overlord, whatever they may have done later. Moreover the title awarded to him proves that he was then reigning as a Chōla king. The record probably belongs to the year A.D. 1073-74.

(*V. R. iii. Trich. 34 : 386 of 1903; E. R. 904, p. 12*).

In Western Mysore in this year the local chief was Rājendra-Prithvi-Kongāḷva.

(*E. C. v. Ag. 93*).

In N.-W. Mysore Sōmēśvara I, W. Chālukya, was king.

(*E. C. vii. Sk. 19*).

In N. Mysore two records mention as ruling in that country the 'Vengi-Mahāmandalēśvara Viṣṇuvardhana-Vijayāditya,' under, apparently, Jayasimha IV, the W. Chālukya prince. This might be taken as Jayasimha's younger brother so-called, but for the appellation 'Vengi-lord'. It could hardly have been the E. Chālukya Vijayāditya VII, as he is not known to have governed territory under the W. Chālukyas, nor was he called 'Viṣṇuvardhana.' Probably the allusion to Vengi was a name assumed after the W. Chālukya raid into that territory (*E. C. xi. Cd. 47; Dg. 11*). One of these is dated September 22nd.

A Sāntara family inscription, N.-W. Mysore, of this year says that the Humcha chief Vira-Sāntara was ruling there having 'freed the Sāntalige 1000 from claimants and troubles.'

(*See above i.v., A.D. 1062*).

**A.D. 1067.** At Manimangalam, Chingleput District, is an important inscription of the 5th year of Vira-Rājendra Chōla, of which the latest possible date is September 10, 1068. After mentioning the events of his reign summarized above it states that, burning with rage at his defeat at Kūḍalsangamam, the W. Chālukya king sent a letter to Vira Rājendra challenging him to meet him once more at the same place. Vira Rājendra proceeded to Kūḍalai (or Karandai?)—probably a village near Kūḍalai, and was there on the appointed day; but though he waited there a full month the enemy never appeared. Wherefore the Chōla king burned many places in the Rattapāḍi (Sōmēśvara's dominions) and set up a pillar of victory on the Tungabhadra river bank. [Another inscription says that he burnt Kampli].

Then he summoned to his court Sōmēśvara's son, Vikramāditya VI, and appointed him W. Chālukya king (claiming thereby that he had dethroned Sōmēśvara.) In doing so he, while at the same time branding him as a 'liar', decorated him with a rich necklace. [As I read this account and compare it with others the truth seems to be somewhat as follows—we know from other sources that Sōmēśvara I of the W. Chālukyas drowned himself in the Tungabhadra river on March 30, 1053. It was probably Vikramāditya VI who had challenged Vira-Rājendra, and, equally probably, he was prevented from meeting the Chōla forces at Kūḍalsangamam owing to his having heard of his father's suicide. The father being dead prince Vikramāditya, being only the second son and his elder brother Sōmēśvara II succeeding to the throne, was induced to enter into friendly relations with the Chōla king, perhaps with an eye to some subsequent political assistance to suit his own ends, and journeyed to the Chōla camp or capital. There he was received sympathetically, and Vira Rājendra proclaimed Vikramāditya king, with the object of first ousting Sōmēśvara II and next of strengthening his own position by becoming an ally of Vikramāditya's. He decorated the latter and, so says the *Vikramāditya charita*, gave him his daughter in marriage].

(*V. R. I. Chingleput 787 : 2 of 1892 : S. I. I. iii, p. 64, No. 30*).

The inscription mentions a number of chiefs who opposed Vira-Rājendra and states that he cut off their heads; amongst these we note the names of a Ganga, a Nolamba, a Pallava ('Kāḍava') and a Vaidumba chief. It continues the story by saying that after his investiture of Vikramāditya VI, Vira-Rājendra marched to the Vengi country, fought a battle at Bezvada, advanced to the Godāvari river, entered Kalinga and attacked Chakrakōṭṭa. He conquered Vengi and bestowed it on the East Chālukya Vijayāditya VII. Then he returned hastily to his country, where, says the inscription, there had been trouble—'the goddess of victory had shown hostility in the interval.' This trouble was probably caused by the intrigues of the East Chālukya king Rājendra II. [The capture of Vengi is unlikely].

(*S. I. I. ii, 234 : E. I. x. 26*).

A record of this year shews the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I reigning in N. W. Mysore.

(*E. C. vii. Sk. 169*).

An inscription at Kulpak, anciently Kolliṭṭāka, 45 miles N. E. of Hyderabad of date October 22, 1067 shews that the sovereign over that country was the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I.

(*Hyderabad Archaeol. Soc., January 1916, p. 28*).

**A.D. 1068.** Two records of Vira Rājendra Chōla at Tindivanam in South Arcot and at Tiruvallam in North Arcot imply that Sōmēśvara II., now W. Chālukya king, was furious when he heard that Vira-Rājendra Chōla had attempted to oust him from the throne in favour of Vikramāditya VI, but before he could take any action Vira Rājendra burnt the city of Kampli and set up a pillar of victory, the site of which is named as Karaḍikāl.

(*S. I. I. iii. 200 : 16 of 1890 : 207 of 1902*).

On March 30, 1068, the W. Chālukya king, suffering greatly from an attack of malignant fever, drowned himself in the Tungabhadra river at Kuruvatti. His son 'Bhuvanēkamalla' Sōmēśvara II succeeded and was crowned on April 11. His younger brother Jayasimha IV, had been made viceroy over the Nolambavāḍi province with, apparently, the latter's own younger brother Vijayāditya associated with him as co-viceroy, in A.D. 1064-65, as both names are mentioned as ruling there in that year (*V. R. i. Bellary ii. 295; E. I. iv. 212; xv. 94 Cj; 103 of 1904; E. C. xi, Mk, 29*). Vijayāditya's residence was at Kampli, Jayasimha also ruled the Kōgali tract (*For the date April 11 see E. C. vii. Sk. 136*). From this latter record it would appear that these Chālukya princes were overlords in the Nolamba country, while the actual governor of it was Vikrama-Nolamba.

Another grant of this year in Bellary District mentions Jayasimha, Sōmēśvara II's brother, as ruling there (*V. R. i. Bellary 11*). But another seems to show that in N.-W. Mysore the Hoysālas were gaining strength, as it makes Hoysāla Eṇṇyanga ruling in Shimōga District in the same year. (*E. C. vii. Sk. 64*).

In Ganjam District the Kalinga-Ganga king Vajrahasta V was reigning. His queen, daughter of a Haihaya chief, gave a gift to a temple. (*V. R. i. Ganjam 399; 248 of 1896*).

**A.D. 1069, March 12.** Vira Rājendra Chōla supreme in Tanjore in his 6th year. This inscription fixes his accession-date as on or after March 13, 1063. An inscription in Chittoor District of his 7th year is dated in Ś. 931, or A.D. 1069-70. The 7th year began with March 13, 1069. (*V. R. i. Chittoor 288; 273 of 1904*)

From an inscription at Tīruvallam in North Arcot, we learn that prince Adhi-Rājendra son of the Chōla king Vira Rājendra had either been made co-regent with his father in 1067-68, or had been given a local government, for it quotes him as ruling on the 200th day of his 3rd year. (*S. I. i. iii. 114, 129*). [Adhi-Rājendra was brother-in-law to the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Vira-Rājendra appears to have died in this year, and Bilhana relates that Vikramāditya VI heard of the death and was informed that the Chōla kingdom was in a state of anarchy. He proceeded to Kānchi, assisted Adhi-Rājendra to put down a rebellion, and, taking him to Gangaikonda-Chōlapuram placed him on the Chōla throne. Then he marched back to the Tungabhadra. After a short time he heard that Adhi Rājendra had been killed in a fresh rebellion and that the E. Chālukya king Rājendra II 'lord of Vengi' had seized the throne of the Chōlas.

(*Fleet, D. K. D. Bombay Gazetteer, 445*).

Vira Rājendra's official title had been 'Rajakēśari'. Adhi-Rājendra, in accordance with custom had the alternate title 'Parakēśari'. Since the E. Chālukya Rājendra II, when he became Chōla king and was named Kulōttunga I, took the title 'Rajakēśari' that in itself proves that there must have been a short reign between Vira-Rājendra and Kulōttunga I. It proves therefore Vira-Rājendra's death and Adhi-Rājendra's having been, for a short time, king.

This same inscription mentions a settlement of temple accounts which had been made in the 8th year of king Vira-Rājendran. Now that year began, at the earliest on March 13, 1070. Hence Adhi-Rājendra's reign must have been confined to the months between March 13 and June 9, 1070, which last was the date of Kulōttunga I's seizure of the throne.]

**A.D. 1070, June 9.** [It has been already pointed out the E. Chālukya Rājendra II was by blood three-quarters Chōla. He seems to have resolutely set himself the task of seizing the Chōla throne since the date of his own father's death. He got the better of his uncle Vijayāditya VII who was aided by the Chōla and Kalinga kings, and on the death of Vira-Rājendra Chōla,

finding himself now strong enough, he made a bold stroke, marched to the south, overcame all opposition, apparently put the young king Adhi-Rājendra to death, and seized the Chōla throne. He thus united in his own person the Chōla and Eastern Chālukya thrones and, commanding the services of both nations, became overwhelmingly powerful over all south India.]

The date of his accession is fixed by two records at Drūkshārāma, Godavari District (*V. R. ii. Godavari*, 292, 295 : 386, 389 of 1893 : *E. I. vi*, 221 : *vii*, 7, n. 5), and is quite clearly June 9, 1070.

The new emperor does not seem to have been called by his Chōla name Kulōttunga quite at the beginning of his reign, judging from the inscriptions. He had other names or *hīrudas* given such as 'Jayadhara', 'Rājanārāyaṇa', 'Karikāla', 'Virudarāja-bhayamkara' (*S. I. I. i 69* : *E. R. 1901*, p. 9 : *S. I. I. iii. 129, 140*), etc.

It is not necessary to quote all the dated inscriptions of his reign which are very numerous but only those of historical interest. When he seized the Chōla throne he became sovereign over all of what is now the Madras Presidency and Mysore, except parts of Ganjam, which were under the Kalinga-Ganga rulers, the Kērala country below the western Ghats, and the northern and north-western parts of Mysore which still owned the domination of the Western Chālukya family. The Ganga and Nolamba chiefs of the latter tracts seem to have hesitated for some time as to their political conduct—they being loyal to the Chālukyas but overawed by the new strength of the Chōlas.]

Coorg was being ruled by the Kongāḷva chief Rājendra-Prithvī (*See above s. v.*, A.D. 1058). (*E. C. i. Coorg*, 49, 50).

**May 20, 1070.** This day, calculation shews, was the day of accession to the throne of the Kalinga-Ganga kings of Dēvēndravarmān I (*E. R. 1919* : *C. P. No. 1 of 1918-19*. *See also E. R. 1921*, p. 93, and *C. P. Nos. 1 and 2 of App. A for 1920-21*). [Dēvēndravarmān assisted the E. Chālukya Vijayāditya VII in his struggles with his nephew Rājendra II, afterwards Kulōttunga Chōla I].

**A.D. 1071, February 25.** An inscription in Hūvina-Hadagali Taluk, Bellary District, shews that on this day the W. Chālukya prince Vikramāditya VI had his camp at Gōvinda-vāḍi, after defeating in battle a certain general named Biddayya. Who this was is not known (*V. R. i. Bell. 182* : 127 of 1913). Vikramāditya VI was in Anantapur also, late in this year. (*455 of 1920*).

Early in the year, and again in December, Sōmēśvara II, Vikramāditya's elder brother is shewn as reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vii. Ill. 81* : *Sb. 129* : *viii, Sb. 317*). Kirtti-varma II of the Kādambas of Hāṅgal was locally ruling as his vassal.

Allusion has already been made (*s. v.*, A.D. 1064-65) to the Tiruvogḷiyūr inscription of the 2nd year of Kulōttunga-Chōla I, which has I think wrongly been assumed to belong to that period. It is probably a record of that king dating from his assumption of the Chōla throne on June 9, A.D. 1070. Though it certainly calls him 'Rājendra', his E. Chālukya title, it also gives him the purely Chōla title 'Rājakeśari', and the family name of 'Chōla'. It gives a list of taxes. (*V. R. i. Chingleput 1000* : 131 of 1912).

Another inscription of the 2nd year of Kulōttunga Chōla I at Kolār in Mysore proves that he was already recognized as king in the eastern Gangavāḍi territory (*S. I. I. iii. 136* : 131



of 1892). That tract had been re-named 'Vijaya-Rājendra-Manḍalam', after this king's Chālukya name.

**A.D. 1072.** Early in this year a grant of a village in N. Mysore was made by 'Trailōkyamalla-Nolamba-Pallava-Jayasimha', i.e. the W. Chālukya prince Jayasimha IV, brother of the king. It proves that he was ruling the Nolambavāḍi province (*E.C. xi. Mk. 28*, also *E.I. iv. 214*; *Fleet in Bombay Gazetteer, xv. 443*; and *E.C. xi. Cl. 82*). The last mentioned inscription names Vikramāditya VI, as overlord in N. Mysore in A.D. 1073.

On December 24, Kulōttunga Chōla I was reigning in Tanjore in his 3rd year.

(*55 of 1911*; *E.R. for 1922, p. 91*).

**A.D. 1073, July 27.** King Dēvēndravarman of the Eastern Gangas of Kalinga reigning in Vizagapatam District. The date if accepted—the 'dakṣiṇāyana Samkrānti' is quoted, but the given tithi corresponded with the *Sīmha* Samkrānti—confirms the fixture of A.D. 877-78 for the epoch of the Kalinga-Ganga royal era. The wrong quotation may have been due to carelessness in the framing of the original record.

(*V.R. iii. Vizag. 68. A*; *E.I. iii. 130*).

November 7. Inscription at Kāvantaṇḍalam, near Conjeeveram, of the 4th year of Kulōttunga Chōla I. The given date is perfectly correct; and it proves that the Tamils considered the king's reign to have begun in 1070 when he mounted the throne of the Chōlas, and not from any accession to the East Chālukya throne in succession to his father who died in 1063.

(*S.I.I. iii. 172*; *206 of 1901*).

In N.-W. Mysore Sōmēśvara II, of the W. Chālukyas was king.

(*E.C. viii. Nr. 30*).

**A.D. 1074.** Several inscriptions prove that the same king, also called 'Bhuvanēkamalla,' was reigning N. and N.-W. Mysore. The Sorab taluk was then included for political purposes in the 'Banavāsi 12000' District, and both were locally governed by Sōmēśvara II's minister Udayāditya of the Ganga family. He also ruled over the 'Sāntaligi 1000' (*E.C. viii. Sb. 299*; *vii. Sk. 295, 221*). The last noted one shews that Udayāditya was also called 'Vikrama-Ganga.' On October 7, a record in Dharwar shews Sōmēśvara reigning there, and tells us that the princes Vikramāditya VI, and his younger brother Vishnudevārḍhana-Vijayāditya were then at Bankāpūr, where they made a gift to a temple. Vijayāditya is also given Pallava titles, perhaps implying that he ruled the Nolamba country.

(*E.I. xvi. 68*).

In W. Mysore the local ruler was Hoyśala Vinayāditya.

(*E.C. vi. Cm. 15*).

On December 24, 1074, an inscription of Sōmēśvara II in Bellary District.

(*V.R. i. Bell. 173*; *475 of 1914*).

An inscription of this year, or of the year A.D. 1075-76 ('*Ś. 997*'), in Ganjam District shews Dēvēndravarman-Rājarāja I, as the reigning Kalinga king. He claims to have defeated, amongst other rulers, the kings of Vengi and the Chōlas. This must allude to the expeditions of Kulōttunga-Chōla I as an E. Chālukya prince, and of the Chōla king Virā-Rājendra, both of whom are asserted in their inscriptions to have marched to the north but do not claim an actual conquest of Kalinga.

(*V.R. i. Ganjam 142*; *271 of 1896*).

At Conjeeveram is an inscription of Kulōttunga Chōla I's 5th year which began June 9, 1074. After referring to his early triumphs at Vayirāgaram and Śakkarakūṭṭam (or Chakrakōṭṭa), it states that he vanquished the king of Kuntala (i.e. drove back the W. Chālukya forces); crowned himself on the banks of the Kāvēri (i.e. at Gangaikonda-Śōlapuram); and decapitated an unknown

Pāṇḍya king. It represents the head of the latter as lying outside the city 'pecked by kites' during his coronation-ceremony. This is often repeated in his inscriptions.

(S.I.I. iii. 125, 139, 143, Nos. 61, 68; I.A. 1892, p. 281).

[Bilhana in his *Vikramāditya-Charita* narrates the events that occurred after the seizure of the Chōla throne by Kulōttunga Chōla I, and his account requires notice. When Vikramāditya VI (then only a prince of the W. Chālukya house) heard of the untimely death of his brother-in-law the young Chōla king Adhirājendra, and of Kulōttunga's seizure of the throne he marched towards the Chōla capital bent on vengeance; but Kulōttunga had made a secret alliance with Vikramāditya's elder brother, king Sōmēśvara, between whom and Vikramāditya there had been long-standing antagonism and Sōmēśvara, pretending that he was supporting Vikramāditya in a second line of battle, suddenly placed his brother in a very awkward position. Vikramāditya attacked his Chōla enemy in front, and then learned that he was hemmed in by two opposing armies, his king having betrayed him. However he was completely successful in the fight that ensued, beating off the Chōla troops and taking Sōmēśvara prisoner. But he could do no more and retired to the Tungabhadra. This is Bilhana's account of the affair, which the Chōla king's inscriptions allude to when they say that Kulōttunga won a great victory over Vikramāditya and drove him out of the Ganga country from Mapalūr, by way of the Nangili ghāt, as far as the Tungabhadra.

Vikramāditya followed up his success by deposing his brother Sōmēśvara and himself mounting the throne of the W. Chālukyas in A.D. 1076].

That the Ganga country had been under rulers of different dynasties about this time is emphasized by an inscription at Kittūr, in South Mysore of the year 1079, which typifies that country as an adulteress with a succession of lovers. (E.C. iv, Hg. No. 56).

**A.D. 1075.** Between December 25 this year and June 30, 1076, came, to the throne of the W. Chālukyas, Vikramāditya VI, who deposed his elder brother Sōmēśvara II, and mounted the throne in his stead (See E.C. xv, 348). The Ālar inscription of Vikramāditya's 16th year of date December 25, 1091, proves that he came to the throne on or after December 26, A.D. 1075.

(I.A. 1879, 21).

On September 8, Kulōttunga-Chōla I was reigning in Pondicherry territory.

(177 of 1919).

An inscription of the month of December this year in N.-W. Mysore quotes the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara II as still on throne with Bhuvanēka-Udayāditya-Ganga ruling locally.

(E.C. vii, Sk. 130).

Cattle-raids on a large scale took place in N.-W. Mysore in this year. Several local chiefs combined, swooped on the villagers, robbed them of their cattle, slaughtered the men and carried off the women.

(E.C. viii, Sb. 314).

**A.D. 1076, March 13.** An inscription of the first year of Vikramāditya's new 'Chālukya-Vikrama' era, which was introduced apparently by him, and which by luni-solar reckoning began on March 8, 1076, the day on which the tithi Chaitra-Śukla 1 ended. It shews as local ruler in N.-W. Mysore, at Kuruva, the Ganga chief Nanniya-Ganga-Rakkasa-Ganga. (E.C. vii, Hl. 14).

On July 27 of this year Kulōttunga-Chōla I's second son Rājarāja was installed as Viceroy of Vengi. A grant of villages was given to a leader Mummaḍi-Bhīma for valuable services rendered, in the wars against the 'Ganga, Kalinga, and Kuntala' (W. Chālukya) kings, to Kulōttunga.

(E.I. vi. 334; E.R. 1922, p. 97).

[It is advisable here to enter a note about the viceroyalty of Vengi. The E. Chālukya prince Vijayāditya VII had been appointed viceroy there, so say Chōla records, by the Chola king Virarājendra; but it still remains open to question whether in reality he was not himself actually E. Chālukya king till his nephew Rājendra II made himself king of both nations in 1070. At any rate Rājendra allowed Vijayāditya to remain in his post as viceroy of Vengi, but under himself as king. There Vijayāditya remained till 1078. It has been suggested that the reason for his recall was that he had been intriguing with the Rāja of Kalinga; that he fled to Kalinga and ended his days in the western part of that country. As evidence of this we have a passage in an inscription to depend upon—'when Vijayāditya, beginning to grow old, left Vengi . . . and was about to sink into the ocean of the Chōlas (Dēvēndravarmān) Rājarāja (of Kalinga) caused him to enjoy prosperity for a long time in the western region'. (*I.A. xviii. 171; xx. 276*).

A C. P. grant from Rājapura in the Bastar State gives a list of achievements of Vikramāditya VI (W. Chālukya) and these appear to refer to events that happened before he came to the throne as it mentions in the end that, as he was on his way home, after accomplishing all these great deeds, he heard of his father's death by suicide in the Tungabhadra river. Many of the triumphs related are manifestly apocryphal. He is said (i) to have repeatedly defeated the Cholas, and to have plundered Kānchi while yet Yuva-rāja; (ii) to have helped the king of Mālwa to gain his throne; (iii) to have attacked Ceylon; (iv) to have slain the 'lord of Kēraḷa'; (v) to have conquered the Ganga and Vengi kingdoms and Chakrakōṭa. (*E.I. ix. 108*).

A.D. 1077, February 10. Inscription in Guntur District of the 7th year of Kulōttunga Chōla I as Chōla king, but here called by his E. Chālukya name 'Saptama Vishnūvardhana.' Gifts by Gonka II of Velanāṇḍu, before he came to the throne, son of Gunāmbika wife of Nanna.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 90: 151 of 1897; E. I. vi. 278*).

June 25. Record at Hulgar, Bankāpūr division of Dharwar District, shewing the Belvola and Purigere tracts ruled by Jayasīma IV of the W. Chālukyas. (*E. I. xvi. 329*).

August 6. Inscription at Yēwūr of Vikramāditya VI ('B' of Dr. Barnett's paper).

(*E. I. xii. 268*).

December 25. Vikramāditya VI reigning at Bejagāmi (Baḷḷigāmvē in N.-W. Mysore).

(*E. C. vii. Sk. 124*).

The Kongāḷva princess Padmalā-dēvi, wife of Rājendra-Chōla-Kongāḷva ruling in Coorg.

(*Coorg: Inscriptions 43: Rice*).

Some inscriptions at Humcha in N.-W. Mysore throw light on the pedigree of the Sāntara chiefs of that place. They belong to this year. We learn from one that the Ganga chief 'Arumūḷidēva had a daughter Chattalā who was married to the Pallava chief (i.e.), probably, the Nōḷamba-Pallava chief, and that her sister, the Ganga princess Kanchalā was married to the Sāntara chief Vira or Bira-Dēva. These last had four sons, Talla, Goggiga or Govinda *alias* Nanni-Sāntara, Odduga or Oḍḍamarasa *alias* Vikrama Sāntara, and Barmmadēva. The record No. 36 confuses us by calling the mother of these four sons in one place Chattalā and in another Biralā (The last however may be a title derived from 'Vira'). No. 39 calls Chattalā the daughter of the Ganga chief Rakkasaganga<sup>1</sup>.

(*E. C. viii. Nr. 35, 36, 39, 40*).

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sewell's confusion seems to have little foundation in the records. The second daughter had two names Kanchalā and Viralā according to No. 35. No. 36 mentions only the latter. The Ganga chief, the younger brother of Rājamall, had the alternative name according to No. 36.—*Editor*.

In N.-W. Mysore an inscription of Vikramāditya VI. 2nd year states that the Hāṅgal province was governed by Mallikḥārjuna. [According to Fleet this name does not occur among the Kādamba rulers of Hāṅgal till about A.D. 1132. *Bombay Gazetteer I., Pt. II, p. 559*].

(*E. C. xiii, Sb. 172*).

A.D. 1078. In Central Mysore the E. Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI was reigning. Under him Hoyśāla Vinayāditya ruled the whole 'Gangavāḍi 96,000' province.

(*E. C. xii, Tp. 105*).

On February 17, 1078 Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga, son of Dēvēndravarmān Rājārāja became king of Kalinga. His mother was Rājasundarī, daughter of Kulōttunga Chōla I. He had a very long reign. Two records of his mention his 72nd year (*J. A. xviii, 161*; *E. I. iv, 183*; *vi. 198*; *V. R. i. Ganjam 147, 148*; *III Vizag. 212*; *392 of 1896*).

In this year Vira-Chōla, third son of Kulōttunga Chōla was appointed viceroy of Vengi in succession to Rājārāja the second son who had held the post since July 27, 1076. He is said to have been installed at Jagannāthapuram (modern Cocanada), an inscription commemorating an order issued by him is dated August 23, 1078. (*V. R. ii, Godavari 48-A*; *E. R. 1888, July. p. 2*; *S.I.I.*

*i. p. 49*; *ii. 231*; *I. A. xix, 423*; *xxi. 282, 286*; *E. I. vi. 334*).

A.D. 1079, January 21 and December 26. Vikramāditya VI reigning in N.-W. Mysore and Anantapur. (*E. C. vi, Sk. 135*; *439 of 1920*; *697 of 1919*).

In W. Mysore Rājendra-Prithvi-Kongāḷva was the local chief. An earlier ruler named Adaṭarāditya is mentioned. (*E. C. v. Ag. 99*).

May 9 and July 25. Two inscriptions shewing Kulōttunga Chōla I reigning in Pondicherry territory. (*178, 181, of 1919*).

Other records of this year shew Vikramāditya VI reigning in N.-W. Mysore and Bellary, having his residence at Kalyāṇa. Jayasimha IV, his brother, was ruling Baṇavāsi province; Tambarasa governing the Sāntāḷige tract; and Nigalāṅkamalla Pāṇḍya, one of the Pāṇḍyas of Uchchangī, governing the Nōḷamba province. (*E. C. viii. Sa. 109*; *vii Sk. 293*; *V. R. i. Bellary 278*; *86 of 1904*; *E. R. 1903-04, p. 8*).

[From now onwards for more than a century the Nōḷamba province was locally governed by Pāṇḍya chiefs of Uchchangidrūg, always hostile to the Chōla monarchy].

A.D. 1080. Inscription at Perumbēr, Chingleput District, dated in the 11th regnal year of Kulōttunga Chōla. It mentions the events of his reign as they had been given in his 5th year (*above s. v., A. D. 1064-75*), but nothing new. (*S.I.I. iii. 173*).

A gift was made to the temple at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, in this year by the wife of the minister of the late Chōla Viceroy, Rājārāja, son of Kulōttunga I.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari 86, 181 of 1893*).

The W. Chālukya Yuvarāja Jayasimha IV ruling N.-W. Mysore early in the year, as well as Baṇavāsi and other tracts. (*E. C. vii, Sk. 293, 297*).

An inscription of December 24, 1081, at Lakshmēśvar names, as then reigning the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, and states that his brother Jayasimha (IV) was his Yuvarāja. It gives the latter the titles usually applied to the Pallava family which had ruled the Nōḷambavāḍi tract for a long time. (*E. I. xvi. 58*).

A.D. 1081. There were more cattle-raids and resulting deaths in N.-W. Mysore in this year. Vikramāditya VI reigning. (*E. C. vii. Sb., 336*).



An inscription commemorating the grant of a village in Vizagapatam District by the Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga, then residing at Kalinganagara, gives a pedigree of his family. It omits Vajrahasta III altogether, declaring the four brothers (*see Table*) to be sons of Guṇārjuna II.

(*V. R. iii. Visag. 211*).

**A.D. 1082.** The Eastern-Ganga, or Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga reigning in Ganjam. Date, Mārgasīra Śuk. 13, in the 204th year of the dynasty (*E. R. 1920-21, App. A, C. P. 2*). The date = December 7, 1082.

**August 22.** Kulottunga Chōla I reigning in Pondicherry territory. (*212 of 1919*).

**A.D. 1083, January 11.** Vikramāditya VI reigning in Anantapur (414 of 1920). There was more cattle-raiding and robbery in South Mysore. (*E. C. iv, Hg. 80*).

The two inscriptions of Kulottunga Chōla I at Tirukkalukkuṇṇam (Chingleput district) and Tanjore, which give an account of the doings of that king up to his 14th and 15th years (A.D. 1083-85), must now be noticed. They recount his early adventures at Vayināgaram, and Chakrakottā, his defeat of the W. Chālukya forces, his seizure of the Chōla throne, and his attempt to conquer Ceylon. Then comes the following list of successes—(i) He seized the Gangavādi country and the Baṇavāsi tract which latter was governed by prince Jayasimha IV of the W. Chālukyas; and took 1,000 elephants at Navilāi; (ii) He fought against the Pāndyas of Madura, (perhaps some rebel princes) defeated them, and assumed the title 'Maduraikonda'; (iii) He seized the hill-country on the west, took the Podiyil mountain and the pearl fisheries in the gulf of Mannar, marched to Cape Comorin and captured Kottāru, a town near the Cape. In this expedition he slew all the fighting men; (iv) He planted settlements of Chōla troops along the roads for protection. (v) He massacred the inhabitants of Coorg.

(*S. I. I. ii, 230; iii, 130, 143; J. A. 1892, 281; 37 of 1891; 30, 32 of 1909*);

[The year A.D. 1083-84 was the 30th year of king Vijaya-Bāhu of Ceylon (*above s. v. A.D. 1064-65*). We learn from the *Mahāvamsa* (ch. LX) that he had received embassies from both Kulottunga Chōla and the W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, and that he sent messengers from Ceylon to the Chōla monarch. Kulottunga cut off the noses of these messengers, and on their return to Vijaya Bāhu he declared war against the ferocious Chōla king, and made preparations for a campaign; but a rebellion broke out in the Island and he was compelled to desist].

**A.D. 1084.** In this year Kulottunga Chōla I's son Vira Chōla was recalled by his father from his post as Viceroy of Vengi, and his eldest brother Rājārāja-Chōlaganga *alias* Vishnuvardhana VIII, was appointed Viceroy in his place (*E. I. vi, 334; V. R. ii, Godavari, 364; S. I. I. i, 49; E. I. v, 70*). The most important record of this event is the Tēki grant of May 22, 1084.<sup>1</sup> According to that document the Vengi territory included the country from Mahēndragiri in the north to Mannēru, Nellore District, in the south. This would mean that Southern Kalinga was then in the hands of the Chōlas (*Krishnaswami Aiyangar, 'Ancient India', p. 145*). Vira Chōla married a Ganga princess.

(*S. I. I. iii, 120*).

Part of the Gangavādi province was now ruled by the Hoysāla chief Vinayāditya.

(*E. C. v. Ak. 6*).

Vikramāditya VI of the W. Chālukyas reigned in N.-W. Mysore. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 235, 236*).

<sup>1</sup> The date as stated in the Tēki record is not quite a sound one.

[This contradicts the assertion made that Kulōttunga Chōla I had conquered the 'Gangavāli 96000'. The latter of these inscriptions mentions continual cattle-robberies].

The Eastern-Kalinga king Anantavarma-Chōḍaganga was reigning near Chicacole.

(*E. R.* 1919, *App. A.*, *C. P.* No. 6).

A.D. 1085. Jayasimha IV (W. Chāḷukya) ruling Bellary district. (*233 of 1918*).

A.D. 1086, March 12, 1086. An inscription in Tanjore district of Kulōttunga Chōla I's 16th year.

(*V. R.* ii, *Tanjore* 696; 399 of 1902; *E. I.* vii. 170).

Another of his 17th year near Bangalore gives a list of his achievements similar to that of 1083 (*above*), and mentions nothing new since then. (*E. C.* ix. *Cp.* 77).

A.D. 1087, December 25. Nīgunda plates of Vikramāditya VI, W. Chāḷukya king. On this day he was at Kalyāṇa. (*E. I.* xii. 142).

An inscription of the year 1087-88, Kulōttunga Chōla's 18th year, at Śrīrangam, gives a similar list of events of the reign as in 1083 (*above*), adding nothing new. (*S.I.I.* iii, 148).

A.D. 1088. Vira Chōla, Kulōttunga's son, was again sent as Viceroy to Vengi, superseding his brother Rājarāja. (*E. I.* vi. 334).

An inscription belonging to this year, Ś. 1010, in Tamil characters has been found at Lobo Toewa, Baros, in the Island of Sumatra. It records a gift to a temple by a body of persons who are called the 'fifteen-hundred'—probably a military garrison of Chōla-Tamils stationed there for protection of trade (*E.R. August 1892, p. 11; J.R.A.S. 1913, April*). [The rise and progress of Hindu Emigration to an influence in the far East will form a fascinating subject for future research. It is certain that Java was completely Hinduized by the 7th century of our era, all the older temples there being built in South Indian style. Hindu influence was strong in Burma and Siam from the 7th to the 12th century. The 11th and 12th centuries were the great building age in Burma, and amongst the numerous Buddhist structures at Pagan is a temple of Viṣṇu, permitted, as we may suppose, to be constructed for the use of Hindu worshippers,—artisans perhaps employed in the buildings, and others].

Vikramāditya VI reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E.C.* viii. *Sb.* 388; *Sa.* 103; vii, *Sk.* 14). The Sāntara chief Tailapa was ruling the Sāntaligē 1000.

A.D. 1089. End of the year. Vikramāditya VI reigning in W. Mysore, with Hoysāla Vinayāditya as local ruler. (*E.C.* vi. *Kd.* 22).

Kulōttunga Chōla I reigning in Trichinopoly in his 20th year. His triumphs related, but no addition made to the list given in 1083 (*above*). (*S. I. I.* iii, 152).

A.D. 1090. Early in the year. Record at Arkalgūḍ, Hassan district, W. Mysore, shewing, as locally ruling, Mādeyarasa-Changāḷva. (*E.C.* v. *Ag.* 65).

The Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarma-Chōḍaganga was ruling in this year in Vizagapatam District. (*V. R.* iii. *Vizag.* 63; 99 of 1909).

About this time, so it would appear, Kulōttunga Chōla I made an expedition against Kalinga. His son Vira-Chōla, now Viceroy of Vengi, is expressly stated in the Pithāpuram plates to have been appointed for the purpose of 'conquering the north', and as his appointment was in A.D. 1088 and he relinquished it in 1092 we may take 1090 as about the date of the war which ensued. The campaign is mentioned in the Tiruviḍai-Marudūr inscription of Kulōttunga's 26th year (1095-96) and in other records, but in none earlier than 1090. Several vassal chiefs joined in the war on the Chōla side, as also did Kulōttunga's son Vikrama Chōla, then 'quite a youth' (*so stated*

in *S. I. I. ii*, 307). The Velanāṇḍu chief Rājendra-Chōḍa I, then a prince, son of Gonka I was one of them. And, if we judge aright the Amarāvati pillar inscription of about A.D. 1100, discovered by me during the excavations of the Buddhist Stupa there in 1877, so also was a Pallava chief by name Simhavarman.

In the course of this campaign Rājendra-Chōḍa of Velanāṇḍu, cousin of Vēḍura II, who was minister to Vira Chōḍa, Viceroy of Vengi, defeated a chief often called 'Telugu-Bhima', a vassal of the king of Kalinga, and drove him to take refuge in the Colair (Kōiēru) lake near Ellore (Koḷanu). Thither he was pursued and killed. The incident is alluded to in several inscriptions. One, at Tanjore, calls the unfortunate leader 'Telugu Bhīma of Koḷanu' (*S.I.I. ii*, 307). [This Bhīma may well have been the Kōṭa chief of Amarāvati, Bhīma I, to whom in my genealogical Tables I have assigned the date 'circ. 1100'].

Velanāṇḍu Rājendra-Chōḍa was richly rewarded by Kulōttunga Chōḍa. The king adopted him as his son and made over to him, as Governor, large tracts in the Telugu country. (*E.R.* 1903, p. 52; 1905, p. 53; *S.I.I. iii*, 178; *E.I. vi*, 146, 334; *iv*, 32; *v*, 95; *V.R. ii*, Tanjore, 983).

An inscription at Cape Comorin, dated in the 9th year of Parāntaka-Pāṇḍya, and which belongs from palaeographic evidence to about this period, credits him with having 'taken Kuḷam (Koḷanu) from Telugu Bhīma and subjugated the Kalinga country. Parāntaka therefore may have been another chief who joined Vira Chōḍa in this northern campaign.

(*T. A. S. iii*, 19).

A.D. 1091. The W. Chāḷukya Vikramāditya VI reigning in Bellary District. (*V. R. i. Bell.* 8, 10, 83; 255 of 1913; 672 of 1922).

A.D. 1092. Three dates are given in an inscription of the reign, in Bellary District of the same king Vikramāditya VI. The first is incorrectly stated. The second (correct) is 1092-93. Under him the Nolamba province was ruled by Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍya of Uchchangī, his vassal. (*V. R. i. Bell.* 183; 128 of 1913).

On March 2 an inscription in N.-W. Mysore shews Vikramāditya VI reigning, and mentions another instance of serious tribal fighting and slaughter. (*E. C. viii*, Sb. 392).

Vikramāditya VI gave a gift to the temple at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, in this year. (*V. R. ii*, Godavari 160; 255 of 1893).

Hoyśāla Vinayāditya was now locally ruling in Central Mysore (*E. C. xii*, Tp 57) under the W. Chāḷukya king.

In E. Mysore Kulōttunga Chōḍa I held sway. (*E. C. x, C. B.*, 24).

[Vira Chōḍa's Viceroyalty of Vengi seems to have come to an end in this year].

A.D. 1093. An inscription of June 26, 1093 shews Vikramāditya VI reigning. It is on a slab now at the Madras Museum. (*V. R. ii*, Madras, 308).

Hoyśāla Vinayāditya was ruling in W. Mysore. (*E. C. vi*, Th. 76).

Other inscriptions of his are in Central and N. Mysore. His vassal Breyanga, son of Hoyśāla Vinayāditya, was governing the former country. (*E. C. v, Cn*, 148; xi, Hk, 3).

A.D. 1095. A record of this year alludes to the conquest of Kalinga by Kulōttunga Chōḍa I. It mentions, as his favorite wife Tyāgavalli. (*S. I. I. iii*, 155, *V. R. ii*, Tanjore 983).

The Hoyśāla chief Vinayāditya was ruling over the Hassan District of S.-W. Mysore in this year. His inscription of this year states that his power was 'extending on all sides', which may mean that he had received an extension of the territory under his rule. (*E. C. v*, Hn. 107).

**A.D. 1096.** Late in the year, Vikramāditya VI reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vii. Sk. 114*). Another record of his in 1096-97 in the same country gives the name of his vassal there, the Sāntara Rāja Tailapa, who received rewards for valour in war. (*E. C. vii. Sk. 30*).

**A.D. 1097.** In this year the Bastar State in Ganjam was ruled by Sōmēśvara of the Nāga-vamśi family. His father was Dhārāvaraha, his son Kanhara or Krishna. Sōmēśvara drove out of Chakrakūṭa in that State a certain Madurāntaka who had seized it, and slew him. (*E. I. x. 26, 37*).

An inscription of this year shews Kulōttunga Chōla I reigning, under his Chālukya titles, at Drakshārāma, Godāvāri District. (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 35; 476 of 1893*).

**A.D. 1098. April. 2.** Kulōttunga Chōla I reigning in Pondicherry. (*201 of 1919*).

In 1098-99 Vikramāditya VI (W. Chālukya) reigning in Bellary, and again in 1099-1100. (*V. R. i. Bell. 89, 92; 42, 45 of 1901*). Also in N. W. Mysore (*E. C. vii. Sk. 13, 106*). In Central Mysore the Hoysāla Vinayāditya was ruling, so that certainly his power was spreading (*See above s. v. A. D. 1095. (E. C. v. cn. 207)*).

For Vikramāditya's inscription of May 17, 1098 See *E. I. xv, 348*. This is at Gadag.

The *Mahāvamśa* relates that in this year Vijaya Bāhu of Ceylon sent a naval expedition to the coast of the mainland and despatched messengers to Kulōttunga Chōla, but that the latter simply ignored them. This was in Vijaya Bāhu's 45th year. The Singhalese commander was not strong enough to attack and therefore retired. [From this date till A.D. 1168-69 the *Mahāvamśa* says very little about affairs in India].

An inscription of the 29th year of Kulōttunga Chōla I merely repeats the achievements mentioned already in his 15th year (*above s. v., A. D. 1084; E. C. x. Mb. 42, 8*). [42 *l.* belongs to his 27th year, and 42 *c.* to his 35th year, A.D. 1104-5. Both contain similar lists].

**A.D. 1099, June 5.** Another record in Bellary of king Vikramāditya VI then reigning there. (*213 of 1918*).

**1099-1100.** Inscription of Kulōttunga's 30th year shewing him reigning close to Cape Comorin. It adds nothing new to his successes in 1084-85. (*S.J.I. iii. 159*).

An interesting record of Kulōttunga at Simhachalam in Vizagapatam District. It is in Tamil characters and has been much damaged, but it is said certainly to be an inscription of the reign of Kulōttunga. The date, however, is uncertain (*V. R. iii. Vizag. 191; 363 of 1899*). [It has been stated in the Epigraphist's Report for 1900 that this conclusively proves an actual conquest of the Chōla king of the Kalinga country. I think that such an assumption goes a little too far].

**A.D. 1100.** Three records shew the country about Erode in Coimbatore District ruled by a Kongu-Chōla governor Abhināna-Rājādhirāja-Chōla, under Kulōttunga Chōla I.

(*V. R. i. Coim. 225, 226, 244; 573, 574, 592 of 1905*).

Hoysāla Vinayāditya is now said to be ruling the whole Gangavāḍi province under the W. Chālukya king. (*E. C. vi. Kd. 164*).

The Nōjambavāḍi province was ruled by Tribhuvanamalla Pāndya, (*E. C. xi. Dg. 151*), under the W. Chālukya king.

Record at Drakshārāma of the 31st year of Kulōttunga Chōla I (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 371; 365 of 1893*). He is given his E. Chālukya titles.

An inscription in W. Mysore mentions the queen of the Hoysāla chief Breyanga, by name Mahādēvi, daughter of Irukkapāla, who was son of Tēja Rāja. Tēja Rāja is called a member of the Chōla family, and one of his sons, brother of Irukkapāla is called 'Pāndya' a curious



combination (*E. C. v. Ak. 102a*). This Pāndya assisted in the deposition of Sōmēśvara II and the enthronement of Vikramāditya VI.

Another record of Kulōttunga, of this year, is in Tinnevely District—additional proof of his conquest of the Pāndya realm. (*V. R. iv. Tinn. 305*).

**A.D. 1101.** Vinayāditya Hoysāla's reign ended, and that of his grandson Ballāla I began A. D. 1100-01. The former's son Eṇeyanga did not reign. Ballāla I continued to rule as vassal to the Chālukya king. An inscription of his dated in 1101-02 is in Hassan District, West Mysore (*E. C. v. Bl. 199*). The record defines his territories as bounded by the Konka-nāḍi, Āṭvakeḍa (S. Kanara) Bayalnād (the Wainād), Talakād, and Sāvimala (unidentified)].

**A. D. 1102.** Record in Tumkūr District, Central Mysore (*E. C. xii. Tp. 30*) of the Hoysāla prince Vira-ganga *alias* Vishnuvardhana, shewing him ruling there for his brother Ballāla I.

June 22, 1102. Vikramāditya VI, W. Chālukya, reigning at Lakshmēśvar, the ancient Puligerē. His minister, Bhima, is mentioned. (*E. I. xvi. 31. A*).

Aug. 14. Rāmar-Tiruvadi, Raja of Vēnād (Travancore) ruling at Quilon. (*T. A. S. v. 40*).

December 17. Vikramāditya reigning in Bellary. (*673 of 1922*).

In this year two inscriptions of the 33rd year of Kulōttunga Chōla I, mentioning his triumphs; but none later than those recorded up to 1090. (*E. C. x. Mb. 54; Sd. 9*).

**A. D. 1103.** Vikramāditya, W. Chālukya, reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vii. Sk. 98, 131*). Another inscription in Shimoga District of the same king and year gives a pedigree of the Sāntara chiefs of Humcha (*E. C. viii. Tl. 193*). Another, in the same country, mentions an extensive raid into it, cattle-stealing and slaughter on a large scale, by a Kadamba chief Rēchidēva, son of Tailapadēva. (*E. C. viii. Sc. 563; See also E. C. vii. Hl. 66*).

In this year Hoysāla Ballāla I married at the same time and in the same pavilion three sisters, daughters of the lord of 'Sindagerē in Āsandinād'. The boundaries of his territory are given as above, *s. v.*, A.D. 1102-03, and he is said to have ruled the Gangavāḍi, Nōḷambavāḍi and Bapavāṣi provinces under the W. Chālukya king (*E. C. vi. Co. 160*). The inscription is in Kādūr District, W. Mysore.

**A. D. 1104, March 3, 1104.** Hoysāla Ballāla I ruling the Gangavāḍi province under his sovereign Vikramāditya VI after whom he is called 'Tribhuvanamalla'. (*E. C. v. Ha. 161*).

April 10, 1104. Vikramāditya VI reigning in Bellary District. (*214 of 1918*).

May 5, 1104. Kulōttunga Chōla I reigning in Trichinopoly and also in his 39th year on Jan. 31, 1109; and in his 40th year on Dec. 10, A. D. 1109 (*V. R. iii. Trichi. 109, 112, 111; 177, 180, 179 of 1914*). Another of his on July 19, 1104 in Tanjore. (*521 of 1922*).

**A.D. 1106.** [Apparently in this year the Hoysāla Chief Ballāla I died and was succeeded by his brother Vishnuvardhana, who reigned till 1141, under the W. Chālukya king of Kalyāna].

In this year in Kurnool District, at Tripurāntakam the Chōla king Kulōttunga I was reigning. The local ruler was the Konidena (Telugu-Chōḍa) chief Pottapi-Kāmadēva.

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. 357 A, 359; 265, 267 of 1905*).

In S.-W. Mysore Vikramāditya VI, Chālukya was supreme. (*E. C. v. Co. 169*).

**A.D. 1107, February.** Inscription at Nidugundi, Vikramāditya reigning, with, as his vassal, the Kadamba chief Tailapa II ruling over the Hāṅgal (Pānūṅgal) 500 village tract. (*E. I. xiii. 12*).

December 29. The Kadamba chief Tailapa II ruling locally at Lakshmēśvar.

(*E. I. xvi. 31 B*).

Vikramāditya reigning in N.-W. and N. Mysore in 1107-08 (*E. C. vii, Sk. 192; xi. Dg. 128*); and in Bellary. (*V. R. i. Bell. 10*).

A great cattle-stealing raid took place this year in S. Mysore. A band of men, numbering as many as 100 horse and 1600 foot, attacked the villages and looted the peasantry (*E. C. ix. Hg. 79*).

The Velanādu Chief 'Gonka Raja', probably Gonka I, gave a village on the Gundlakama river in Kammanādu to the temple at Tripurāntakam. (*V. R. ii. Kurnool 369; 277 of 1905*).

**A. D. 1108.** Vikramāditya VI reigning in N. Mysore (*E. C. xi. Jl. 12; Dg. 12*); and in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vii. Sk. 294*). Also in the Nolamba province where the local Governor was Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍya (*V. R. i. Bellary 286; 94 of 1905*). This chief continued to rule there for some years (*V. R. Bellary 183, 234, and several records 289-297; 94-105 of 1904; 128 of 1913; 450 of 1914*). (*E. C. xi Dg. 99*).

At Gooty (Gutti) in this year a local chief Bommarasa collected the taxes for the W. Chālukya king's Treasury (*Bombay Gazetteer, vol. I, 452—Fleet*).

**A. D. 1109.** Kulōttunga Chōla I reigning at Ratnagiri in Trichinopoly District. The date is apparently July 13; but if so the regnal year was the 39th, and not, as stated in the record, the 38th. (*V. R. iii Trich. 113; 181 of 1914*).

Vikramāditya VI reigning in W. Mysore, with Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍya governing the Nolambavāḍi country (*E. C. xi. Dg. 135*). The same king reigning in Anantapur District, where an inscription mentions the chief called 'Ghatayanka,' giving him Chōla titles. This is probably the Nidugal chief Mangi, who is given the same name in another inscription thirty years earlier. (*410, 439 of 1920*).

**A. D. 1110, October 29.** Kalachūri Billama ruling locally at Mutgi. [The name is not given by Fleet or Kielhorn in their dynastic lists. It may be a *biruda* of Permiāḍi, or perhaps that chief's own family name. Billama was contemporary with the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara III].

(*E. I. xv. 26*).

December 25. Record in the Kōgali 500 District (part of Bellary) of Vikramāditya VI (*V. R. i. Bell. 235, 2434; 451, 459 of 1914*). An inscription of his reign in N. Mysore bears date late in A.D. 1011. (*E. C. xi. Jl. 9*).

Several inscriptions in South Travancore prove that the Chōla king was ruling that country. Amongst others there is a record of Kulōttunga Chōla I at Variyūr of date A.D. 1110-11. (*T. A. S. i. 237, B. to Q. One, 'R', gives Pāṇḍya titles to Vikrama-Chōla, calling him 'Māravarman' as well as 'Chōla-Pāṇḍya'*).

East Mysore remained under Kulōttunga Chōla I. (*E. C. ix. Nl. 3*).

**A. D. 1111.** An inscription of Kulōttunga Chōla I in South Arcot is dated on the 294th day of his 41st regnal year, or March 31, A.D. 1111. (*158 of 1918; S. I. I. iii. 192*).

Records of Vikramāditya VI in Bellary and N.-W. Mysore (*V. R. i. Bell. 15; 277 of 1918; E. C. vii, Sk. 89*); and of Kulōttunga Chōla in Chittoor and Chingleput, in the former case on March 15 of this year (*129 of 1922; S. I. I. iii. 164*). In the latter he is said to have 'conquered the Ganga-vāḍi country'.

The second, and this time successful, expedition to Kalinga of armies of Kulōttunga Chōla appears to have taken place in this year or early in the next, the hero of which was his general Karuṇākara Tondamān of Vanḍalūr. The Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga was a grandson of Kulōttunga, his father having married the Chōla king's daughter Rājyasundari.

The late V. Venkayya believed that the expedition was sent in order to assist the king of Kalinga in his endeavour to crush some rebellions in the north of his dominions. Whether this is so, or whether the object was simply one of conquest, or of punishment of the Kalinga ruler for failure of payment of tribute, Prof. Krishnaswami Aiyangar thinks (*Ancient India*, p. 145) it is as yet not clearly determined. An inscription of Kulōttunga's 42nd year (1111-12) in Trichinopoly District mentions the War (*V. R. iii*). (*Trich. 162; 608 of 1904*).

**A.D. 1112.** Vikramāditya VI reigning in September and on December 30, 1112 (*E. I. xiii. 36; 279 of 1918*). And during the year 1112-13 in N.-W. Mysore where an inscription referring to local tribal fighting and death-casualties mentions Govindarasa as the ruler of the Bagavāsi tract and part of Mysore. (*E. C. viii. sb. 327, also V. R. i. Bellary 266, 74 of 1904*).

In the same year Kulōttunga Chōla was reigning over Kurnool in his 43rd year, the local ruler being Kāma, or Kāmadēva Chōda, of the Konideva branch of Telugu-Chōda chiefs (*V. R. ii. Kurnool 355, 356; 262, 263 of 1905*).

In N.-W. Mysore one of the local rulers was the Kadamba (?) chief Kirttidēva. (*E. C. viii Sb. 468*).

Another of Kulōttunga's records of his 43rd year, in the Mālūr taluk of Kolar District, E. Mysore, does not mention his Kalinga campaign, but refers briefly to some of his early successes (*E. C. x., Mr. 101*). He was reigning in Tanjore on November 15. (*323 of 1910*).

**A.D. 1113.** In this year we have records shewing Vikramāditya (W. Chālukya) reigning in Anantapur (on October 20, 1113); and in N. Mysore, where Tribhuvanamalla Pāndya continued to govern the Nolambavādi province. (*605 of 1920; E. C. xi. Dg. 149*).

Kulōttunga was reigning over E. Mysore. (*E. C. ix. Nl. 38 a; E. C. x. Sd. 66; C. B. 25*).

In West Mysore the local Governor was Hoysala Vishnuvardhana also called 'Vikramaganga-Poysala'. (*E. C. v. Hu. 149*).

In S. Kanara the Ālupa chief Kavi-Ālupēndra ruled. (*V. R. ii. S. Kanara 293; 106 of 1901*).

Anantavarma-Chōdaganga continued to reign over Kalinga in spite of (or in consequence of) Kulōttunga Chōla's expedition thither. An inscription of Ś. 1035 (A. D. 1113-14) is dated in his 38th year (*V. R. i. Ganjam, 258; 380 of 1896*). [I have accepted Fleet's decision that his accession date was Feb. 17, 1078; and yet I am bound to state that out of about forty inscriptions of his reign, found in Ganjam District, many of them would, like the present one, make his reign begin in A. D. 1076-77]. (*See E. I. iv. 183; I. A. xviii. 161*).

**A. D. 1114.** Inscriptions of Kulōttunga I. One at Chidambaram in his 44th year on March 3, 1114, mentions that a stone had been sent over to him by the king of Kamboja and that it had been inserted in the temple building (*E. I. v. 105; V. R. i. S. Arcot 5*). It mentions his sister Kundavvai. Another of the 45th year, Ś. 1037, is at Bhīmāvaram, Godavari district. In this as is natural, he is given his E. Chālukya name 'Vishnuvardhana' (*V. R. ii. Godav. 32; E. I. vi. 219*). His minister was a chief of Pallava stock. Another, of date December 9, 1114, is at Drākshārāma in the same district (*V. R. ii; Godav. 280; 374 of 1893. E. I. vi. 279*). And another in Mysore (*E. C. iv. Kr. 34, 31*). As to the last which is at Kannambādi, a record of four years later shews the town recognizing as their ruler Hoysala Vishnuvardhana (*below, s. v., A. D. 1118-19*). Another of his 45th year in Tanjore alludes to his expedition to N. Kalinga. (*V. R. ii. Tanjore 983; E. R. 1905, p. 53*).

In Central Mysore, Hoysala Vishnuvardhana was ruling in this year under the W. Chālukyas. (*E. C. xii. Tp. 81*).

A.D. 1115. Vikramāditya VI reigning in Guntur District (700 of 1920). At Srāvana-Belgoḷa an inscription shews that Hoysāla Vishṇuvardhana, now in great power, had a Ganga-Rāja for his minister. (*E. C. ii. Sr. Bel. 47*).

In Guntur District at Chēbrōla an inscription of this year shews that the country was locally ruled by the Velaiyāṅḍu chief Chōḍa (*alias* Rājēndra-Chōḍa) Kulōttunga Chōla's protégé and adopted son. (*V. R. ii. Guntur, 89 ; 150 of 1897*).

A.D. 1116. Kulōttunga Chōla I's 47th year. Record in Tinnevely District at Māramangalam (the ancient Korkai). (*V. R. iii. Tinn. 310, 312, 313 ; 161, 163, 164 of 1903*).

This record shews that he was ruling the Pāṇḍya kingdom. Another at Śrīraṅgam (*S.I.I. iii. 168*). Another in Tanjore on February 21 (518 of 1920).

A record in the Mysore District states that now Hoysāla Vishṇuvardhana, *alias* 'Bittiga' ruled over the whole of the Gangavāḍī province as far south as the Kongu country (*E. C. iv. cā. 83*). In this year, for some reason, he marched against 'the Pāṇḍya' i.e. Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍya who was Governor of the Nōḷambavāḍī province, and a battle was fought at Dummē, a village being destroyed (*E. C. vi. Cm. 99, 100*). He was also ruling in South Mysore, where two years earlier Chōla rule prevailed. In an inscription of this year in Mysore District, Yelandūr Taluk, he is credited with having captured Talakāḷ. (*E. C. iv. Yd. 6*).

[This last appears to be quite correct. The Hoysāla chief, acting of course under his Chālukya overlord, succeeded in driving the Chōla king out of South Mysore, probably in this year. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar states that now the Chālukya boundary was along a line drawn through the Kongu border, Nāngilī and Koyātūr. (*Ancient India, p. 146*)].

The Baṅavāsī province was now ruled by Gopanasara. An inscription mentions cattle-raids and deaths of villagers. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 337*).

A.D. 1117. An inscription in W. Mysore of this year shews Hoysāla Vishṇuvardhana still acknowledging the Chālukya king as his sovereign. But this subservience did not last long (*E. C. v. Bl. 116*). Another, in the Hassan District, refers to more cattle raids and deaths in this year. (*E. C. v. Hu. 4*).

In January, 1117 and on November 26 Kulōttunga Chōla was reigning in Tanjore.

(*515 of 1920 ; V. R. ii. Tan., 1230 ; 653 of 1909 ; E. I. xi. 242*).

In March an inscription shews Vikramāditya VI reigning in N. Mysore, with Tribhuvanamalla-Pāṇḍya, his vassal, ruling the Nōḷambavāḍī province. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 166*).

A record of date March 10, 1117 at Bēlūr in Mysore makes it plain that now the Hoysāla chief Vishṇuvardhana was acquiring greater importance. He is said (i) to have captured Dorāsamudrā [This in earlier days in conjunction with his brother Baḷḷala] ; (ii) to have seized the Gangavāḍī province and burnt the Ganga chief's town Talakāḷ ; (iii) to have spread his rule over the Mysore country. It is added that he defeated the Pāṇḍya and 'protected' the Nōḷamba province (*E. C. v. Bl. 58, 71*). At the end of the year an inscription in the Mysore District also mentions his capture of Talakāḷ which means that he had been successful in a revolt against Chōla domination in South Mysore. (*E. C. iii. Mi. 31*).

[The Hoysāla family now it is clear, began to be actively aggressive, taking advantage, perhaps of the old age of both the Chālukya and Chōla kings. Vishṇuvardhana, having been successful in the South and West marched to the North, passed through the Nōḷamba and Baṅavāsī provinces and penetrated as far as the Krishna River. The Kadambas of Goa and Silāhāras of the Konkan also



seem to have taken up arms against the aged W. Chālukya king at the same time. To his aid came the Sinda chief Achugi II and gave battle. He defeated the Hoysāla general Ganga Raja in a night attack at Kannēgāla and pursued him to Bēlūr. Then he turned to the West, drove away the Kadamba and Silāhāra forces and took Goa. (*Ancient India*, p. 142).

Now, also, there were great disturbances on the East. The territory of Anumakonda (Warangal) had been conferred on a chief of the Kākatiya family 'Tribhuvanamalla' Bēta or Betma by the W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, to whom he was feudatory. Bēta's son Prōla II was now ruling that territory with Warangal as his capital. On December 24, 1117, an inscription at his capital shews him ruling. He had only lately succeeded his father. Later on he engaged in warfare with his neighbours and greatly increased his power. (*E. I. ix. 256*).

**A. D. 1118.** On January 7, 1118, an inscription at Mannarguḍi near Tanjore shews Kulōttunga Chōla I still living (*E. I. v. 48*); also one of January 1925.

(*S.I.I. iii. 71*; and *V. R. i. Chingleput 797, 1069*).

[He died or retired on or before June 29, on which date his son Vikrama Chōla came to the throne. Vikrama was the fourth son of Kulōttunga I, and it must therefore be assumed that his three elder brothers had died before this date,—also that Vikrama was well advanced in years at the time of his accession, his father having reigned for 50 years.

Vikrama was Viceroy of Vengi and was there when he heard of the vacancy of the throne. He at once went to Kānchi and was crowned. An inscription at Piṭhāpuram says that then the Province of Vengi 'became devoid of a ruler' (*S.I.I. iii. 180*). He had the *śirudās* 'Tyāgasamudra' and 'Akalanaka'. It seems that Kulōttunga Chōla's adopted son Rajendra-Chōla wavered in his allegiance to the Chōla crown on Kulōttunga's death. He had locally governed in part at least of the Vengi territory; but records in this year and in A.D. 1120-21 show him as a feudatory of the W. Chālukya monarch. Hence the lament of the Piṭhāpuram inscription. By 1127 he had again accepted the suzerainty of the Chōla. An 11th century inscription whose exact date is not known has been published by Dr. Hultzsch in *S.I.I. ii. p. 117*. It belongs to the reign of a Chōla king, possibly Kulōttunga I, and it is worth studying for the sake of the very long list of taxes enforced on the villagers of the time].

**June 29, 1118.** Date of accession to the Chōla throne of Vikrama Chōla.

(*E. I. viii. 260*).

An inscription at Tanjore relates some of the events of his earlier life, *e. g.*: He put to flight 'Telugu Bhima of Kōjanu' and destroyed the Kalinga country. (*See above*).

(*S.I.I. ii. 307*; also *iii. p. 75 of his 4th year*).

That he ruled over part at least of Coimbatore is shewn by an inscription there.

(*V. R. i. Coimb. 135-137*; 558-560 of 1908).

**December 18, 1118.** Proof of the statement made above that Vikrama Chōla lost his hold on the Vengi country for a time immediately on his departure thence for Kānchi is given by an inscription of this date which shows the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI ruling over 'the Vengi 14000 country.'

(*819 of 1922*).

Early in the year the Hassan District of Mysore is shewn as ruled over by Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana.

(*E. C. ii. Sr. Bel. 45, 59*).

On May 4 the same chief was resident at, and ruling from, Talakūḍi (*E. C. iv. Kr. 31*). He is now called the 'Capturer of Talakūḍi Kongu, Nangali, Uchchangi, Banavāsi and Hāngal.'

An inscription of Kulōttunga Chōla's 49th year (which began on June 9, 1118) is at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, and in the Vengi country.

(*V. R. ii. Godav. 99, 268; 194, 362 of 1893. See also V. R. i. S. Arcot, 784, 785, 792;*

*381, 382, 389 of 1909).*

The country about Erode was ruled locally, under the Chōla crown, by a Kongu-Chōla Viceroy Rājādhirāja Vira Chōla. A record of his 5th year is at Vijayamangalam.

(*V. R. i. Coim. 245; 593 of 1905).*

At the end of the year 1118, a 'Chōda-dēva Mahārāja' was ruling over the Kommanādu tract. Inscriptions in Ongole Taluk. This was perhaps Chōda Ballaya of the Konidēna branch of the Telugu-Chōla chiefs.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 253; B. & V. C. 1113).*

**A.D. 1119.** Inscription in Tanjore of date = March 26, 1119, naming the 49th year of Kulōttunga Chōla I.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore, 1224; 647 of 1909; E. I. xi. 241).*

June 28. Record of his 50th year.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore, 496; 459 of 1912).*

October 13 of the same year. The record calls it his 49th year in error. (519 of 1920). [This is the last mention of him as king and since Vikrama's date of accession is certainly June 29, 1118, it may be presumed that possibly Kulōttunga I had abdicated on that date but lived a little longer in retirement.]

**In A.D. 1119-20.** The W. Chalukya King Vikramāditya VI was reigning in Bellary.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 97; 50 of 1894).*

In this year an inscription in Vizagapatam District, of a grant of a village by the Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōda Ganga shews that he was then reigning over that country. It gives a full pedigree of the reigning family.

(*See above i. v., A.D. 1081; V. R. iii. Vizag. 213).*

**A. D. 1120.** Vikrama Chōla reigning in Kolar District, E. Mysore (*E. C. x. Sd. 9*) and in Tanjore on June 4 and December 24, 1120.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 155; 164 of 1908; 502 of 1920).*

A Drākshārāma inscription of this year shews the W. Chalukya Vikramāditya VI as reigning over the Vengi country about the Godavari river. This confirms the remark made above that in 1118-19, the local ruler of the Vengi province, Rājendra-Chōda of Velanādu, left his allegiance to the Chōla crown and went over to the W. Chālukyas (*V. R. ii. Godavari 112, 237, 238, 251; 207, 331, 332, 345 of 1893*). This state of things continued in the next year, A. D. 1121-22.

(*V. R. ibid. 241, 262, 293, 299, 340; 335, 356, 387, 393, of 1893; etc.; E. I. iv. 37, 38).*

In 1120-21 a Telugu-Chōda chief Beṭṭa, who has not been identified, was ruling the Pottapinādu (Kālahasti tract).

(*V. R. i. Cuddapah, 797; 583 of 1907).*

**A. D. 1121.** The W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI reigning in Anantapur and Bellary districts; the Nōjamba country still ruled by Tribhuvanamalla Pāndya.

(*V. R. i. Anant. 26, 27; Bell. 234; 89, 90 of 1913; 450 of 1914; 341 of 1920).*

Early in the year Hoysāla Narasimha II was governing in W. Mysore. (*E. C. v. Hassan, 106*).

**A. D. 1122.** On May 10 and July 19, Vikrama Chōla reigned in Tanjore. Another inscription of this year shews him reigning in Coimbatore District, then part of Chōla territory.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 943; i. Coim. 135; 564 of 1904; 438 of 1918; 558 of 1908 E. I. viii. 262).*

Tribhuvanamalla Pāndya ruling the Nōjamba province. (*E. C. xi. Cd. 34; 341 of 1920).*

Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana ruled in W. Mysore as vassal of the W. Chālukya.

(*E. C. vi. Cm. 151).*

On August 14 the Western Ganga chief Nanniya-Ganga died. (*E. C. vii. Sh. 13*).

Mention in an inscription of this year in Anantapur District of a local chief, Chittarasa, perhaps of the Bāṇa family. (*356 of 1920*).

The Kongu Chōla chief, Rājādhirāja Vira Chōla was ruling locally in Coimbatore District in his 5th year. There are many records of his up to his 21st year (*V. R. i. Coim. 245, 441. . . 477; 593 of 1905; 141...156, 229 of 1909*). In 150 of 1909 he is said to be ruling 'the two Kongus together'.

A very long inscription at Dāvanigere of king Vikramāditya VI (date the end of 1122 A. D.) gives a complete pedigree of the W. Chālukya royal family, differing in some respects from those of other records. It deserves careful examination. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 1*).

At the end of A. D. 1122 two inscriptions in W. Mysore mention as then ruler of that country Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana. His territory is here said to be included by Nangali on the East (the Nangali ghat leads down from the Mysore plateau towards N. Arcot); Kongu, Chēra and Ānaimalai on the south; the Barakanūr ghāt on the west; and the 'great river' (*Peddore*, which may here stand for the Tungabhadra, but is generally the Krishna river). He thus is said to be ruling the whole of Mysore. It records the death of the Hoysāla prince Udayāditya, brother of Vishnuvardhana. The Hoysālas had now subjugated the Gangavāḍi and Nolambavāḍi territories and the Nilagiris. (*E. C. v. Hu. 102, 116; vi. Cm. 151*).

Vikramāditya VI reigning in Kurnool, and on the Godavari at Drākshārāma.

(*V. R. ii. Kurnool 252; Godav. 333, 334; 259 of 1905; 427, 428 of 1893*).

A. D. 1123. On January 6, 1123, Vikramāditya VI was reigning in Bellary (*245 of 1918*). About the same time he is shown reigning in N. Mysore (*E. C. xi. Dg. 127*). On September 3 is an inscription of his, shewing him encamped at Banavāsi (*Nilgunda plates E. I. xii. 142*); and there is another Bellary record of his, dated December 25, 1123 (*287 of 1918*). During the year 1123-24, we have another of his inscriptions at Drākshārāma. (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 265; 359 of 1893*).

Vikrama Chōla was reigning at Tanjore on February 7, 1123. (*V. R. ii. Tan. 667; 4 of 1914; 245 of 1918*). And on August 19 (*V. R. ii. Tanjore 602; 489 of 1907; E. I. x. 123*) and on November 7. (*V. R. ii. Tan. 641; 30 of 1906; E. I. ix. 209*).

Inscription of Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana in this year in W. Mysore. (*E. C. vi. Kd. 119*).

A. D. 1124. Early in 1124, inscription of Vikramāditya VI in N. Mysore, mentioning as ruler of the Nolambavāḍi territory Tribhuvanamalla Pāndya, younger brother of Tribhuvana-Vira-Nolamba-Pallava (*E. C. xi. Dg. 155*). In April the local ruler of the Nolamba tract is said to be 'Rāya-Pandya', no other name, (*ibid 122*). Another inscription of 1124-25 gives as the name of the Nolamba ruler 'Vijaya-Pāndya' (*E. C. xi. Cd. 13*). [All these are probably names of one chief].

In the Dharwar District in this year Vikramāditya VI was reigning, having under him his son-in-law Jayakēśi II of the Kaḍambas of Goa (*E. I. xvii. 117; see also E. I. xiii. 298*). In the Cuddapah District one of his subordinate rulers was a certain Atyana-Chōla Mahārāja governing the Rēnāṇḍu tract. He perhaps belonged to the family of Chōlā Mahārājas, some of whose names are given in the genealogical tables below (*V. R. i. Cuddapah, 348; 350 of 1905*). A number of their records are found in Cuddapah.

Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana was ruling over Central and West Mysore in this year.

(*E. C. v. Ch. 149; Bl. 228*)

There was a very serious famine this year in the Chōla territories. (*J. A.* 1923, p. 193).

**A. D. 1125.** On January 2, 1125 (if Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's fixture of date is accepted), some country south of the Krishna river was ruled by the Kolanu Raja Okkettuganḍa. Inscription in Tanuku Taluk, Kistna District. (*J. A.* 1923, p. 193).

On August 18 an inscription shews Vikrama Chōla reigning in Tanjore.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore* 935; 556 of 1904 *E. I.* viii. 263).

Vikramāditya VI, W. Chālukya king, reigning at Kollipākā (Kulpak, N. E. of Hyderabad), and in N.-W. Mysore (*J. Hydr. A. S.* 1916, p. 31; *E. C.* vii. Ct. 61).

The great sage Rāmānujāchārya completed his *Śrī Bhāṣyam* in this year (*Hist. of the Śrī Vaiṣṇavas* by T. A. Gopinatha Rao, p. 34).

Cattle raids and accompanying slaughter and outrage in N.-W. Mysore in this year. (*E. C.* vii. Hl. 65).

Vikrama Chōla was reigning in his 8th year in Cuddapah District, an inscription mentions the gift of a village by his vassal the Telugu Chōla chief Vimalāditya-Madhurāntaka-Pottapī-Chōla, son of Siddha. (*V. R. i. Cudd.* 793; 579 of 1907).

At Rajahmundry the local ruler was Vishṇuvardhana, probably he who was uncle to Vijayāditya III of the Pithāpur chiefs who claimed descent from the E. Chālukya royal family. (See genealogical table below). (*V. R. ii. Godavari*, 79; 41 of 1912; *E. I.* iv. 229).

**A. D. 1126.** An inscription in N.-W. Mysore shews the W. Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI as still living on January 10, 1126 (*E. C.* viii. sb., 170; similarly *E. C.* vii. Sh. 56.). He was reigning in N. Mysore later in the year, as is shewn by a record which mentions as ruler of Nolambavādi 'Tribhuvanamalla Pāndya, defeater of the designs of Rājigū Chōla.' This Pāndya chief may perhaps be Rāya Pāndya. (*Above s. v. A. D.* 1124-25; *E. C.* xi. Hk. 68).

Another of his inscriptions, this time in N.-E. Kurnool at Tripurāntakam, discloses the extent of his dominions on the east. A vassal chief of his, Govinda, nephew of Anantapāla, was ruling over the 'Kondapalli 300 Districts,' and Kondapalli is close to Bezwada on the Krishna river. This confirms what has been said above that the Chōla crown had by this time been lost to the W. Chālukya the Vengi and neighbouring territories. (*V. R. ii. Kurnool*, 351, 368; 258, 276 of 1905).

A record at Bāgali, Bellary District, dated in the 51st year of the Chālukya-Vikrama era (which = Parābhava as stated) also shews Vikramāditya as reigning. That year began in March 1126. He died shortly after March 1126, having reigned 51 years. (*V. R. i. Bell.* 289; 97 of 1904).

[Vikramāditya's successor as W. Chālukya king was Somēśvara III, his son, also called Bhūlōkamalla, who reigned 12 years. He came to the throne on a day between July 24 and October 5, 1126.]

There is a record of Vikrama Chōla's 9th year at Conjeveram (*S.I.I. iii.* 186), containing no new information.

In the Vēṇād country (Travancore) two records shew Virakēraja reigning.

(*V. R. iii. Trav.* 8; *T. A. S.* iv. 17; *J. A.* xxiv. 253).

In South Mysore the Hoysāla Vishṇuvardhana now reigned as an independent sovereign. (*E. C.* iv. Yd. 8. iii. Sr. 34).

**A. D. 1127.** Inscription, early in 1127, in N.-W. Mysore of W. Chālukya Bhūlōkamalla-Somēśvara III, and another of the same on July 10 in Bellary. The Banavāsi and Sāntara provinces were governed by the Kādamba chief Tailapa II under the W. Chālukya throne. The first of these



inscriptions commemorates the death of Barmma Sānta, an enemy of the Sāntara chief, who lost his life in a battle when a force of Tailapa's was besieged in Isāpura by one of the Sāntara leaders.

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 141 ; 234 of 1918*).

Vira-Kēraḷavarman was reigning in Vēṇād (Travancore).

(*T. A. S. iv, Pl. I, 17*).

In Central Mysore Hoyśala Vishṇuvardhana was reigning.

(*E. C. v, Cn, 260*).

In East Mysore and at Chēbroḷu, south of the Krishna river in Bapatla taluk, Guntur District, Vikrama Chōla was supreme. From this it may be argued that by now he had recovered the territory south of the river from the possession of Rājendra-Chōḍa of Velanāṇḍu and his new suzerain, the W. Chālukya king.

(*E. C. x. Sp. 61 ; V. R. ii. Guntur 92, 93, 112, 153, 163 of 1897*).

A. D. 1128. Inscriptions of date April 15, August 25 and September 23, 1128, in Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts shew that Vikrama Chōla was reigning there then.

(*S. I. I. iii. 178 ; 502, 509 of 1922*).

More savage cattle robberies and slaughter of peasants took place in N.-W. Mysore this year.

(*E. C. vii. Sk. 238*).

A record at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, refers to gifts bestowed by a certain Kōṇaman-dala chief, by name Vikrama Rudra. This is probably a *biruda* of Kōṇa Rājendra Chōḍa I, son of Rājāparēndu, as stated in the inscription, or of his elder brother Mummaḍi-Bhima II.

(*V. R. ii. Godav : 188 ; 283 of 1893*).

Another inscription at the same place witnesses a gift made by Lilāvati, queen of the Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga. Another mentions his queen Rājālā, and a third yet another named Padmalā. In one of these the local ruler is said to be Vishṇuvardhana Māhārāja ruling in his second year.

(*V. R. ii. Godav : 217, 219, 220, 221 ; 312, 314-16 of 1893 ; I. A. xviii. 161*).

From now onwards for more than 60 years we often hear of a Nidugal family of Chōlas, resident in North Mysore (*E. C. xii. Introd. pp. 7, 8, 10*). One of these was in this year 1128-29 ruling that tract from his capital Penjēru (Hemāvati in the North of Śīra Taluk<sup>1</sup>, Tumkur District). His name was Irungōla-Chōla, and he ruled over the Roḍḍa, Śīre, Haravē and Sindavād tracts as well as over Nidugal. About this time Hoyśala Vishṇuvardhana captured a fort belonging to Irungōla-Chōla.

(*E. C. iv. Ng. 70*).

In Central Mysore the Nolamba chief Udayāditya is said in an inscription to be "extending his kingdom on all sides".

(*E. C. xii. Si. 9*).

A. D. 1129. The Digambara Jaina preceptor Mallishēna starved himself to death at the Dhavalasarasa *tīrtha*. He died on March 10, 1129. His epitaph is at Śrāvana-Belgoḷa. (*E. I. iii. 184*).

The W. Chālukya King Sōmēśvara III was ruling in the Palnād Taluk of Guntur District, south of the Krishna river.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur, 509 ; 596 of 1909*).

Hoyśala Vishṇuvardhana ruled in W. Mysore, where an inscription of his mentions as his vassal the Ganga chief Barmma-bhūpa of Āsandi (*E. C. vi. Tk. 66*). At the end of the year 1129 Vishṇuvardhana was in residence at Dorasamudra.

(*Ibid. Mg. 22*).

A. D. 1130. Records of Hoyśala Vishṇuvardhana ( ' Biṭṭi ' ) at Dorasamudra and in W. Mysore (*E. C. v. Ak. 41 ; vi. Cm. 137*). The latter of these mentions his son Narasimha and his grandson Ballāla.

Sōmēśvara III, W. Chālukya, was reigning at Bellary and in Central Mysore (*V. R. i. Bell. 126 ; 230 of 1913 ; E. C. xii. Tp. 104*). The date of the Bellary inscription is October 5, 1130, and it

<sup>1</sup> Hemāvati is in the Madakasira taluk of the Anantapur District. It is to the north of the Śīra taluk. Undoubtedly. *Editor*.

was in the 5th year of the king's reign. This fixes his accession as on or before October 5, 1126. (See above). In the latter record Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana is mentioned as ruling over the whole Gangavāḍi 96000, but as the W. Chālukya king's vassal.

In Tanjore Vikrama Chōla reigned. Inscription thereof, dated May 15, 1130.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 158; 167 of 1908; E. I. xi. 122*).

At Bāpatla, South of the Krishna river, the local ruler was the Velanāṇḍu chief Sunāmbā, wife of Velanāṭi Rājendra-Chōḍa, gave a gift to the temple there. (*V. R. ii. Guntur 67; 230 of 1897*).

A. D. 1131. In N.-W. Mysore the W. Chālukya king Bhūlōkamalla Sōmēśvara III reigned with, under him, Mayūravarma as chief of Banavāsi, in which province, it appears, was then included the Sorab tract. (*E. C. vii. Sk. 133; viii. Sb. 80*).

The Hoysāla king Vishnuvardhana, often called 'Bitti' or 'Viraganga', held South Mysore. On March 7, 1131, his senior queen Santala-dēvi died, as an inscription at Śrāvana-Belgoḷa records.

(*E. C. iii. Md. 50; ii. Sr. Bd. 53*).

Vikrama Chōla was reigning in Tanjore in his 13th year on June 25, 1131.

(*V. R. ii. Tanj. 780; 97 of 1910; E. I. xi. 243*).

In Vizagapatam the Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga reigned in his (so-called) 57th year [This number seems to be in error for 54th year]. (*V. R. iii. Vizag. 221; 367 of 1905*).

A. D. 1131. An inscription of date = May 23, 1132 mentions this as the 15th (?) year of Vikrama Chōla. (*193 of 1917*).

In Hassan District, S.-W. Mysore, a record names Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana as reigning.

(*E. C. v. Cu. 271*).

In Guntur District we find Velanāṇḍu Rājendra-Chōḍa, otherwise called 'Gonka-Rāja', ruling on November 6 (*631, 645 of 1920*). In the same year a certain 'Velanāṭi Gonka, son of Chētana (?) and grandson of Rājendra-Chōḍa made a gift to a temple in the Kistna District (*V. R. ii. Kist. 92-K*). In the Narasaraopet taluk, Guntur District, 'Chōḍa-nripati' ruled at Nādēndla. The names as given of his immediate ancestors shew that he was one of the Konḍapadmaṭi chiefs.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur, 276; 214 of 1892; Godavari, 179; 274 of 1893*).

A. D. 1133. Vikrama Chōla reigning in S. Arcot on March 9, 1133, in his 15th year.

(*349 of 1921*).

Early in 1133 Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana reigning in South Mysore (*E. C. iii. Md. 29*). An inscription at Dorasamudra of this year mentions in exaggerated terms some of his successes, e.g. 'He brought Kānchi under his command', 'He shook the pride of the Chōla.' [The latter claim may, with reservation, be allowed, but the former is certainly not true.]

(*E. C. v. Bl. 124*).

Between May 10 and July 14, 1133, Vikrama Chōla died and was succeeded by his son Kulōttunga Chōla II. [It will be well to note here how the condition of South India, in the matter of its ruling families, was changing at this period. The Hoysālas were gradually capturing Mysore from the W. Chālukyas, and holding the Chōlas back. The Chōlas were by no means so strong as before, and several great families in their dominions were beginning to be restive. The Kalachūri family was rising to power, and that of the W. Chālukyas was diminishing.]

At Drāksharāma, Godavari District, the Velanāṇḍu chief Gonka II was ruling.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari 179; 274 of 1893*).

**A. D. 1134.** An inscription in Bellary District shews the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara III reigning there in his 8th year. The date, which mentions a solar eclipse, is a sound one. It makes his accession as on or after July 24, 1126. (695 of 1919).

An inscription of Hoysāla Viraganga Vishṇuvardhana states that he was ruling over the whole Gangavāḍi province and implies that these included all the country up to the Tungabhadra river; but this must not be taken too literally. (E. C. v. Ak. 30).

**A. D. 1135.** There are several inscriptions of Hoysāla Vishṇuvardhana in this year in Central, West and South Mysore.

(E. C. iv. Ng. 3 ; v. Hu. 89 ; Bl. 170 ; iii. Tu. 129 ; vi. Kd. 35).

An inscription in Trichinopoly District is dated on August 22 and one in Tanjore on August 19, 1135, each during the 3rd year of Kulōttunga-Chōla II, then reigning.

(V. R. iii. Trick, 84, 87 of 1914).

Also in Guntur District and at Bezwaḍa.

(V. R. ii. Guntur 47 ; Kistna 127 ; 210 of 1897 ; 380 of 1918).

On May 17, 1135, in Anantapur District Sōmēśvara III was king (337 of 1920).

During the year two inscriptions at Drākshārāma mention the local Kōnamanḍala chiefs Mummaḍi-Bhīma II and Satya I, his half-brother.

(V. R. ii. Godavari 194, 139 ; 182, 234 of 1893).

On August 19, in Tanjore, an inscription of Kulōttunga-Chōla II's 3rd year (380 of 1918).

**A. D. 1136.** Some inscriptions naming as king in western Mysore, Hassan District, Hoysāla Vishṇuvardhana. He still holds his W. Chālukya title 'Tribhuvanamalla.' He was ruling the Gangavāḍi 93000 province. Mention of his wife Bammalā-Dēvi as herself ruling the 'Āsandī-500' division. He is stated to have defeated the Nōlamba ruler of the Pāndya family and captured Uchchangi ; to have made an expedition to the Telugu country ; to have seized the Banavāsi and Hāngal districts, etc.

(E. C. v. Ak. 32, 144 ; Bl. 17, 117.) [Taffa II of Hāngal died in 1135-36, perhaps during the war].

Record in Guntur District of Gonka II of Velanāḍu in his 4th year, shewing that his rule began on or after August 5, 1132, the date of the inscription being August 4, 1136. Another mentions his wife Gundāmbikū. His sovereign is named as Kulōttunga Chōla II.

(V. R. ii. Guntur 19, 20, 72 ; 182, 183, 255 of 1897).

**A. D. 1137.** Cattle raids and rape of women in South Mysore. (E. C. iv. Hg. 50).

In Central and West Mysore Hoysāla Vishṇuvardhana was ruling, but still acknowledging the E. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI as his overlord. He was at Uchchangi, the Nōlamba chief's capital, during the year ; but whether as a visitor or as ruler of that place is not clear. One record commemorates the death of one of his fighting men when he plundered Hāngal, so that the claim made for him that he captured that place may be accepted as correct.

(E. C. vi. Cm. 71, 161 ; xii. Tp. 14).

In Guntur District Kulōttunga Chōla II reigned, having under him Kāma-Chōḍa-Maharāja of the Konidēna branch of the Telugu-Chōḍas (See genealogy). His wife was Śrīyā-dēvi.

(V. R. ii. Guntur, 224, 225 ; 164, 165 of 1899 ; 697 of 1920).

**A. D. 1138.** [In this year the W. Chālukya king Sōmēśvara III ceased to reign and was succeeded by his son Jagadēkamalla II, who continued to reside at Kalyāṇa.]

In Bellary District at Kurugōdu the Sinda chief Rachamalla was ruling on August 11, 1138, subject to the W. Chālukya sovereign.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 128 ; 206 of 1913. Cf. ibid. ; No. 119 ; 69 of 1904*).

In the Godavari District a record at Drākshārāma shewing Kulōttunga-Chōla II reigning there.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari 160 ; 275 of 1893*).

In Vizagapatam the king was the Kalinga-Ganga Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga, reigning in his 65th year.

(*V. R. iii. Vizag. 228, 231 ; 354, 357 of 1905*).

In Central, South and South-west Mysore Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana ruled, subordinate to the W. Chālukya throne. His son Narasimha governed a tract under his father (*E. C. v. Ak. 124 ; iv. Ng. 28 ; xii. Kg. 3*). Another record of his mentions the death of a soldier at the fighting at Hāngal, as in the last year (*above*), (*E. C. v. Bl. 202*). Another of the same year relates to one of the constant faction fights or tribal fights which devastated Mysore in these times. A chief called Kāmeya-Nāyaka marched against a general called Bāṇa-Kalyāṇa. On the march a force collected by twelve other Nāyakas 'from the east,' probably sent from the Bāṇa country to support Bāṇa-Kalyāṇa, fell on Kāmeya's army and Kāmeya himself was killed (*E. C. xii. Tp. 63*). Another inscription refers to more village raids on other people's cattle, and deaths resulting (*E. C. viii. Sb. 414*).

**A.D. 1139.** In South-west Mysore Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana reigned. His son Narasimha is named as local ruler in an inscription (*E. C. v. Ak. 17, 18 ; J. R. A. S. 1915, p. 529*). Others shew Vishnuvardhana reigning in Central and Western Mysore, but always as a vassal of the W. Chālukya king.

(*E. C. v. Ak. 105 ; Hu. 114 ; Cu. 199 ; vi. Cu. 144 ; Kd. 32*).

In Cuddapah District, at Pushpagiri, inscription of the local ruler 'Trailōkyamalla' Mallidēva I, of the Telugu-Chōḍa chiefs (see genealogical table of the 'Ganḍa-Gōpālas'). (*V. R. Cud. 85, 86 ; 316, 317 of 1905*).

In Anantapur the local ruler was Irungōlarasa, subordinate to the W. Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla II. He belonged to the Sinda family. (*See Table*).

(*V. R. i. Anant. 31 ; 78 of 1912*).

In N.-W. Mysore Jagadēkamalla II reigning as king. Under him a Western-Ganga chief Ekkala, son of Mārasimha (*see Table of W. Gangas*).

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 140, 233*).

At Drākshārāma Godavari, District, are two inscriptions of this year proving Kulōttunga-Chōla II to have been reigning there. His local feudatory was the Velanāṇḍu chief Kulottunga-Chōḍa-Gonka, (Gonka II).

(*V. R. ii. Godav. 170, 290 ; 265, 384, of 1893*).

In Vizagapatam Anantavarman-Chōḍa-Ganga, the Kalinga-Ganga king was still reigning.

(*V. R. iii. Vizag. 218*).

In South Kanara the Ālupa chief Bhujabala Kavi-Ālupēndra held sway.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 194 ; 176 of 1901*).

**A.D. 1140.** In Central and West Mysore, Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana ruled. The Sāntara chief Jayakēśi raided the Hāngal tract and drove off the villagers' cattle. A *virakal* commemorates a death during the raid (*E. C. vi. Cu. 122 ; Kd. 79, 80*). Mention is made of Vishnuvardhana's queen Barmmalā-dēvi, daughter of Gōvinda of the Pallava family, who resided at Hāngal. Amongst the triumphs of Vishnuvardhana it is recorded that he defeated the Chōla king (perhaps earlier in his life) ; that he also defeated Irungōla, and that he seized the Nangali Ghāt (the pass which leads down from the Mysore plateau into the N. Arcot country), then Chōla territory. (*E. C. xii. Gb. 13*).



Kulöttunga Chōla II reigned in Guntur in his 8th year. Record of date = August 19, 1140. (705 of 1920). [This shews that his accession was earlier than August 19, 1133.]

Another Drākshārāma inscription commemorates a gift to the temple there by Kāṭama-Nāyaka of Kolānu, one of the Chōla king's generals.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari 109 ; 204 of 1893 ; I. A. xiv. 55*).

A.D. 1141. The W. Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla continued to reign in Anantapur and Bellary Districts. Inscriptions of dates = May 17 and August 10.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 127 ; 205 of 1913 ; 393 of 1920*).

In W. Mysore Hoyśāla-Vishṇuvardhana was ruling. He was residing at the time of inscription at Bankāpur in Dharwar District. The date = September 2, 1141 (*E. C. vi. Kd. 96*). Another record shews him ruling over Central Mysore in 1141-42. It records local disturbances, with unruly chiefs fighting one another and devastating the country. (*E. C. xii. Tp. 25*).

At Drākshārāma, Godavari river, are two inscriptions of this year shewing as local ruler Kulöttunga-Choda-Gonka II, chief of Velanādu (*V. R. ii. Godav. 252, 301 ; 346, 395 of 1893*). Also one in Guntur District. (*V. R. ii. Guntur 36 ; 199 of 1897 ; 646 of 1920*).

At Rēpalle, Guntur District, gift made to a temple by the Konḍapadmaṣṭi chief Buddha-Rāja.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 612 ; 240 of 1897*).

In this year 1141-42 Hoyśāla Vishṇuvardhana died at Bankāpur. An inscription in Kaḍūr District, Mysore, relates the fact and states that while the body was being removed in State to the capital, the cortege was attacked (the country was, as has already been noticed, in a very disturbed state, wholesale robberies by bands of armed men being of frequent occurrence). In the fight which took place a certain Binna-gauḍa, probably a village headman, rescued a royal elephant which was carrying treasure, but in doing so lost his own life. He was handsomely honoured after death by a gift made by the new head of the Hoyśāla family Narasimha I to the former's son, Būtegaḍa. (*E. C. vi. Cm. 96 ; J. R. A. S., 1915, p. 529*).

This year, then, saw the accession of Hoyśāla Narasimha I. The exact date is doubtful.

On December 24, 1141, a record at Tanuku, Kistna district, names as ruler in his 15th year the Pithāpur Raja 'Vishṇuvardhana'. See under date August 8, 1142 for another. (743 of 1920).

A.D. 1142. An inscription whose date was in the end of the year 1142, in S. Mysore, relates the doings of two local chiefs who fought one another, one of them storming a fort high on the Nīlagiri hills. This is said to have taken place during the reign of Hoyśāla Vishṇuvardhana. It does not prove that Vishṇuvardhana was alive at the end of 1142. (*E. C. iv. Ch. 20*).

In April 1142, a record shews Hoyśāla Narasimha I as ruling in S. Mysore, near Mysore city. But this, again, does not prove that he was then reigning. He may have been governing during his father's illness. (*E. C. iii. Mi. 56*).

Inscription of Narasimha I as chief in Central Mysore in 1142-43. His mother Lakshmi mentioned. (*E. C. v. Cn. 186*).

In N. Mysore the W. Chālukya Jagadēkamalla II was supreme on August 8, 1142 (*E. C. xi, Dg. 61*). Another record of his 5th year (1142-43) is at Anantapur.

(*V. R. i. Anant. 21 ; 84 of 1903*).

An inscription in N. Mysore, whose stated date is at the end of the year 1142, mentions Sōmēśvara II, W. Chālukya king, as still reigning, and Vira Pāndya ruling the Nōlambavādi province. [There is probably a mistake somewhere, possibly in the original.] (*E. C. xi, Dg. 4*).

On August 8, 1142, a record at Tanuku, Kistna District, with a sound date noting a lunar eclipse, names as ruler the Pithāpur Rāja 'Vishnupardhana' in his 17th year (*see above December 24, 1141*). (748 of 1920).

An inscription of date November 10, 1142, at Tanjore of Kulōttunga Chōla II, reigning in his 10th year. (*V. R. ii, Tanjore 932; 553 of 1904; E. I. xi, 259*).

According to Kielhorn (*E. I. v, List of Northern Inscriptions, Nos. 363, 367; vi, 198; viii. App. i, p. 17*), the Kalinga-Ganga king Kāmārṇava VII came to the throne in this year. Some Ganjam records make his reign begin in A.D. 1146-47. (*See entry below i, v, 1146*).

At Drākshārāma, Godavari District, the Velanāṇḍu chief Kulōttunga-Gonka II was ruling.

(*V. R. ii, Godav. 183; 278 of 1893*).

At Konidēna in Guntur, the ruling chief was Tribhuvanamalla-Pottapi Chōḍa of the Telugu-Chōḍa family, son of Kāma and Śrīyādēvi. (*V. R. ii, Guntur, 239; 179 of 1899*).

Iruṅḡola Chōla of the Nidugal family of Chōla-Mahārājas ruling in Anantapur, as a feudatory of the W. Chālukya king (*V. R. i, Anant. 122, 123; 85, 89 of 1913*). [No. 86 of 1913 is a *vīrakal*, in honour of a man who fell in one of the great cattle-robberies that were so common at the time. In this one a Vaidumba family leader boasts of having stolen the cows of his neighbours].

A.D. 1143. On January 11, 1143, and on January 27, Kulōttunga-Chōla II is shewn reigning in Tanjore in his 10th year (*528, 347 of 1918*). Also on March 24 on the Godavari (*The Chellur plates, V. R. ii, Godav. 48-B; I. A. xiv, 56; E. I. vii, 9*). And on July 14, in Guntur (*V. R. ii, Guntur 17; 180 of 1897; E. I. x, 137*). Again on November 27, at Tanjore in his 11th year (*V. R. ii, Tanjore 792; 109 of 1910; I. A. xi, 244*). Records of him also during the year at Drākshārāma. (*V. R. ii, Godav. 216, 337; 311, 431 of 1893*).

An inscription in Bellary District on February 1, of the W. Chālukya Jagadēkanamalla II in his 5th year (*696 of 1919*). And in N. Mysore, where the ruler of the Nolambavāḍi province is named as Vira Pāṇḍya (*E. C. xi, Dg. 85*). And in N.-W. Mysore (*Ibid viii, Sa. 58; Sb. 125, 252*). And in Bellary District. (*V. R. i, Bell. 430; 31 of 1904*).

The Hoyśāla Narasimha I was reigning from Dorasamudra over the Gangavāḍi province, and (so-stated, but hardly in reality) over the Nolambavāḍi Territory. (*E. C. v. Ak. 55*).

A.D. 1144. On February 12, 1144, a gift by the wife of Gonka II of the Velanāṇḍu family is mentioned in an inscription in Guntur District (*V. R. ii, Guntur 11; 174 of 1897; E. I. x, 136*). The inscription states that the year was the 12th of Kulōttunga-Chōla II's reign.

In Travancore Vira-Kēraḷa was reigning. (*V. R. iii, Trav. 190-A; I. A. xxiv, 255*).

A.D. 1145. Kulōttunga-Chōla II reigning in Guntur District. Two records, one of which has date=February 12, 1145. (*V. R. ii, Guntur 5, 11; 168 of 1897; E. I. x, 136*).

In the Vēṇāḍ country, Travancore, the ruler is named as Kodai-Kēraḷa, probably the same as Vira-Kēraḷa of 1144-45. (*T. A. S. iv, Pt. 1, 18, 20*).

In the Godavari District at Rajahmundry, the Pithāpur chief Vishnupardhana II ruling in his 21st year. (*V. R. ii, Godav. 79; 41 of 1912; E. I. iv, 229*).

In Nellore District a village was granted by a local chief Balli-Chōḍa son of Kāma, grandson of Venka, and great-grandson of Nanni-Chōḍa. [He was perhaps a Konidēna chief (*see Pedigree of Telugu Chōḍas*)]. Balli is mentioned again in a record of A.D. 1166.

(*V. R. ii, Nell. 108; B. and V. C., p. 354*).

Jagadēkamalla II, W. Chālukya king, reigning in N.-W. Mysore. The Banavāsi country ruled by a Kādamba chief Gorava-dēva whose senior wife was Sāntalādēvi, recently deceased.

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 67*).

[An inscription, the date of which cannot be determined, but which is vaguely said from paleographic evidence to be of the 11th or 12th century, states that the Kādamba chief Taila of Hāngal, during a cattle-lifting raid on his neighbours, had the effrontery to plunder an agrahāra village, peopled by Brahmans. Villagers were killed. There are two Tailas of Hāngal for the second of whom we have the date 1135.

(*Mys. A. A. R. 1923, No. 62*).

A.D. 1146. [Between May 22 and June 26, 1146 Kulōttunga-Chōla II ceased to reign and was succeeded by his son Rājarāja II. The period of Rājarāja's reign saw great changes in Southern India. The power of the Chōlas began to weaken seriously and in consequence a number of ruling families came to the front. The Pāndya princes began to emerge from the obscurity into which they had sunk. The chiefs of the Telugu country grew in strength. The Hoysāla family gained its independence. When, in 1156 the Kājachūri Bijjala warred against the Western Chālukya king, finally crushed him and seized his throne, there came an end, in the territory south of the Tungabhadra river, to alien rule from the north, and most parts of Mysore submitted to the Hoysāla chief, who thus became in his turn a king. The unfortunate W. Chālukya princes were also attacked on their north by the Yadava king of Dēvagiri, while the Kākatiya prince Prōla I harassed their eastern possessions. The Pāndya rulers of the Nolambavādi province however preferred for a time to own the intrusive Kājachūri as their overlord rather than submit to the Hoysāla].

Two inscriptions near Chicacole dated in Ś. 1068 and 1069 state that the Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarma-Chōdaganga gave grants, according to each, in his 72nd year. [This would make his accession to have taken place in 1075-76, but it seems clearly established that his coronation at least took place on February 17, 1078. The framers of the record may have counted his reign to have begun when perhaps he may have been associated with his father as co-regent, during the latter's lifetime, or they may have been simply in error in giving him so many years of reign. Note that his successor's reign appears to have begun in A.D. 1142 (*see above*). The old king may have abdicated some years before his death. The question must stand over for future solution.]

(*V. R. i. Ganjam 135, 136; 387, 388 of 1896*).

More gang-robberies and deaths of villagers in W. Mysore in this and the next year.

(*E. C. v. Bl. 142; Hu. 108*).

A.D. 1147. Jagadēkamalla II of W. Chālukyas reigning on June 12, 1147 at Lakshmēśvar, near Puligerū. His minister was 'Kēśi-Rāja' who ruled the Hāngal province [possibly Jayakēśi II of the Kādambas of Goa] (*E. I. xvi. 31*); also in Bellary on December 25, Sinda chiefs ruling locally.

(*211 of 1913; 68, 69 of 1904*).

In W. Mysore Hoysāla Narasimha I ruled.

(*E. C. vi. Cm. 140*).

And in S. Mysore near Seringapatam.

(*Ibid. iii. Sr. 70*).

On April 10 and December 25, 1147 records of Kulōttunga Chōla II in Tanjore and Trichinopoly in his 14th and 15th years [probably therefore he abdicated for a time before his death (*see s. v. 1146, 47*)]. (*V. R. ii. Tanjore 698; iii. Trich. 892; 401 of 1902; 83 of 1895; E. I. xi. 290*). Kulōttunga Chōla II is also shown to have been reigning in this year in Guntur District.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 9; 172 of 1897*).

A record in N.-W. Mysore of the reign of Jagadēkamalla II contains a pedigree of the Sāntara family chiefs, which gives to the mother of the four brothers who lived about 1077 (Taila, Goggiga, Oḍḍiga and Barmma) a name different from that given to her in another inscription, and also gives a different name to her father, who is 'Rakkasaganga' instead of 'Arumoli.'\* [The question is discussed by Rice. See notes to the pedigree of the Sāntaras (*below*)]. (*E. C. viii. Nr. 35, 37*).

The Palnāḍ Taluk, Guntur District, was ruled by the Velanāḍu chief Kulōttunga-Chōḍa, Gonka. (*V. R. ii, Guntur, 561 ; 144 of 1913*).

Another portion of the Guntur District was governed by Tribhuvanamalla-Pottapi-Chōḍa, son of Kāma, of the Konidēna branch of the Telugu-Chōḍa chiefs (see pedigree).

(*V. R. ii, Guntur, several records, between Nos. 226 and 262 : 166 to 202 of 1899*).

A. D. 1148. Records of Rājārāja Chōla II on January 3, in his 3rd year, on August 9 and November 22, 1148 in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts (76, 79, 92 of 1920 ; 504 of 1918.). In Ongole Taluk, Guntur District, on September 15, an inscription of Kulōttunga-Chōla II, Rājārāja's father, goes far to shew that Kulōttunga lived ; retired after his son's reign began.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur 167 ; B. and V. C., p. 1133*).

December 24, 1148. The Nolamba tract was ruled by 'Jagadēkamalla' Virā-Pāṇḍya, subject to the W. Chālukya king (*V. R. Bellary, 301 : 415 of 1914*). Several other records shew that he governed that country till at least A.D. 1160-61.

(*Ibid. 159, 280, 281, 299 ; 88, 92, 107 of 1904 ; 460 of 1914*).

In Ganjam 'Anantavarmadēva' was reigning in this year. This is evidently another name of Kāmārjaya VII of the Kālinga-Gangas.

(*V. R. i, Ganjam. 146 ; 390 of 1896*).

In Bellary District the Sinda chief Rāchamalla I ruled under Jagadēkamalla, W. Chālukya king, in the latter's 10th year.

(*V. R. i, Bell. 93, 119 ; 46, 69 of 1904*).

In Guntur District an inscription mentions a grant of land given by Nanni-Chōḍa of the Konidēna branch of Telugu-Chōḍas. He was son of Tribhuvanamalla-Chōḍa and his wife Mābālā-dēvi.

(*V. R. Guntur 259 ; 199 of 1899*).

A.D. 1149. In Bellary and N.-W. Mysore records of the W. Chālukya Jagadēkamalla II on February 21, April 24, and May 9.

(*E. C. vii, Sk. 161, 165 ; V. R. i, Bell. 177 ; 479 of 1914*).

In Central Mysore Hoysala Narasimha I ruled under Jagadēkamalla II. (*E. C. xii, Ch. 18, 29, 40*).

In Tanjore on November 23. Inscription of Rājārāja-Chōla II, reigning in his 4th year. (*V. R. ii, Tan. 207 ; 622 of 1902 ; E. I. viii. 2*).

The country about Erode in Coimbatore District was governed, under the Chōla king, by a Viceroy of the Kongu-Chōla family, Kulōttunga Chōla-Mahārāja. This was his 14th year. This tract had been ruled by members of this family since at least A.D. 1006. (*See above s. v. 1006, 1100, 1118.*)

(*V. R. i, Coim. 250 ; 598 of 1905.*)

\* According to Nr. 35, the mother of the four Sāntara princes named is Kanchalē who on her marriage to Virā Sāntara was given the name Virā Mahādēvi. Chāṭṭale married a Kādava or Pallava Prince and was given the name Kādavan Mahādēvi. This Chāṭṭalēdēvi obviously had no children and seems to have adopted Goggi or Govinda-Sāntara, her sister's son and lived at the Court of Kanni Sāntara another title Govinda assumed as ruler. Hence the difference in the name of the mother vanishes, Kanchalē or Virāmahādēvi being the real mother, Chāṭṭale or Kādavan Mahādēvi being the aunt and mother by adoption. The name of the father of Chāṭṭale is similarly *Arumoli*, the younger brother of Rakkasaganga, Arumoli being the Kannada analogue of the Tamil *Arumoli* of the Cholas. Rakkasaganga brought these children up almost from birth and was regarded as father as is usually the case in similar circumstances. There is possibility of confusion in the translation, but reference to the original makes it clear that there is no contradiction.—Editor.



The Kalinga country and its dependencies remained under the rule of Madhu-Kāmārṇava VII, who is also called 'Anantavarman II,' and 'Jaṭeśvara.' This was his 4th regnal year. [So in the inscription several other records in Ganjam confirm this].

(*V. R. i. Ganjam 261, etc. ; . . . ; 383 of 1896, etc.*).

Kulōttunga-Chōḍa-Gonka II of Velanāṇḍu in his 17th regnal year gave gifts to the temple at Drākshārāma.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari 132, 186 ; 227, 281 of 1893*).

Tribhuvanamalla-Pottapi-Chōḍa—a Telugu-Chōḍa chief—was ruling at Bāpatla in Guntur District. Two records, one of which is dated = March 25, 1149.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 1, 10 ; 167, 173 of 1897 ; E. I. x. 136*).

A.D. 1150. On November 24, 1150, Rājārāja-Chola II reigning in Tanjore in his 5th year. (*V. R. ii. Tanj. 156 ; 165 of 1908 ; E. I. xi. 122*). Also in the Vengi country at Drākshārāma (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 154 ; 249 of 1893*).

In Travancore, Vēṇḍ, Kōḍai-Kēraḷa-Tiruvadi reigning. (*Trav. A. S. iv, Pt. i, p. 21*).

An inscription at Drākshārāma (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 187 ; 282 of 1893*) is puzzling.<sup>1</sup> It records a gift to the temple by the Velanāṇḍu chief Kulōttunga-Chōḍa-Gonka, in, according to Mr. Rangāchāri, his 'fourth year.' But this chief, Gonka II's rule dates from A.D. 1132. The 'fourth year' probably refers to that of his suzerain Rājārāja Chōla II.

The same Velanāṇḍu chief is also mentioned in this year in another inscription at Drākshārāma, and in another in Guntur District.

(*V. R. ii. Godav. 158 ; Guntur 223 ; 253 of 1893 ; 163 of 1897*).

In Bapatla, Guntur District, the ruling chief was Rājendra-Kōṇa-Lōka of the Kōṇamandala, elsewhere called 'Lōka-Bhūpāla,' son of Bhīma II and the Chālukya princess, Rājāmbika.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur, 50 ; 213 of 1897*).

A.D. 1151. On February 18, 1151, Hoysāla Narasimha I was reigning in Central Mysore. He is also called 'Vishṇuvardhana.'

(*E. C. xii, Tm. 9*).

In N.-W. Mysore the chief Kirttidēva is mentioned. (*E. C. viii, Sb., 464*). An inscription dated late in 1151 states that a grandson had been born to the Ganga chief Kirttidēva-Nanniya-Ganga, his eldest son being the father (*See note on Western-Ganga pedigree ; also Ibid. Sb. 132*). The chiefs were subject to Jagadēkamalla II of the W. Chālukyas.

[Tailapa III of the W. Chālukyas came to the throne this year. He was crushed and deposed by Kalachūri Bijjala in 1157].

In Guntur District and at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, Kulōttunga-Chōḍa-Gonka II of Velanāṇḍu was ruling, subject to Rājārāja Chola II reigning in his 6th year. The Chōḍa chief's queen was Sūrāmbā (*V. R. ii. Guntur 31, 40, 48, 51, 53, 833 ; Godavari 169 ; 194, 203, 211, 214, 216 of 1897 ; 264 of 1893*).

The Konidēna tract south of the Krishna river was ruled by Tribhuvanamalla-Chōḍa, whose son Nanni gave a grant of land in Konidēna. The chief is also called 'Pottapi-Chōḍa. (*V. R. ii. Guntur, 3, 8, 231, 258, 260 ; 166, 171, of 1897 ; 171, 198, 200 of 1899 ; See pedigree of Telugu-Chōḍa chiefs*).

<sup>1</sup> The puzzle arises from overlooking the doubtful character of the 4th digit in the Śaka date. The figure 2, after 107 is added by the epigraphists doubtfully in brackets. Rangachari's index marks it as doubtful. This record belonging to the time of the same ruler as the one immediately preceding dated in the 7th year equivalent to Śaka 1071, the 4th year of this ruler would fall in Śaka 1057-58. The Śaka date 107 probably stands for 1057 of the era, the 7 having dropped out by some chance.—Editor.

**A.D. 1152.** In Tanjore are inscriptions of Rājārāja Chōla II on January 24, and February 14, 1152, reigning in his 6th year (*V. R. ii. Tan. 704, 987; 5 of 1899; 407 of 1902; 5 of 1899; E. I. viii, 2, 3*). Also on April 11, in the same regnal year (*521 of 1920*). And in Godavari District in 1152-53 in his 7th year (*V. R. ii. Godav. 131; 226 of 1893*). And in Guntur District (*V. R. ii. Guntur 31, 40; 194, 203 of 1897*).

On September 11 Kulōttunga-Chōla II is recognized as king in his 20th year, though his successor had been on the throne for six years. This helps to prove that he had abdicated and was now living in retirement. (*V. R. iii. Pudukottai 159; 334 of 1914*).

The Velanāṇḍu chief Kulōttunga-Chōla-Gonka II ruling in Tenali Taluk of Guntur District. (*V. R. ii. Guntur, 833*).

There were more gang-robberies of cattle, and deaths of villagers in this year in W. Mysore. (*E. C. v, Bl. 143*).

**A.D. 1153.** Inscription of Rājārāja-Chōla II in his 7th regnal year, bearing date — May 21, 1153. This record fixes his accession as in the year following May 21, 1146 (*See pedigree and notes*). (*V. R. iii, Trichinopoly, 182; 597 of 1908; E. I. xi, 123*).

There are three inscriptions at Manimangalam in Chingleput District dated respectively in the 8th, 12th and 28th years of the Chōla king Rājārāja II. These years are 1153-54, 1157-58 and 1173-74. The first two are quite possible; in the third there is probably a mistake somewhere. He is declared to have 'taken Madara, Ilam (Ceylon) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.' These appear to be simply family titles. (*S. I. I. iii. 79, 82, 84*).

In Ongole Taluk, Guntur District, at Drākshārāma and at Chēbrōlu are inscriptions of this year, shewing as local ruler under the Chōla king the Velanāṇḍu chief Kulōttunga-Chōla-Ganga, or Gonka II (*V. R. ii, Guntur 26, 83, 341; Godavari 133; B. and V. C. 928; 144, 189 of 1897; 228 of 1893*). At Drākshārāma also is a record of this year of the Kōnamāṇḍala chief Bhīma III who was ruling the Vengi tract under Rājārāja Chōla II.

(*V. R. ii, Godavari 151; 246 of 1893*).

At the end of the year 1153 Hoyśāla Narasimha I was ruling central and W. Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Cu. 228; vi. Kd. 28*).

There are two records of this year in Visagapatam District of the Kalinga-Ganga king Madhu-Kāmārṇava, alias Anantavarma. (*V. R. iii, Visag. 222, 224; 368, 370 of 1905*).

[Parākrama-Bahu's reign as king of Ceylon began in this year].

**A.D. 1154.** Rājārāja Chōla II reigning as supreme in Guntur District in his 9th year.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur 25, 28, 29, 33; 188, 191, 192, 196 of 1897*).

In Guntur District, including the Palnāḍ Taluk, the Velanāṇḍu chief Kulōttunga-Chōla-Gonka II was ruling (*V. R. ii, Guntur 522; 552 of 1909; 831 of 1922*). [In the last noted of these it is stated in the epigraphist's report that the chief's pedigree is given; but unfortunately the information contained in it is not made available].

**A.D. 1155.** Rājārāja Chōla II reigning in Guntur District in his 10th year.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur 27, 377; B. and V. C. 980; 190 of 1897*).

In W. Mysore, and also in the east in Kolar District, Hoyśāla Narasimha I is said to be reigning in records of this year. [The latter is specially noticeable as it seems to imply that Chōla supremacy in Kolar District was not now acknowledged].

(*E. C. v, Hu. 57, x, Kl. 169*).

At Drākshārāma both the Velanāṇḍu chief Gonka II and the Kōnamāṇḍala chief Malla Rāja are mentioned in inscriptions (*V. R. ii, Godavari, 175, 141 ; 270, 235 of 1893*). Also in 1157-58 (*Ibid. 173 ; 268 of 1893*).

**A.D. 1156.** Another murderous cattle-stealing raid took place in this year in N.-W. Mysore during the reign of the W. Chālukya king Nūrmāḍi-Taila III. The attack was on Korakōḍu village. The inscriptions speak of great slaughter and brave deeds done by defenders.

(*E. C. viii, Sb, 175, 176*).

Near Bangalore in Mysore where Hoysāla Narasimha I was ruling there were similar disturbances. Record of deaths during a fight between neighbouring petty chieftains, when a town was sacked.

(*E. C. ix, Bn. 112*).

Inscriptions of Rājarāja Chōla II in Guntur in his 10th year.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur 24, 30, 58 ; 187, 193, 221 of 1897*).

[This was a fateful year in the history of the W. Chālukya kingdom. King Tailapa III had been subjected to great difficulties, as has already been noticed. On the east he was defeated, and his ambitions in that quarter quenched, by the Kākatiya king of Warangal, Prōla I, about A.D. 1155. He had a very powerful noble in his employ named Bijjala of the Kalachūri family, who, after governing a province for some time, was appointed Viceroy of the Banavāsi and Nolambavāḍi countries. He was the Commander-in-Chief of all the Chālukya armies. Presumably after Tailapa's defeat at the hands of Prōla, Bijjala became all-powerful in Tailapa's kingdom ; so much so that before long he practically usurped the throne. He was in that position in 1157, though Mr. Krishna-swami Aiyangar holds that Tailapa was allowed nominally to continue to reign till 1161].

(*See E. I. v, 9, 24*).

**A.D. 1157.** Two inscriptions combine to make Bijjala's seizure of the throne (whether actually or only practically) to have taken place between September 25, 1156, and January 17, 1157 (*E. C. vii, Sb. 102, 162*). [A record of 1159 makes December 6, 1156 the latest possible day]. (*Ibid. Sb. 131*).

An inscription in N.-W. Mysore of about March 24, 1157 shews that Tailapa III was still recognized as king there. It relates to more cattle-raids and murders of peasants.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 369*).

In Central Mysore Hoysāla Narasimha I ruled, still acknowledging the W. Chālukya king as his suzerain (*E. C. v, Cn. 246 ; xii, Kg. 1*). [But the natural result of Bijjala's action was to encourage the Hoysāla chief to attempt to effect his independence]. In the Nolamba country Vira Pāṇḍya, and later his brother Vijaya Pāṇḍya, were compelled shortly to transfer their allegiance from their Chālukya suzerain to the triumphant Kalachūri potentate.

(*See also E. I. v. 213*).

An inscription at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, shews the Velanāṇḍu chief Gonka II ruling there.

(*V. R. ii, Godav. 173 ; 268 of 1893*).

**A.D. 1158.** In N. Mysore, in the Sorab Taluk of Shimoga District, there is an inscription of February 1, 1158, describing one of the usual local fights with bands of robbers, and ensuing deaths. The suzerain is mentioned as Kalachūri Bijjala in his 2nd year, as if he were king.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 255*).

In N.-W. Mysore Bijjala II was now accepted as sovereign instead of the W. Chālukya Tailapa III. The Ganga prince Nanniya-Ganga is mentioned. He may possibly have been a grandson of the Nanniya-Ganga who died on August 14, 1122 (*see above*).

(*E. C. vii, Sh. 3, 13 ; Sh. 18, 162*).

A *virakal* in N. Mysore, Sorab Taluk, witnesses the death of a man when Bijjala II, Kalachūri, besieged the fortress of Gooty (Gutti) with a large army, and 'ruined the town.' [The people of that tract, then though they submitted to the usurper, were not disposed to be very friendly to him].

(*E. C. vii. Sb. 416*).

In W. Mysore Hoyśala Narasimha held his own as ruler (*E. C. v. Ak. 141, 145; vi, Tk. 19, 59*). With him, apparently as co-regent or Viceroy, we have mention of his son Baḷḷa II as ruling in this year, as well as in 1154.

(*E. C. v. Ak. 154, 157*).

An inscription in Hadagalli Taluk, Bellary District, states that that portion of the Nolamba province was now ruled by Vira Pāṇḍya, whose uncle Vikrama Pāṇḍya made a gift on April 15, 1158. It mentions as suzerain not Kalachūri Bijjala II but the W. Chālukya prince Jagadēkamalla, probably the prince of that name, son of king Tailapa III, who seems to have ruled some tracts under Bijjala till about 1184.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 159; 496 of 1914*).

(For Vira Pāṇḍya of Uchchangī, ruling in 1152, see *ibid* 280; 88 of 1904).

Rājarāja Chōla II is seen reigning in Tanjore in his 12th year on March 26, 1158, and in Guntur at the end of the year. (*V. R. ii. Tanjore 213; 628 of 1902; 114, 115 of 1917; E. I. viii. 3*).

A.D. 1159. An inscription in N.-W. Mysore of date = January 5, 1159, gives a pedigree of the W. Chālukyas down to Tailapa III. It shews that loyalty to that dynasty still prevailed in parts of the country now ruled by Bijjala Kalachūri.

(*E. C. vii. Sk. 123*).

In the same tract another fatal cattle raid took place (*Ibid. 49, 69, 71, 75, 80, 85*). It resulted in many deaths; or else many such raids took place in this year.

In N.-W. Mysore king Tailapa is still spoken of in terms of loyalty, though an inscription which does so says that 'in his time was king Bijjala'. The Banavāsi country was now locally ruled by Kāśyapa Nāyaka, Bijjala's Viceroy (*E. C. viii. Sb. 328*). The date of the record = March 18, 1159. A frank admission, in the same district of Bijjala's supremacy, is given by another record whose date = February 8, 1159 (*Ibid. No. 99*). An important inscription of Bijjala's 4th year, also N.-W. Mysore, makes the latest day of his seizure of the W. Chālukya throne December 6, 1156.

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 131*).

In W. Mysore, Kadūr District, Hoyśala Narasimha ruled. An inscription whose date is late in 1159 mentions him and gives a list of the achievements of his father Vishṇuvardhana at length (*E. C. vi, Kad. 69; also v, Ak. 119*). Another shews him reigning near Seringapatam, having his residence at Dorasamudra. The date of this last is September 27, A.D. 1159. (*Ibid. iii. Sr. 60*).

In the Kistna District Rājarāja Chōla II reigned, in his 14th year. Inscription d<sup>a</sup> 1159. This record shews that the last possible day for his accession was June 26, 11

The Śāntara chief of Humcha ruled locally in Sagar Taluk, N.-W. Mysore. 1. Aliyā-dēvi, grand-daughter of Taila III Śāntara, had a son Jayakēśi by her husband named 'Honna-Ponna.' Aliyā gave a gift for a Jain temple erected by

A.D. 1160. Hoyśala Narasimha ruling in Central Mysore early in the

*Bel. 138*; and late in the year in Hassan District, there is an inscription ..

name of his queen Chāgalā, states that when young he defeated a Kādamba;

Dhārwar District, and boldly asserts that his father Vishṇuvardhana had taken possession of Kanem.

(*Ibid. v. Bl. 193*).



An inscription in Sagar Taluk, Mysore, gives the name of Jagadēva (Santara chief of Huncha) as ruling Banavāsi and Santaligē Districts in this year under the W. Chālukya prince Bhūlōkamalla, son of the dispossessed king Tailapa III. [It must be assumed then that this prince was placed in charge of these provinces by Bijjala after ejection of Tailapa and his usurpation of the throne]. The inscription commemorates local disturbances, fighting and slaughter,—the Santara chief warring against the Kādamba chief Tailapa, or Tailama.

(*E. C. viii. Sa. 28, 91, 92, 93; Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 113*).

Bijjala seems also to have placed the Kōgali, Ballakunde and Kadambaligē tracts under Jagadēkamalla III, another son of the W. Chālukya Tailapa III (*See s. v., A.D. 1158*). This is testified to by a record at Bāgali, Bellary District, which mentions Vira Pāndya as administering those districts under Jagadēkamalla.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 299; 107 of 1904*).

A record, which perhaps belongs to this year but is doubtful, gives a pedigree of the W. Chālukyas. It states distinctly that Ayyana, son of Daśavarman, reigned after his brother Vikramāditya V and before his younger brother Jayasimha III.

(*E. C. xi. Dg. 35*).

In Tanjore Rājārāja Chōla II was reigning on September 27, 1160, in his 15th year (*V. R. ii. Tan. 707; 419 of 1912*). And in South Arcot on January 13, 1160 (*192 of 1918*).

The Banavāsi 12000 province was ruled by Sōyidēva, a Kādamba chief of Hāngal, under Kalachūri Bijjala. Pedigree of Sōyidēva is given. He was son of Santarpa, two ancestors of whom were Bomma and his son Boppa. Sōyidēva married Mālālā-devī, and had a son Mallikhārjuna and a daughter Lachahalā who married Boppa-dēva. [I am unable to identify these personages].

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 346*).

In Bellary District an inscription shows Vira Pāndya of Uchchangi locally ruling under Bijjala's Viceroy Jagadēkamalla of the W. Chālukyas (*see above s. v., A.D. 1158*).

(*V. R. i. Bell. 299, 107 of 1904*).

In the Pāndya country in the south Maravarman Srivallabha came to the throne this year. One of his feudatories was the Kēraḷa Vira-Ravivarman. He had a son Kulasēkhara. He was at feud with the Chōlas and was called *Śolantaka* in token of it. (*49 of 1896; 110 of 1907; 27, 30, 38 of 1909; 97, 111, 318-326 of 1908*).

**A.D. 1161.** Bijjala II, Kalachūri, reigning in N. Mysore, and Hoysala Narasimha I in W. Mysore (*E. C. xi. Dg. 81; v. Ak. 117*). Both records are of date early in 1161. There is a grant by the former in the N. of Bijapur at Managōli of September 12, in this year, which shows how extensive were his possessions.

(*E. I. v. 9*).

In the Kēraḷa country two inscriptions shew Vira-Ravivarman ruling, subject to the Pāndya king Maravarman Srivallabha.

(*V. R. iii. Travancore 120, 123*).

At the end of A.D. 1161 an inscription in Anantapur District shews a certain 'Chālukya Vikrama' as reigning [This was probably a name adopted for, or by, Bhūlōkamalla, son of Tailapa III, then ruling under Kalachūri Bijjala]. Under him the 'local ruler was Mallidēva-Chōla-Mahārāja of the Nidugal family of 'lords of Oraiyūr'. The record relates to local improvements in the town of Herijēru (*15 of 1917*).

**A.D. 1162.** Kalachūri Bijjana ('Bijjana') II reigning in N.-W. Mysore in his 6th year. On January 17, an inscription shews him as encamped at Baḷligāmve (Beḷagāni) in Shikarpur Taluk. [The date is a sound one, mentioning a solar eclipse].

(*E. C. vii. Sk. 56, 102*).

In the course of the year 1162-63 Bijjala made a state progress to the Southern provinces of the former Chālukya kingdom. (*E. I. v. 223*).

Hoysāla Narasimha was ruling in Central, West and South Mysore, with his capital at Dorasamudra. He still adhered to the W. Chālukya family as his suzerains, declining to recognize Kalachūri Bijjala, and not as yet ready to proclaim himself independent. One of his inscriptions of this year says that he 'broke the pride of Irungōja Chōla' [of the Nidugal family. This probably refers to an event of his father's reign.]

(*E.C. v. Ak. 142, 172; Bl. 176; iv. Hs. 137; vi. Kd. 72; xii. Gb. 12; Tp. 61, 66*).

On April 25, 1162, a gift of a village was made to the family of a brave soldier who had died in a fight between a Sāntara chief Taila, son of Srivallabha, and a Pāndya Rāja. [Probably Vira Pāndya then ruling neighbouring districts]. The gift was by Taila.

(*Mys. A. A. R. 1923, No. 64, p. 75*).

The Nolambavādi province was governed in this year by Tribhuvanmalla Vira Pāndya under Kalachūri Bijjala.

(*V. R. i., Bell. 304; 113 of 1913*).

Rājārāja-Chōla II was reigning at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, in his 17th year.

(*V. R. ii, Godav. 232; 327 of 1893*).

In N.-W. Mysore the Koppanāl tract on the Tunga river was ruled by Sāntara Mārūdēva-who bore the name 'Jagadēka-Vira-Hoysāla', in acknowledgment apparently of Hoysāla overlordship.

(*E. C. vi. Kp. 10*).

**A. D. 1163.** More gifts were made this year to the temple at Drākshārāma by Rājārāja Chōla II under whom ruled there the Velanādu chief Kulōttunga-Rājendra-Chōla. The latter had a wife Paṇḍambikā (*V. R. ii. Godavari 134, 138, 143, 161; 229, 233, 238, 256 of 1893*.) On December 25, 1163, a record of Rājārāja's 18th year in Trichinopoly District.

(*96 of 1920*).

Inscriptions of Kalachūri Bijjala's 7th and 8th years in Sorab Taluk, N. W.-Mysore. One of them mentions his attack on the Gooty (Gutti) fortress.

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 287, 449*).

In this year there was a campaign in N.-W. Mysore when three allied chiefs, the Ganga Kirtideva, Uḁḁari-Ekkala and Bamma attacked Jagadēva. [It is not possible to identify all these. One of the inscriptions calls Kirtti a Ganga chief; another calls him 'Lord of Baṇavāsi. He was probably the Kādamba Kirtti-dēva III. 'Bamma' then would be his nephew Bamma. The name 'Ekkala' looks as if he belonged to the Ganga family. Jagadēva was evidently the Sāntara chief of that name].

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 177, 193*).

Hoysāla Narasimha I ruling in E. Mysore.

(*E.C. x. Kl. 177*).

In the Palnād tract, Krishna river, a gift was made to the temple at Chēzaria by a chief called Kēti Reddī of the Manuma-kula. This was probably the Amarāvati chief Kēta II.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur 190; 157 of 1899*).

In Coimbatore the local ruler was the Kongu-Chōla chief Kulōttunga-Chōla (see pedigree of Chōlas; notes).

(*V. R. i. Coim. 22, 124, 250; 191 of 1909; 158 of 1910; 598 of 1905*).

At the end of the year the Nolamba country was being ruled by Vijaya-Pāndya I, under the W. Chālukya Viceroy Jagadēkamalla III, who in his turn was subservient to Kalachūri Bijjala. Vijaya-Pāndya I was son of Rāja-Pāndya and Sōvalādēvi (see pedigree of Nolamba rulers).

(*E. C. xi. Dg. 43*).

On January 19, 1163, Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra I was crowned at Anumakonda in succession to his father Prōla II, according to the inscription at that place of January 20. It relates the principal

events of the reign of Prōla II, saying that he had defeated Gōvinda Rāja (a Western Chālukya general, who in 1126-27 was governing Kondapalle near Bezvada and had fought with the Velanāṇḍu chief Gonka II and burnt Vengi); also that Prōla II had been besieged in Anumakonḍa by Śāntara Jagadēva but had driven off the invaders. It mentions the death of the W. Chālukya king Tailpa III. (*J. A.* 1882, p. 9; *E. I.* ix, 256).

**A. D. 1164.** Hoysāla Narasimha ruling Central Mysore. Cattle-raids, village fighting and deaths (*E. C.* xii, *Tp.* 32). Also in W. Mysore. In this record he is said to have 'uprooted the Magara kingdom and established the Chōla kingdom.' [The Hoysālas consistently supported the Chōlas in these times]. (*E. C.* v, *Ak.* 68).

In the Bāpatla Taluk, Guntur District, Manma-Chōḍa Gonka III, son of the Velanāṇḍu chief Kulōttunga-Rājendra-Chōḍa, was ruling. (*V. R.* ii, *Guntur* 142; 253 of 1892).

**A. D. 1165.** In Narasaraopet Taluk, Guntur District, in this year and in 1169-70, the local ruler was Kulōttunga-Rājendra-Chōḍa of Velanāṇḍu.

(*V. R.* ii, *Guntur* 197, 198; 112, 113 of 1893).

On March 22, 1165, Rājārāja-Chōla II is named as in his '18th', really 19th year. [According to this he was alive at this time, but his successor Rājādhirāja II had come to the throne early in 1163. Consequently it must be presumed that Rājārāja II had abdicated,<sup>1</sup> and was living a private life at this time]. (707, 708 of 1920). Another inscription at Drāksharāma in the Vengi country calls this year, 'Ś. 1087,' Rājārāja's 20th year.

(*V. R.* ii, *Godavari* 121, 122, 130, 141; 216, 217, 225, 236 respectively of 1893).

In Central Mysore Narasimha Hoysāla I was reigning early in the year 1165.

(*E. C.* v, *Cu.* 210.)

More cattle-raiding and violence, with deaths of villagers, in this year, in N.-W. Mysore, during Kalachūri Bijjala II's 10th year of reign over the W. Chālukya territory. (*E. C.* viii, *Sb.* 6.)

The Śāntaligū 1000 tract governed by Śāntara-Singī-dēva. Several chiefs raised armies and attacked other chiefs. A *virakal* commemorates deaths in a battle. The inscription implies that the armies were raised under the orders of king Bijjala II. (*E. C.* viii, *Sa.* 114, see also 112, 113). [Singī was Jagadēva's brother].

In N. Mysore, the Nōlambavāḍi province was ruled by Vijaya Pāṇḍya of Uchchaṅgi, son of Rāya Pāṇḍya and Sōvalādēvi. The inscription recognizes the W. Chālukya Jagadēkamalla III as king, shewing that the people there still cling to their old sovereigns, though they had lost the throne ten years earlier (*E. C.* xi, *Dg.* 5, 77). Vijaya-Pāṇḍya's pedigree is given in *Dg.* 5.

**A. D. 1166.** The same Vijaya Pāṇḍya *alias* Kāma ruling Nōlambavāḍi province in N. Mysore.

(*E. C.* xi, *Jl.* 8; *Dg.* 39).

[In this year or the next the power of Bijjala II collapsed. He had fallen in love with the sister of Basava, a Lingayat, who had married the daughter of Bijjala's minister; and in course of time Basava was appointed to be himself minister and commander-in-chief. Basava attained to immense power while Bijjala became careless. Accounts differ as to the mode of the king's death. Some say he was poisoned, some that he was assassinated by three of Basava's followers (*'Mysore and Coorg,' Rice, 79*)].

<sup>1</sup> This presumption would be found unjustifiable in a large number of cases. The usual practice seems to have been to associate the heir-apparent in the administration, and we find these associated with the ruler pretty early in their reign in many cases.—*Editor.*

An inscription of 1173, December 17 (*see below*) makes Bijjala's reign to have ended on a day in the year following December 17, 1166.

An inscription in Madura District of July 23, 1166, mentions Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya (*see below*, s. v., A. D. 1167-68). (101 of 1908).

A. D. 1167. Hoyśala Narasimha I was ruling in West, South and East Mysore.

(E. C. vi. Tk. 18 : iii. Md. 61 : v. Bl., 177 : iv. Ch. 98 : Hs. 3 : x. Bp., 8 : Kl. 93).

The Kalinga-Ganga king Anantavarman-Rājārāja II came to the throne this year.

(E. I. vi., 198).

April 21, 1167, Tribhuvanamalla Malli-deva Chōla-Mahārāja of the Niṇḍugal family, 'Lord of Orēyūr', ruling his tract in N. Mysore. His wife made a gift on this day (E. C. xii, Pg. 35, 83). He ruled also over part of Anantapur District at this time. (V. R. i, Anant. 139).

Rājārāja Chōla II was still considered to be reigning in Guntur District, though Rājādhirāja had been on the throne for five years. Rājārāja's 21st year is mentioned (V. R. ii, Guntur 385, 46, 52, 68, 95 : B. and V. C. 996 : 156, 209, 215, 231 of 1897). The local chief was Kulōttunga-Rājendra-Chōda of Velanāṇḍu, son of Gonka II and Sabbāmbikā.

In Tanjore an inscription of the fifth year of Rājādhirāja Chōla II.

(V. R. ii, Tan. 709 : 421 of 1912.)

[Beginning with this year, or perhaps in the year previous, South India was convulsed with war. This struggle is known as the war of Pāṇḍya succession.<sup>1</sup> We gain a great deal of our information from the Singhalese *Mahavamsa*, ch. lxxvi (*see the summary of events given in E. R.* 1899, §§ 23-38). There were two claimants to the throne of Madura, Parākrama Pāṇḍya and Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍya. The former was besieged in Madura by the latter. Parākrama appealed to king Parākrama-Bāhu (1153-1186) of Ceylon for aid, who prepared an expedition. But meanwhile Kulaśekhara had captured Madura and, having first murdered Parākrama with his wives and children, placed himself on the throne.

The Singhalese armies landed in India under the general Lankapura. He first attacked and captured the city of Rāṇēśvaram, and then proceeded on his march defeating Kulaśekhara's forces in many places and seizing the towns. Kulaśekhara took the field, fought a battle against the invaders and was defeated, losing his own camp. Lankapura advanced to Siruvayal and afterwards took Nettūr. There he heard that Vira-Pāṇḍya, one of Parākrama's sons who had escaped the massacre, was a fugitive in the Malaiyālam country. He sent for him to join him, and that done, Lankapura again advanced, reduced numbers of petty chieftains and captured Śemponmāri on the border of Pudukotta State. Kulaśekhara collected large forces and many minor actions were fought. Then Parākrama Bāhu sent another army from Ceylon to assist Lankapura, commanded by general Jagad-Vijaya (called 'Jayadhara' in Tamil records). These united armies advanced and were met by Kulaśekhara, who was again beaten in a pitched battle, his horse being killed under him. Kulaśekhara took refuge in the Tondamān country.

The victorious Singhalese went to Madura, and there Vira-Pāṇḍya was placed on the throne by Lankapura, the local Pāṇḍya chiefs submitting. After a further expedition as far as Pon-Amarāvati, Lankapura retired to Madura, and the ceremony of Vira Pāṇḍya's coronation took place. Kulaśekhara was again defeated in several engagements, and finally took refuge in the Chōla country

<sup>1</sup> Vide Mr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar's, *South India and Her Muhammedan Invaders*, pp. 2-11. *Alabavamsa*, chs. lxxvi, lxxvii.



By now the whole country was up in arms. Kulaśekhara was assisted by the Chōla king and by many great chiefs, amongst them 'Pallava Rāya' is mentioned—possibly Ammaiappan-Pallava-Rāya, father of Perunjiṅga I, who afterwards came to great power. But these had no success and Kulaśekhara was again put to flight. Lankāpura then handed over the Pāṇḍya realm to Vira Pāṇḍya and took all his forces back to Ceylon.

Chōla records allege that Lankāpura's final retirement was brought about by divine aid and given to the Śambavarāyan chief Edirili-Chōla, who had a son Pallava-Rāya—possibly the leader mentioned above. As to the date of the war it is mentioned in the Ārpākkam grant of 1167-68, and it must have occupied considerable time. Hultzsch dates the invasion of the Singhalese as late in the year 1166. (*J. R. A. S. 1913, p. 519*).

Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍya is mentioned in an inscription at Tirupattūr, Madura District (101 of 1908). The Ārpākkam grant alluded to is *V. R. i. Chingleput 248 : 20 of 1899*, of Rājādhirāja's 5th year (1167-68). It describes how Edirili-Chōla Śambavarāyan begged the High Priest of the Temple to pray earnestly that the Singhalese should be induced to depart, and so the country might be saved. The *Svāmī* did so for 28 days, and at the end of it the invaders left the country. [This shews that the war came to an end in 1167-68]. An inscription of Rājādhirāja's 4th year at Tirukollambūdūr, Tanjore District, also mentions the end of the war describing the Singhalese troops as running into the sea with their noses cut off—and the enthronement of Vikrama Pāṇḍya. [Rājādhirāja's 4th year ended in March 1167]. (*V. R. ii, Tanjore 791 : 1 of 1899*).

**A. D. 1168.** January 24. Rājādhirāja Chōla reigning in Tanjore (*504 of 1920 : E. I. xi, 123*). The inscription states that the date was in this king's '6th' year, but it was actually the 5th. The 6th year began in March, 1168, by Jacobi's fixture.

The Eastern Chālukya king Rājarāja II reigning in Guntur District.

(*E. R. 1917, C.P. Grant, App. A, No. 23*).

In N.-W. Mysore the Kalachūri king, Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva, or Sōmēśvara, reigning.

(*E. C. vii, Sk. 92*).

**A. D. 1169.** Rājādhirāja Chōla II reigning in Tanjore in his 6th year. The date = March 6, 1169 (*V. R. ii, Tanjore, 163 : 172 of 1908 : E. I. xi, 123*). Another inscription of the same on May 30, (*224 of 1917*), but the number of the regnal year seems to be misquoted. It is admittedly hardly legible.

There are two inscriptions at Drākshārāma, Godavari District, shewing that Rājarāja Chōla II was still living—probably retired. (*V. R. ii, Godav. 229, 257 : 324, 351 of 1893*).

Vijaya Pāṇḍya was ruling the Nolamba province (*E. C. xi, Dg. 6*). Hoysāla Ballāla (II), son of Narasimha I, mentioned in Central and W. Mysore. He is called 'Giridurgamalla' Ballāla (*E. C. xii, Tp. 91 : v. Ak. 1*). Narasimha himself was ruling in W. Mysore. (*E. C. vi, Kd. 51*).

On February 1, 1169, an inscription in Tinnevely District mentions the 37th year of Māravarman Śrīvallabha Pāṇḍya, father of the Kulaśekhara of the great war of 1166-67. [If so he must have been living in retirement.] (*426 of 1916*).

On August 7, 1169, the Nidugal chief Mallidēva Chōla Mahārāja ruling locally at Henjēru. It mentions the W. Chalukya Jagadēkamalla as his overlord. (*733 of 1917*).

**A. D. 1170.** On January 15, 1170, the Hoysāla king Narasimha I died. So says an epitaph at Billahalli in N.-W. Mysore (The *tilhi* is given as 'ba, 10' instead of 'ba, 12'). (*E. C. vii, Ci. 36*). An inscription of March 26, 1170, in S. Mysore also names as ruler Narasimha I, though

apparently he had died on January 15 (*E. C. iii, Tan. 136*). He is also named as ruler in West Mysore in 1170-71. (*E. C. v, Hn. 53*).

A private grant of this year in Kadūr Taluk, Mysore, gives the name of the ruler as Hoyśāla Narasimha I. (*E. C. vi, Kd. 30*).

August 10, 1170. Rājādhirāja Chōla reigning in Tanjore in his 8th year.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 212 : 627 of 1902*.)

December 25, 1170. Inscription of Kalachūri Sōmēśvara's 3rd year in N.-W. Mysore. He reduced a Changāḷva chief who seemingly had been disaffected. (*E. C. viii, Sd. 345*).

**A. D. 1171.** An inscription near Mysore city mentions Hoyśāla Balāḷa II as sovereign. The date appears to be March, 1171, but it is not sound in detail (*E. C. iii, My. 58*). Another, dated in 'Ś. 1093, Khara' which = A.D. 1171-72, also close to Mysore, mentions Narasimha I as reigning (*E. C. iii, Ml. 52*). Again in W. Mysore an inscription of this year mentions Narasimha as still ruling (*E. C. vi, Kd. 16*). And so does one in S.-E. Mysore whose date is in the autumn of 1171 (*E. C. ix, Kn. 44*). This last mentions another local disturbance—a fight between chiefs and consequent deaths. And another in S. Mysore at the end of 1171 (*E. C. iv, Kr. 53*). [The question of the date of Narasimha's death must stand over for settlement].

In N.-W. Mysore Vijaya-Pāṇḍya, 'defeater of the designs of Rājigā', i.e., of Rājādhirāja Chōla, was ruling the Nolamba province (*E. C. xi, Dg. 32*). [It may be that Vijaya-Pāṇḍya assisted the Singhalese to place Vira-Pāṇḍya on the throne of Madura in opposition to the Chōla king who favoured Kulāśekhara Pāṇḍya].

On the Krishna River at Bezvada, the Velanāṇḍu chief Kulōttunga-Rājendra-Chōḍa gave lands to a temple. (*V. R. ii, Kistna 111 : 158 of 1913*).

The Kondapaḍmaṭi chief Buddha Rāja gave a field in the village of Nāḍinḍla, which is not far from Tsandōl, the capital of the Velanāṇḍu chiefs to the Tsandōl temple on which is engraved an inscription relating to it. Buddha's sister Ankama or Akkāmbika had married Velanāṇḍu Rājendra-Chōḍa. Buddha was vassal to the Chōla king. He is called the ruler of the 'Giripatākima' tract, or the 'country west of the hill' (i.e., west of the rock-fortress of Kondaviḍu), also 'Sailapachātyadīpa', or 'The light of the west of the hill'. (*E. I. vi, 268*).

**A. D. 1172.** Two inscriptions of date March 1172, shew Rājārāja-Chōla II still living, and named as if actually reigning. They mention his 26th year, thus confirming the date fixed for his accession, viz., May-June 1146. (*V. R. ii, Guntur 834 : 704 of 1920*).

An inscription in S. Arcot of date August 21, 1172, names as King Rājādhirāja in his 10th year. This agrees with Jacobi's fixture for his accession as in March 1163 (*340 of 1921 : E. I. xi, 123*).

[These three records shew either that Rājādhirāja was co-regent with Rājārāja II for several years; or that Rājārāja retired into private life for several years before his death, but was still being honoured as king].

The Kalachūri king Sōmēśvara, or Sōyidēva, reigning. Other grants at the same place during the next twenty years were made by his brother Śāṅkama, and the Yādava king of Śūṇa-dēsa, Bhīllama V (*E. I. xv, 315*). Another record of Sōmēśvara in N.-W. Mysore, of which the date is uncertain—the details being quite impossible—mentions as local ruler of the Nāgarakhanda tract (Shikārpūr Taluk) the Kādamba chief Sōyideva, son of Boppa and Śiri-dēvi (*E. C. viii, Sd. 389, 343*). Yet another of the same reign—dated on September 10, 1172, 6th regnal year (showing

Sōmēśvara's accession to have taken place on or before September 10, 1167)—names, as local ruler of the Baṇavāsi 12000 province, the Kādamba chief Kirtidēva III. The latter had Chaudragutti in Sōrab Taluk for his residence. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 198; Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 121*).

Cattle raids on a large scale took place in N.-W. Mysore headed by local chiefs, one of whom was the 'lord of Śāntajigē.' There was much bloodshed and many death.

(*E. C. vii. Hb. 27, 28*).

In W. Mysore Hoysāla Narasimha I reigned (*E. C. vi. Kd. 66*). The date appears to be December 28, but the week day is wrongly given.

A record in central Mysore whose date is correct, corresponding to December 25, 1172, mentions a local chief of Āsandi, Narasimha, son of Barmma and Gangā-dēvi. Barmma's father was Vaijarasa and his mother Vaijalā-dēvi. Vaijarasa lived in the time of Hoysāla Vinayāditya (1040-1100). Several records mention a curious exploit of his. He was engaged in one of the eternal tribal fights or gang-robberies of the time, and in shooting at a foe his arrow pierced his enemy's eye, killing him, and, passing through the skull, killed a flying kite behind him.

(*E. C. vi. Th. 61, 85*).

In S. Mysore the local ruler was Kulōttunga-Chōla-Changāva subject to Hoysāla Narasimha I.

(*E. C. iv. Hb. 113*).

In Guntur District grants were made in this year by the Vētanāṇḍa chief Kulōttunga-Rājendra-Chōla II in the 26th year of Rājaraṇa Chōla II (so in the record). Rājendra-Chōla was son of Gonka II, of whom it is said that he raised his family to great power and ruled the country from Kālahasti (in N. Arcot) to Ganjam [This is probably an exaggeration]. Mention is made of Gonka II's wife Sabbāmbikā.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 1, 2: 164, 165 of 1897*).

**A. D. 1173.** Rājādhirāja Chōla II reigning in Tanjore in his 10th year on February 27, 1173. This helps to confirm the date of his accession as in March 1163.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 919: 540 of 1904; E. I. ix. 211*).

In May 1173, a record shews Rājaraṇa Chōla II as still living in his 27th year; and another names his 28th year which began May-June 1173.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 835, 241: 181 of 1899*).

In W. Mysore, in March 1173, Hoysāla Narasimha I was still reigning. Also perhaps in May, though in this second record the week-day does not correspond with the given *thi*.

(*E. C. v. Bl. 25; Hb. 154*).

July 22, 1173. Date of coronation of Narasimha I's successor Hoysāla-Baḷḷāla II (*V. R. i. Bellary 158: 495 of 1914; E. C. v. Hb. 119: vi. Kd. 1, 136; v. Ak. 71*). Another inscription intended to commemorate the event bears a date containing so many errors that it cannot be trusted. This is *E. C. v. Bl. 118*. At the end of the year Baḷḷāla is named as ruling.

(*E. C. v. Ak. 112; Cu. 146*).

In April 1173 the Kalachūri king Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva, or Sōmēśvara in his (so said but perhaps erroneously) 5th year sent two generals with an army to collect the fixed revenue of the Baṇavāsi 12000 province. The army, being encamped on the east side of the Tungabhadra River, was attacked on all sides by the forces of local chiefs, evidently loyal to their old masters, the Western Chālukyas, and a sanguinary battle was fought. The record is a *virakal* (*E. C. viii. Sb. 139*). An inscription of December 17, 1173, mentions the day as in this king's 7th year, making his accession subsequent to December 17, 1166 (*E. C. viii. Sb. 236*). Another of his 7th year, but with defective date is in the Kistna District.

(*V. R. ii. Kistna 297-B*).

In Kurnool District Velanāṇḍu Rājendra-Chōḍa was ruling.

(*V. R. ii. Kurnool 357 : 264 of 1905*).

At Kurugōḍu in the north of Bellary District are two inscriptions, published by Dr. Barnett, of which the dates, though neither is quite accurate, correspond to December 6, 1173, and December 24, 1181. Each proclaims as sovereign the W. Chālukya prince Sōmēśvara IV, younger son of king Tailapa III, who had been ousted by Bijjala Kalachūri II sixteen years earlier; and each stands as public proclamation of the people's loyalty to the Chālukya throne—a very bold position to adopt! The local ruler was Rāchamalla II of the Sinda family, son of Irungōḷa Sinda and his wife Ēchalā-dēvi. Irungōḷa was son of Rāchamalla I. Rāchamalla II's enemies were the 'Pāṇḍyas' (of Uchchangi) on the south and the 'Telugas' (under the Kākatiyas and Chōlas) on the east.

(*E. I. xiv. 265*).

**A. D. 1174.** Hoysāla Ballāḷa II reigning in W. and Central Mysore.

(*E. C. v. Bl. 59 : Ak. 69, 138 : Hn. 29 : xii. Tp. 62*).

In S. Mysore Kulōttunga-Chōḷa-Changāḷva was the local ruler.

(*E. C. iv. Hs. 111, 112*).

**A. D. 1175.** Inscriptions of the Kalachūri king Sōmēśvara reigning in N.-W. Mysore in Shikarpur and Sagar Taluks of Shimoga District and in Bellary District. The date of one corresponds to May 2, 1175, while another was earlier in that year. The Bellary record is at Kurugōḍu, the same place where two years earlier other inscriptions declared the supreme sovereign to be Sōmēśvara IV of the W. Chālukyas. [The change of the people's allegiance in these two years is remarkable].

(*E. C. viii. Sa. 66 : vii. St. 75 : V. R. i. Bell. 108 : 58 of 1904*).

As opposed to this there is an inscription in Honnālī Taluk of the same Shimoga District, Mysore, which makes the supreme lord at that place and in this year the Hoysāla Ballāḷa II.

(*E. C. vii. Hs., 45*).

Ballāḷa II was also reigning in Coorg (*E. C. i. Coorg No. 63*); in W. Mysore (*ibid. vi. Kd. 53*); and in S. Mysore (*ibid. iii. Sr. 138, 146*).

Rājādhirāja Chōḷa II was reigning in Tanjore on July 26, 1175 (*V. R. ii. Tan. 488 : 451 of 1912*), and in Trichinopoly (*ibid. Trich. 329 : 731 of 1909*); and in Chittoor District where an inscription of this year mentions his vassal Ammaiappan-Pallavarāyan (of the Śambavarāyans of Śengēni, of whom we hear more later).

(*V. R. i. Chittoor, 339, 345 : 468, 474 of 1905*).

In Guntur District at Sattanapalle, the local ruler was Rājendra Chōḍa II of Velanāṇḍu, son of Gonka II.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur, 815 : 49 of 1909*).

**A. D. 1176.** November 16. Inscription in S. Arcot, shewing Rājādhirāja Chōḷa II reigning in his 14th year (*537 of 1921*).

Hoysāla Ballāḷa II reigning in Kadūr District, Mysore (*Mysore, A. A. R. 1923, p. 36*).

Mallidēva-Chōḷa-Mahārāja of Niḷugal ruling locally in N. Mysore from Henjēru.

(*E. C. xii. Pg. 79*).

In Coorg the local ruler was Vira-Chōḷa-Kongāḷva.

(*E. C. i. Coorg Ins. S. 33*).

At Bhimavaram in the Godavari District a gift was made to the temple by the Pithāpūr chief Narēndra, son of Vijayāditya III of that family.

(*V. R. ii. Godav. 33 : 474 of 1893*).

**A. D. 1177.** Kalachūri Sōmēśvara reigning in his 10th year on January 31, 1177, in N.-W. Mysore in Sorab Taluk. An attack by a minor chief on the fortress of Gooty<sup>1</sup> (Gutti) is mentioned

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Chandragutti may be meant.



(*E. C. iii. Sb. 498*). The date is a sound one. Hence his accession was in the year following January 31, 1167. Another record in Bellary District shows him reigning there in this year, when the Sinda Chief Rāchamalla II made a gift (*V. R. i. Bell. 106 : 56 of 1904*). In N.-W. Mysore also the Kalachūri prince Śankama is mentioned as ruling in an inscription of this year, which states that 'Uddharē' Tailapa-dēva was besieged in Kuppē by a certain Vikramāditya. There was a battle and slaughter (*E. C. viii. Sb., 174*). Śankama may then have been king. Sōmēśvara had probably retired.

In Central, West and South Mysore we have records of this year of Hoysāla Ballāla II, reigning over those parts. (*E. C. xii. Ch. 36 : V. Bl. 86 : iii. Md. 44 : v. Ak. 62*).

Rājādhirāja Chōla II was reigning on August 18, 1177, in Tanjore.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 716 : 428 of 1912*).

Two inscriptions at Bhīmāvaram, Godavari District, shew that the local ruler was the Pithāpur chief Vishnuvardhana-Mallapa III, then in his 3rd year.

(*V. R. ii. Godav. 45, 46 : 486, 487 of 1893*).

A record at Kurugōḍ, Bellary District, confirms the fact that the people of that place were now compelled to recognize the Kalachūri king as their overlord (*see above i. v., A.D. 1175*). Kalachūri Śankama, brother of king Sōmēśvara, was ruling there as Viceroy. One of his feudatories, the Sinda Rāchamalla II, made a gift to a temple.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 108 : 58 of 1904*).

In N. Mysore the Nolamba chief Vijaya-Pāṇḍya ruled.

(*E. C. xi. Dg. 86*).

A. D. 1178. On January 21, 1178, Rājādhirāja Chōla II was reigning in Cuddapah District. By July his reign had ended.

(*V. R. i. Cudd. 785 : 571 of 1907 : E. I. x. 126*).

The accession of the Chōla king Kulōttunga-Chōla III took place on either 6th, 7th, or 8th, July 1178. He reigned till June 1216.

(*E. I. iv. 216, 262 : viii. 260*).

A record of date May 4, 1178, in N.-W. Mysore mentions the 3rd year of Kalachūri Śankama. It must be taken, then, that his brother Sōmēśvara ceased to reign, and Śankama succeeded him on some day in the year following May 4, 1175. The Kadamba chief Kīrtidēva III was ruling locally.

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 431*).

In Central Mysore Hoysāla Ballāla II ruled. An inscription of date early in 1178 relates that, apparently owing to some disaffection on the part of Vijaya Pāṇḍya, the ruler of the Nolambavūḍi province (whose position was most difficult, and who may have definitely accepted as overlord the Kalachūri king and have abandoned any connection with the Hoysālas) Ballāla took the field, attacked and captured the Pāṇḍya's fortress Uchchangī, and seized the person of Vijaya *alias* Kāma, Pāṇḍya (*E. C. iv. Ng. 70*). He restored Vijaya Pāṇḍya.

(*E. C. vii. Th. 10 : see also ibid. v. Bl. 137*).

There are records of this Vijaya-Pāṇḍya, of this year, in Bellary District.

(*V. R. i. Bell. 176, 201 : 445, 478 of 1914*).

Hoysāla Ballāla II was also supreme in Central and West Mysore and in Anantapur District.

(*E. C. v. Cu. 209 : Bl. 83, vi. Cm. 21, 22 : V. R. i. Anant. 97 : 83 of 1912*).

The Amarāvati country on the Krishna river was now ruled by Kōṭa Kēta II.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 617 : 251 of 1897*).

In Vizagapatam District the Kalinga-Ganga King Anantavarman Chōḍa-Ganga was reigning.

(*V. R. iii. Vizag. 2 : 363 of 1905*).

**A. D. 1179.** Inscriptions of the year 1179 shew Kalachūri Śankama *alias* Niśśaakamalla, reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vii, Sk. 96, 237*). Another of October 1, 1179, states that that date fell in his 4th regnal year, and makes his accession after October 1, 1175.

(*E. I. xii, 329 ; and xiii, 36.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāla II ruled central Mysore. An inscription records another violent outbreak when two chiefs attacked one another and fought a battle. (*E. C. iv, Ng. 15 ; xii. Tp. 35.*)

At Koppanādu on the Tungabhadra River, N.-W. Mysore, a local chief Bhujabala-Vira-Sāntara was ruling. His wife Bāchalā-dēvi is mentioned. (*E. C. vi, Kp. 14.*)

From this year forward till A.D. 1210 we hear a great deal of the powerful chief of the Śengēni family Ammaiappan-Sambuvarāyan, who ruled parts of North and South Arcot under the Chōla king. He has a number of *bīrudas*, e.g., 'Gaṇḍa-sūriyan', 'Vira-miṇḍan', 'Attimallan', 'Pāṇḍi', 'Rājarāja', 'Vikrama-Chōla', 'Kannuḍai-Perumāl.' (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 373, 374, 997 ; N. Arcot, 341, 26, 414, 422 ; 222, 223, 190 of 1904 ; 301 of 1907 ; 405 of 1905 ; 107, 115 of 1900.*)

**A. D. 1180.** Four inscriptions in this year of Kulōttunga Chōla III ; the first three on February 13 and 28, and May 15, 1180, in Tanjore, the fourth in Chittoor District. The last of these gives the name of a Ganga chief, Śiyaganga-Amarūbharana, lord of Kuvalālapura' (Kōlār in E. Mysore), whose wife was Āriyā-Piḷḷai and whose daughter gave a grant to the temple at Kaḷahastī. A later record in 1204-5 calls him 'Tiruvēgambam-Uḍaiyān.' A record of A.D. 1224-25 adds to his name the titles 'Uttama-Chōla' and 'Akalaṅka.' The *Nannal* was composed by Bhavanandin under his patronage.

It is noteworthy that this last inscription is at Tiruvallam in Chittoor District, and that in 1185-6 and 1188-9 at the same place inscriptions remain mentioning members of the Sambuvarāyan family of Śengēni. The latter family seem to have been in possession of the place (*see s. v., A. D. 1179-80*). The Ganga chief was probably a visitor to Tiruvallam.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore, 157, 166, 715 ;*

*166, 175 of 1908 ; 427 of 1912 ; E. I. xi. 123, 124 ; V. R. i. Chittoor, 64, 235 ; 195 of 1892 ; 551 of 1906 ; S. I. i. iii. 122, 207.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāla II was ruling Central, West, East, South-West, and South-East Mysore. Again a record of cattle robberies and resultant deaths. One inscription relates to a grant by him to Brahmans of a village in the Baṇavāsi province, proving his rule over that country.

(*E. C. iv. Ng. 57 ; v. Bl. 20 ; ix. Cp. 172 ; vi. Cm. 77 ; x. Gd. 41.*)

On July 24, 1180, the Kalachūri prince Āhavamalla's name occurs in an inscription on a stone, so dated, in the Madras Museum (*V. R. ii. Madras 229 ; 292 of 1905*). It is in Kanarese characters. Where it came from is not apparent.

At Drākshārāma the Velanāṇḍu chief Rājendra Chōda II was ruling.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari, 319 ; 413 of 1893.*)

In N.-W. Mysore the Sinda Rāja Išvara I was ruling locally under Kalachūri Śankama.

(*E. C. vii. Hl. 50 ; viii. Sb. 43.*)

**A. D. 1181.** Inscription at Kurugōdu, published by Dr. Barnett, of date December 24, 1181, mentioning the W. Chālukya king Somēśvara (*see above s. v., A. D. 1173-74*).

Kalachūri Āhavamalla's 3rd year is mentioned in an inscription at Balligāmve in N.-W. Mysore, the date of which = August 9, 1181. It makes his accession as in the year following August 9, 1178.

(*E. C. vii. Sk., 119.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāla II was reigning in Central and South Mysore.

(*E. C. v. Cu. 161; iii., Th. 106.*)

Kulōttunga Chōla III was reigning in S. Arcot on December 11, in Trichinopoly, on September 27, and in Tanjore on October 4, 1181.

(*176 of 1911; 81 of 1920; 454 of 1912; V. R. ii. Tan. 491.*)

Over part of Bellary District ruled (December 25, 1181) the minor chief of the Gutta family of Guttavolal who claimed descent from the ancient Guptas. He is here called 'Lord of Ujjain.' This was Vikramāditya II.

(*215 of 1918.*)

A. D. 1182. Hoyśāla Ballāla II ruling in Central, South-West and S.-E. Mysore (*E. C. v. Cu. 150, 254; Bl. 137; iv. Ng. 32; ix. Cp. 160*). His queen Bammalādēvi is mentioned; and his capture of Uchchangi, and the submission to him of its ruler the Nolamba chief Vijaya Pāṇḍya *alias* Kāma (above, *s. v. A.D. 1178*).

(*E. C. ii. Sr. Bd. 124.*)

Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Tanjore in his 4th year.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 774, 1550; 1 of 1899; 415 of 1904; 526 of 1920; E. I. viii., 264.*)

Amarāvatī on the Krishna ruled by Kōṭa Kēta II, whose pedigree is given in an inscription on a pillar in that place. Buddhist worship at the old stupa was still maintained and Kēta II gave grants in its support (*E. I. vi. 146*). In some other records of the same year Kēta II is stated to have made grants of land. His father Bhīma, and his mother Sabbāmbikā are mentioned. Also his elder brother Kōṭa-Chōla.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur 623, 630, 635, 868-872; 257, 264, 269 of 1897.*)

A. D. 1183. Hoyśāla Ballāla ruling in West Mysore.

(*E. C. v. Ak. 79, 88.*)

Kulōttunga III, with the title 'Parakēśari-Vira-Rājendra-Chōla' reigning in Tanjore (*V. R. ii. Tan. 167, 169; 176, 178 of 1908; E. I. xi. 124*). And in Trichinopoly.

(*V. R. iii. Trich. 331; 733 of 1909. E. I. xi., 244.*)

At Bhīmavaram, Godavari District, the Piṭhāpūr chief (of E. Chālukya descent) Mallappa *alias* Vishnuvardhana ruling. The date of the beginning of his rule has been held doubtful (*see pedigree notes*). This inscription goes to support the view that it began in A.D. 1174.

(*V. R. Godav. 38; 479 of 1893.*)

[About this year a chief named Bamma, or Brahma, succeeded in restoring the W. Chālukya sovereignty, and placing Sōmēśvara IV, on the throne of his fathers.]

A. D. 1184. Hoyśāla Ballāla II reigning in W. Mysore

(*E. C. vi. Th. 15.*)

A. D. 1185. Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Tanjore on January 15, 1185, in his 7th year (*V. R. ii. Tan. 827; 386 of 1908; E. I. xi. 125*). And in South Arcot on October 15 in his 8th year (*391 of 1921*). And on December 25, in Tanjore in his 8th year (*V. R. ii. Tan. 183; 40 of 1914*). Also in Chittoor in his 8th year (*V. R. i. Chit. 22; 57 of 1907*). In another of the same regnal year, in N. Arcot, mention is made of the Sengēji chief Minḍan-Attimallan-Sambavaraiyan

(*S.I.I. iii. 120.*)

The W. Chālukya king Sōmēśvara IV reigning in Anantapur District (*28 of 1917*). [The people of Anantapur now disavowed Kalachūri domination.]

Hoyśāla Ballāla II ruled large parts of Mysore in the West, South and East of the country. (*E.C. iii. Md. 62 A; v. Ak. 39, 61, 127; vi. Th. 20; Cu. 78; Mi. 45, 48; Mya. A. R. 1923, p. 41.*)

Kākatiya Rudra I gave a village in this year near Kondapalle, Kistna District, to a temple at Kurnool. This proves that he was reigning as king on the Krishna River, but it does not prove that he was supreme in Kurnool.

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. 365; 273 of 1905.*)

The Velanāṇḍu chief Prithivīśvara's mother Jayāmbikā gave away a village in the Prōlunāḍu, N. of the Godavari River. The pedigree of the family is given, and Dr. Hultzsch published this in 1895 with his examination of the inscription (*E. I. iv. 32; ff.*). The Government epigraphist's note on it is in *E. R.* for 1917, p. 119.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari 63 : 190 of 1895.*)

In part of S. Mysore the Changāḷva chief Kulōttunga-Chōla-Changāḷva ruled locally.

(*E. C. iv. Hs., 13.*)

**A. D. 1186.** Hoysāla Ballālā II ruling Central Mysore from Dorasamudra. His capture of Uchchangī is mentioned; and he is stated to have fought a bloody battle against the Ummattūr chief in the South of Mysore. He encouraged agriculture and caused tanks to be dug for storage of water.

(*E. C. v. Bl. 175 : Cu. 152.*)

In the Velanāṇḍu tract, Kistna District, according to an inscription at Pāhāpur, the local ruler was Prithivīśvara-Gonka Raja. The date = Ś. 1108.

(*E. I. iv. 32.*)

A record of Kulōttunga-Chōla III at Chidambaram. The date is the 88th day of his 9th regnal year = October 2 to 4, 1186. [It continues the story of the war when the Singhalese under Lankāpura invaded S. India, which ended with Vira Pāṇḍya being placed on the throne of Madura about the year 1167. Between that date and 1186, probably about 1182, Kulōttunga espoused the cause of Vikrama Pāṇḍya, son of Kulaśēkhara who had been driven from Madura by Lankāpura and the Singhalese. He took the field and fought a battle at Tiruvēdagam near Madura against the son of Vira Pāṇḍya (now king) who was aided by a body of Singhalese that had been apparently left behind when Lankāpura retired. Kulōttunga defeated these allies, and the inscription says that the islanders were driven into the sea. He then entered Madura, deposed Vira Pāṇḍya and placed Vikrama Pāṇḍya on the throne so far up to his 9th year. Vira Pāṇḍya returned to the fight later, and fought Kulōttunga at Nettūr but was beaten again. From later inscriptions of his 11th and 19th years we learn that the Kērala king also had joined Vira Pāṇḍya and that after the allies' defeat, both the Pāṇḍya and Kērala kings were forced to submit. Kulōttunga dismissed Vira Pāṇḍya and took his young wife into his harem; but he forgave the Kērala king and honoured him. Ever since then Kulōttunga Chōla III is described in his records as the king 'who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.' (*V. R. i. S. Arcot 28 : 457 of 1902 ; S.I.I. iii. 210 See also the inscription at Srirangam of November 12, 1196 S.I.I. iii. 217; and V. R. ii. Tanjore 774 : 1 of 1899.*)

**A. D. 1187.** Four records of Kulōttunga Chōla III in this year; on May 2, May 4 and July 18 at Tanjore, and on October 24 in S. Arcot. (*V. R. ii. Tan. 184, 1004 : 41 of 1914 : 393 of 1907 : 242 of 1917 : 425 of 1921 ; E. I. x. 127.*)

Hoysāla Ballālā II was ruling in Central Mysore.

(*E. C. xii. Ck. 9.*)

Sōmēśvara IV now W. Chālukya king, reigning in N.-W. Mysore. The Kādamba chief Kondama ruling the Banavāsi province under him (*E. C. vii. Sā. 47*). The inscription records cattle-raids and deaths.

(*See note above s. v., A.D. 1185-86.*)

In Ganjam the Kalinga king Anantavarama-Rājarāja II was reigning in his 22nd and 23rd years (Ś. 1109, 1110), shewing his accession to have been in A.D. 1168-67.

(*V. R. i. Ganjam 331, 416 : 180, 265 of 1896.*)

**A. D. 1188.** Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in his 11th year in N. Arcot. The local chief was Śengūṇi-Ammaiappan-Kannudai-Perumāl alias Vikrama-Chōla-Śambuvarāyan (*S. I. I. i. No. 132 : Hl. No. 61*). Also in Trichinopoly. One Kulōttunga's record at Chidambaram, whose date = November 1-3, 1188, is mentioned above under the remarks regarding the year 1186-87.



It is an inscription of his 11th year, December 15, 1188 (*82 of 1920*), and on December 28, in Tanjore. (*226 of 1917*.)

Hoyśāla Ballāla II ruling in West and Central Mysore. One of the inscriptions states that the W. Chālukya Jagadēkamalla was his suzerain; but this must, so it would seem, be an error, as Jagadēkamalla's brother Sōmēśvara was now reigning king (*E. C. v. Ak. 22, 90; xii, Ck. 20; Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 31*). The last of these records gives a date, corresponding to September 30, 1188.

In N.-W. Mysore the Kādamba chief Kāva, or Kāma-dēva, of Hāṅgal was locally ruling. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 472.*)

In Travancore (Vēṇāḍi) Vira-Udaiya-Mārtanda reigned. On November 26, 1188. (*T. A. S. iv. 22.*)

**A. D. 1189.** Hoyśāla Ballāla II, reigning in S.-W. Mysore. His queen Umādēvi is mentioned (*E. C. v. Ak. 57, 93; Ag. 79, 81*). The first of these records credits him with extensive territory, viz., the Nōlambavāḍi, Baṇavāṣi, Halāsīgē, Huligērē and Beḷvola districts besides the whole of the Gangavāḍi 96,000 country. He was ruling Central Mysore (*E. C. v. Cu. 179; xii, S. i. 104*). On the other hand the W. Chālukya king Sōmēśvara IV is said in another record to be ruling the Kuntala-Vishaya, and that Kāmadēva of the Kādambas of Hāṅgal ruled the Baṇavāṣi and Hāṅgal tracts under him [Note the contradictory assertions of overlordship]. Kāma-dēva's three sons, are mentioned,—Barmma, Sōma and Malla,—by his wife Kālālā, or, as sometimes called, Kētalā-dēvi. Kāma-dēva is said in the inscription, to be grandson of Kirtti, son of Śāntavarma; which would imply that Kirtti was another name of Taila II (*E. C. viii. Sb. 179*). Another feudatory of Sōmēśvara's in N.-W. Mysore was the Sinda chief Mallidēva. (*E. C. vii. Hl. 46.*)

The Śengēṇi chief Attimallan-Vikrama-Chōla-Śambuvaraiyan was locally ruling in North Arcot District. (*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 26; 405 of 1905; S. I. I. i. 136.*)

More cattle robberies and murders in N.-W. Mysore. (*E. C. vii. Hl. 85.*)

The Śāntara chief Śānteya-dēva gave a grant in Shīmoga District, Mysore, in reward to a man for bravery in fight. (*E. C. viii. Sa. 95.*)

An inscription at Mutgi mentions Kalachūri Bhīllama. His relationships to the known Kalachūri princes is not stated. The date is December 25, 1189. (*E. I. xv. 26.*)

[The power of the W. Chālukyas, ruined in 1156-57 by Kalachūri Bījāla, was now almost at an end. The Yādavas of Dēvagīri gained the upper hand, and after Chālukya Sōmēśvara IV the latter's dynasty ceased to exist. It fell before the attacks of the Yādavas, the strength of the ambitious Hoyśāla, Ballāla II, and the growth of the Kākatiya kingdom on the East.]

**A. D. 1190.** On July 2, 1190, Kulōttunga Chōlla III was reigning in South Arcot in his '13th year' (mistake for 12th year—very natural as the 13th year began July 6-8 that year).

(*563 of 1921; E. I. v. 199; S. I. I. iii. 83.*)

In Kulōttunga's 13th year two chiefs bound themselves by a solemn covenant, engraved on a temple wall, to be faithful to the Śengēṇi chief Ammayaiṇṇa-Śambuvaraiyan, who is the same as Attimallan-Vikrama Chōla Śambuvaraiyan. (*V. R. i. S. Arcot, 374; 223 of 1904.*)

**A. D. 1191.** [In 1190 or 1191 the Yādavas of Dēvagīri had pressed southwards and finally crushed the W. Chālukya monarchy. Ballāla II, Hoyśāla, competing with them for the possession of the Chālukya dominions, pressed northwards from Mysore, and met the Yādava armies on the banks of the Mālprabha and Krishna rivers, to the north of the Dharwar district. (For a summary see

*Ancient India*, pp. 251-53.) Successful battles were fought by Ballāla at a number of places including Hāngal, Kurugōdu, Guttivōḷal, Uddharē, at Soratur near Gadag, Yelburga, etc. Gadag passed into his hands. (There is an inscription of his there, of date November 21, 1192; *I. A. ii. 300*.) On June 23, 1191, an inscription at this place mentions Yādava Bhīllama as supreme (*E. I. iii. 217*). The fall of the fortress of Lakkundi in Dharwar District into the hands of Ballāla apparently settled the matter. Henceforward the Mālprabha River became the boundary between the two ruling powers, the Yādavas in the north and the Hoysālas in the south—the Western Chālukyas and Kalachūris disappear from history. The Nolambavādi province was after this governed directly by the Hoysāla king.] Ballāla now assumed full imperial titles as an independent sovereign. Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar gives a list of these in his *Ancient India*, p. 252.

There are a number of inscriptions of Hoysāla Ballāla II of this year in Mysore. (*E. C. iii. Sr. 57; Md. 106; iv. Ng. 93; Vl. 12; v. Bl. 188; vi. Mg. 28; Kd. 156, 157; 38; ix. Ka. 26*.)

On April 4 and 19 Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Conjeeveram. (*620, 390 of 1919*.)

An inscription in N.-W. Mysore of Kāma-dēva of the Kādambas of Hāngal mentions the battle of Uddharē. (*E.C. viii, Sb. 439*.)

**A. D. 1192.** More records of Hoysāla Ballāla II in Mysore, and one at Gadag.

(*E.C. ix. Cp. 121; iii. Ml. 27, 29; v. Ab. 35; E.I. vi. 89*.)

An inscription in Cuddapah District, couched in boastful strain, mentions as ruling locally the Telugu-Chōḷa chief Nallasiddha Chōla Maharāja. He is asserted to have levied tribute from the Chōla king at Kānchi. [Regarding this chief Nallasiddha, see pedigree of Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs and note attached.] (*V.R. i. Cudd. 495; 483 of 1906*)

Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Tanjore. (*490 of 1922*)

An inscription at Kājahasti in the 15th year of Kulōttunga Chōla III mentions a gift by Virarākshasa Yādava-Rāja. (*V.R. i. Chittoor 66; 197 of 1892*)

[He appears to have been chief of Kājahasti, and is mentioned in several records. In one of A.D. 1225 he is called 'Śaṣikula-Chālukki-Vīra-Narasimha-Yādava-Rāja,' and in another of the same year 'Simha alias Virarākshasa-Yādava, son of Yādava-Rāja Tirukāḷatti-dēva.' Another of his *śiṛuḍas* is 'Chālukya Nārāyaṇa'; another 'Tani-nāru-Vēra'; another 'ghattiya-dēva.' Both father and son had the title 'Vengi-Vallabha.' Thus he appears to have claimed descent from the Eastern Chālukya family. His father must not be confused with members of the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs, several of whom were called 'Tirukāḷatti,' or 'Tikka', and who ruled further to the north. This Tiru-Kāḷatti is so named from the name of his residence.<sup>1</sup> 'Kāḷatti' = Kājahasti. (*V. R. i. Chittoor 69, 101, 102, 122, 111, 120, 139; 197, 200 of 1901; 93, 94, 173, 181-183, 200 of 1903*.)]

[In this year came to the throne the Eastern Kalinga, or Kalinga Ganga king Apiyanka-Bhīma. (*E.I. vi. 198*.)]

**A. D. 1193.** Records of Kulōttunga Chōla III in Tanjore on May 27 and August 23, 1193, and in Chingleput. The last of these mentions the local chief Panchanadvāṇan-Nilagangaraiyan, 'son of Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla' (see pedigree, 'Nilagāṅga-araiyan').

(*487, 489 of 1922; V.R. i. Ching. 858, 809, 870; 2, 14 of 1911; 279 of 1897*.)

Hoysāla Ballāla II reigning in Mysore and in Bellary District, where he resided at Bāgali (*E.C. vii, Sk. 105; E.R. 1903-4, p. 10*). He paid a visit to the Baṇavaṣi province in this year. The

<sup>1</sup> It is hardly likely that the fact of residence is the cause of the name. Tirukāḷatti-dēva must have been his name irrespective of his identification or otherwise with the Telugu-Chōḷas of the name—*Editor*.

province was under the local rule of Ekkalarasa (probably the son of Nanniya-Ganga of the W. Ganga family). An inscription in N.-W. Mysore mentions local raids and slaughter. (*E.C. viii, Sb. 30.*)

A certain Madurāntaka-Pattapi-Chōla *alias* Rāja-Ghaṇḍa-Gopala *alias* Ranganātha is mentioned as having granted some land in Nellore District. His suzerain was the Chōla king. The chief may be Eṣasiddha or his cousin (see Telugu-Chōla pedigree).

(*V.R. ii, Nellore, 201; B. and V.C., p. 423.*)

About this time the Chōla king,—who is named 'Kōṇṛinmai-Konḍān' in the inscription in question, and is probably Kulōttunga III, in his 15th year (which if so would be A.D. 1193-94),—extended to his subjects some privileges which they had hitherto been prevented from enjoying by the tyrannical rule of their masters. Amongst others they were now permitted to wear sandals when using the roads, and were allowed to plaster the walls of their mud houses.

(*S. I. i. iii, 47; E.R. 1904-5, § 43.*)

**A. D. 1194.** Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Trichinopoly and Tanjore on January 1, March 9 and 31 in his 16th year. (*V. R. iii, Trich., 271; Tan. 859, 1239, 654; 503 of 1912; 418 of 1908; 662 of 1909; 43 of 1906; E. I. ix, 213; xl, 125, 246.*)

Hoysāla Ballāla II was reigning in most parts of Mysore, including the N.-W. In the Kadūr District an inscription states that he had 'raised the north' and laid siege to a town called 'Dusthe' (?) and fought a battle in which deaths occurred, which are commemorated in the record. Another inscription in the same part mentions a local fight—cattle robbery and deaths. He was also reigning in Bellary District, where he had laid siege to Kurugōḍa.

(*E. C. vi, Mg. 4, 5; Bl. 204; Kd. 77; v, Ak. 118; vii, Sk. 138; ix, Ma. 9; 217 of 1918; Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 31.*)

**A. D. 1195.** Kulōttunga Chōla III's 17th year, February 13. Inscription near Pondicherry. (*V. R. iii, French Territory 23; 395 of 1902; E. I. vii, 79.*) Another in his 18th year, November 18, in Tanjore. (*V. R. ii, Tan. 1546; 485 of 1912.*)

Hoysāla Ballāla II, on the day of a solar eclipse—October 5, 1195—was at Erambaragē, N. of the Tungabhadra River. Erambaragē=Yelburga (*E. C. iii, Tu. 31*). More cattle raids and deaths this year in W. Mysore (*E. C. vi, Cm. 157, 158*). Ballāla II is said to be residing in his capital 'after having raised the north' (*E. C. vi, Cm. 54, 55; v, Ak. 150*). One inscription of this year mentions Ballāla's battles with the Yādava forces from Dēvagiri (*above s. v., A.D. 1191*). His chief enemy is here stated to be Jaitrapāla who was son of Bhīllama. Ballāla's capture of Lokkigundi is mentioned.

(*E. C. v, Ak. 5.*)

In N.-W. Mysore the Śinda Rāja Mallidēva ruled locally.

(*E. C. vii, Hl. 51.*)

About the Godavari River the Kōṇamandāla chiefs Mallidēva and Maṇma-Satya II ruled locally. They made a grant to the temple at Pithāpur of land near Drāksharāma, the family pedigree is given.

(*V. R. ii, Godavary 64; 491 of 1893; E. I. iv, 83.*)

**A. D. 1196.** Inscription at Conjeeveram of Kulōttunga-Chōla III's 18th year, date=February 27, 1196 (*558 of 1919*). Also on September 2 in his 19th year in Tanjore; and on October 15 and November 12 in Trichinopoly (*V. R. ii, Tan. 504; iii, Trich. 129, 477; 397 of 1902; 47 of 1913; 66 of 1892; 467 of 1922; E. I. vii, 173; ix, 219; S. I. I, Hl. 217*). The last of these gives a list of his exploits up to date. In Chittoor District, which was part of the Chōla kingdom, the local chief was 'Madhurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōla' perhaps the same as the Gaṇḍagōpāla chief Eṣa-Siddha. His wife gave a gift to a temple in this year.

(*V. R. i, Chittoor 67; 198 of 1892.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāḷa II was reigning in Mysore—probably now over the whole of it. One of these records says that he had 'subdued the north as far as the Krishna River.' (*E. C. v. Ak. 16, 104, 178; iv, Gu. 27; ix, Cp. 72*). One inscription shews that his son Narasimha II was governing in S.-E. Mysore for his father (*E. C. ix, Ka. 67*). There were great local disturbances in the country, tribes fighting against their neighbours as usual. This time a *vīrakal* commemorates a man who died when a regular war took place between the people of the Tagu-nāḍu and those of the Kodagi-nāḍu or Coorg. A battle was fought at Bāḷḷayahalli. (*E. C. vi, Cm. 83.*)

July 8, 1196. Date of an inscription in Tinnevely District of the Pāṇḍya prince Jātavarman Kulasekhara I, also called 'Rājagambhira' in his 7th year [He may have succeeded Vikrama Pāṇḍya. Vikrama Pāṇḍya who was placed on the throne of Madura by Kulōttunga Chola III, or he may have been ruling locally a portion of the Pāṇḍya kingdom]. The record proves that the last possible day for the beginning of his rule was July 8, 1190. (*337 of 1916.*)

[The *Mahāvamsa* (ch. lxxx) relates some tragic events in Ceylon. About A.D. 1186 the powerful king Parākrama Bāhu I ceased to reign over the island and was succeeded by Vijaya Bāhu who was murdered after a year's reign. The throne was usurped by Mahindu who was killed, after five days, by Kīrtti Nissanka of the Kalinga race who himself seized the throne. About this year 1196-97 he was murdered. Two royal princes tried to hold the throne, but were ejected after about three months and murdered by a certain Chōḍa-Ganga, nephew of Kīrtti-Nissanka. Then Chōḍa-Ganga was blinded and deposed, and Līlāyati, widow of Parākrama Bāhu I, was raised to the throne.

A. D. 1197. Kulōttunga Chola III reigning in Nellore District.

(*V. R. ii. Nell. 527; B. and V. C. 824; 197 of 1894.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāḷa II in Mysore. The second of these records states that Narasimha II, Ballāḷa's son, had defeated the Pāṇḍya, *i.e.*, the Pāṇḍya of Uchchangi who was defeated by Ballāḷa II. (*E. C. v. Ak. 23; vi. Tk. 45; viii. Sb. 514, 515.*)

In Kulōttunga Chola III's 20th year inscriptions shew that the territorial chiefs subordinate to him were vying with one another in increasing each his power over his neighbour. In one of these, two chiefs, Karikāla Chola-Āḍaiyūr-Nāḍalvan and Śengēni-Ammaiyappan-Attimallan *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷa-Śambuvaiyan (*above s. v., A. D. 1179*) form a solemn alliance, which is engraved on the temple wall at Chengama in N. Arcot, pledging themselves, in association with Viḍukāḍa-lagiya-Perumāl, chief of Tagadur in Salem District, to support one another and never to ally themselves with certain other chiefs, of whom Śiyaganga was one.

(*V. R. i. N. A. 414, 422; 107, 115 of 1900.*)

At Amarāvati on the Krishna River Kōṭa Kēta II was ruling.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur, 627; 261 of 1897.*)

In Travancore Vira Ravivarman reigned.

(*V. R. iii. Trav. 125.*)

A. D. 1198. Kulōttunga-Chōḷa III reigning in Tanjore on May 3 (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1565; 430 of 1904*). And in Trichinopoly at Ratnagiri in November.

(*V. R. iii. Trich. 117; 185 of 1914; 468 of 1922.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāḷa II in Mysore. His defeat of the 'Śenna,' *i.e.*, the Dēvagiri-Yādava king is mentioned. The inscription is mostly concerned with the Ganga chief Ekkala, whose pedigree as given here is entered amongst those of the Western Gangas in the table below (*E. C. viii. Sb. 140; v. Bl. 77; vii. Sb. 173*). More cattle-raids and murders are mentioned.

In N.-W. Mysore, the Kādamba chief Kāma-dēva ruled locally.

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 478.*)



**A. D. 1199.** In this year the Kākatiya king of Warangal, Gaṇapati who had a very long reign, came to the throne (*See E. R. 1906, § 43*). An inscription at Bahāl of the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Singhana states that Gaṇapati was 'liberated,' apparently from some confinement, by Singhana's father, Jaitrapāla I, and his kingdom handed over to him. This inscription is of the year A.D. 1222. The Paithān copper-plate record of 1271 confirms it.

(*E. I. iii. 110; I. A. xiv. 316; xxi. 198.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāla II reigning in Mysore.

(*E. C. iv. Ng. 47; viii. Sb. 402; xii. Tp. 92.*)

The chief of Tagadūr in Salem District Viḷukād-alagiya-Perumā (*see above in 1197-98*), son of Rājarāja Adigan (*see pedigree of Adigaimān chiefs*), set up two figures of Yakshas on the Tirumalai Hill. These figures had been set up in long time past by the king or chief Eṇini *alias* Yavanikā, and had been saved from ruin by Rājarāja Adigan *alias* 'Vēgan.' Their territory included parts of the country about the Pālār, Southern Pennār and Kāvēri rivers.

(*E. I. vi. 331-333; V. R. ii. Salem 205; S of 1900; E. R. 1906, p. 74; 1911, p. 58.*)

In Vizagapatam town a gift was made to a temple by the Velanāṇḍa chief Kulōttunga-Prithivīśvara.

(*V. R. iii. Vizag. 61; 97 of 1909.*)

[For a note about the state of South India in the latter half of the 12th century A.D., see the remarks of the Government Epigraphist in his Report for 1918-19, p. 58, § 21.]

**A. D. 1200.** Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Conjeeveram.

(*318 of 1919.*)

Hoyśāla-Ballāla II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. v. Bl. 140; vii. Ci. 37; iv. Kr. 47; xii. Tp. 123 bis*). Another *stambha* erected, following a cattle-raid and consequent massacre of villagers.

(*E. C. iii. Md. 23.*)

There was a very severe famine this year in Tanjore District, many people dying of starvation.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 809; 86 of 1911.*)

**A. D. 1201.** Kulōttunga Chōla III 'Kō-nēṣamāi-konḍan' reigning in Chingleput in his 24th year; (August 22, 1201, *332 of 1922*.) And at Karuvur, Coimbatore District. (*S. I. I. iii. p. 43.*)

At Bezvada on the Krishna river on April 19, 1201, the Nāthavāḍi chief Rudra, brother-in-law of the Kākatiya king Gaṇapati, was local ruler.

(*V. R. ii. Krishna 31; E. I. vi. 159.*)

The Prōḷunāḍu tract, N. of the Godavari river was ruled in his 9th year by a member of the E. Chālukya family, Viṣṇuvardhana. He belonged to the Pithāpūr branch (*E. I. iv. 230; V. R. ii. Godav. 52; 455 of 1893*.) The record which is at Sarpāvaram, is dated Ś. 1123. It makes his accession as in A.D. 1193-94. Another grant by Mallapa-Viṣṇuvardhana III of the Pithāpūr branch, probably the same chief, granting the village of Guḍivāḍa in the Prōḷunāḍu tract to the temple at Pithāpūr, is dated June 16, 1202.

(*V. R. ii. Godav. 65; 492 of 1893; E. I. iv. 226.*)

Inscription in Cuddapah District of the Telugu-Chōla chief Nalla Siddha, who married Nukkama. Nalla Siddha is called 'Madurūtaka Pottapi Chōla.' He may be the same as Betta II (*see Gauda-Gopala pedigree*).

(*V. R. i. Cuddapah 815; 601 of 1907.*)

**A. D. 1202.** For the Pithāpūr chief's inscription of June 16, 1202, *see note s.v., A.D. 1201.*

Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Tanjore on April 26, 1202 (*176 of 1922*) and on December 30, 1202.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 620, 621; 380, 381 of 1907; E. I. x. 130.*)

Hoyśāla-Ballāla II reigning in Mysore. Pedigree given of his family from Ereyanga. Viṣṇuvardhana is said 'by his power to have become first to the Ganga kingdom'—an allusion probably to his capture of Talakād, by which he established his supremacy in Mysore (*E. C. xii. Tp. 128; also E. C. iii. Ml. 10; vi. Cm. 104; Kd. 148*). In the last of these his laudatory the

Ganga chief of Āsandi, Narasimha, gave a grant. Narasimha was the hero of the arrow exploit. (See above s. v., A.D. 1172-73.)

**A.D. 1203.** Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Tanjore on January 4, 15 and 19, March and July 23, 1203. (*V. R. ii, Tan. 592, 595, 597; 479, 482, 484 of 1907; 505 of 1918; E. I. x, 129.*)

Hoyśala Ballāla II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. vi, Kd., 127; vii. Hl., 108; Sk., 225*). His success in defeating the Kalachūri army is alluded to in the last of these.

**A.D. 1204.** Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Trichinopoly on February 9, 1204, in his 26th year (*V. R. Trich. 330; 732 of 1909*). In S. Arcot on May 3 (*442 of 1921*). And in Tanjore on April 7 and August 24, and in Cuddapah. In the last of these the Telugu-Chōla chief, Nalla Siddha, described as son of Madurantaka-Pottapi-Chōla Eṣama-Siddha, exempted some villages from taxation. Nalla Siddha = Betta (*see notes to pedigree*). (*V. R. i. Cudd. 792; 578 of 1907.*)

Hoyśala Ballāla II reigning in Mysore.

(*E. C. ix., Cp., 51; xi., Hk., 28.*)

In Tinnevely Jaṭavarman Kulaśekhara Pāndya ruling on February 26, according to Kielhorn, in his '13th' regnal year. It was actually his 14th year.

(*V. R. iii. Tian. 472; 123 of 1894; E. I. vi., 302.*)

Two inscriptions at Belgaum (*E. I. xiii, 16*) shew that that province was on December 25, 1204, ruled by the Raṭṭa chief of Saundatti, Kartavirya IV. His younger brother Mallikārjuna is mentioned.

An inscription of the 27th year of Kulōttunga Chola III (1204-5) at Conjeevaram mentions the chief of Kuvalāpura (Kōlar, Mysore) Śiyagangan-Amarābhataṇa, *alias* Tiruvēgambam-Uḍaiyān. (See above s. v., A.D. 1297, 1199). [He has not been identified, but he was evidently a powerful chief and his neighbours were afraid of him.]

**A.D. 1205.** Hoyśala Ballāla II ruling in Mysore. His queen Padmalādēvi mentioned.

(*E. C. iv. Ng. 62; i. Th. 42; xi. Cd. 23; Hu. 16.*)

In Tinnevely an inscription of Jaṭavarman-Kulaśekhara-Pāndya on September 19, 1205.)

(*637 of 1916.*)

S. Kanara ruled by the Ālupa chief Ālupēndra-Kulaśekhara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan., 124; 52 of 1901.*)

The Telugu-Chōla chief Tammu Siddhi, younger brother of Nalla, *alias* Betta (*above s. v. A.D. 1204-05 and note*) is stated, in an inscription of this year at Conjeevaram, to have been crowned at Nellore. His father Eṣa-Siddhi and his mother Śrī-dēvi are mentioned.

(*V. R. i, Chingleput 317; 35 of 1893.*)

**A.D. 1206.** Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Salem District, in his 29th year on September 5, 1206 (*V. R. ii, Salem 11; 418 of 1913.*) In S. Arcot on October 7 (*353 of 1921*). And in Trichinopoly on October 16. (*97 of 1920.*)

Hoyśala Ballāla reigning in Mysore and in Bellary District (*E. C. i, Kd. 130; 739 of 1922*). The inscription in Mysore relates to further cattle-raiding and outrages.

**A.D. 1207.** Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram on July 18, 1207 in his 30th year.

(*453 of 1919.*)

\* That Nalla—or 'Black'—Siddha was another name for Betta is proved by an inscription at Kāvālī in Nellore District of A.D. 1207 (*B. and V. C. ii., p. 735*) which states that Tammu Siddhi Nalla's (or Betta's) younger brother ruled 'by favour of Nalla,' who had been ordained; *i.e.* Nalla *alias* Betta preferred to live a monastic life and gave way to his younger brother.

Hoysala Ballāla II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. vii, Sk. 235 ; vi, Kd. 134 ; viii, Sb. 171*). More local raids and robberies and deaths. This time an extensive assault organized by the Kaṇḍamba chief Kāma or Kāva-dēva, when there seems to have been much murder done. In Rāmaṇḍa Jaṭavarman-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya I ruling in his 18th year, on September 6, 1207 (545 of 1922). [His accession was between May 30 and July 8, 1190.]

The Kōnamāṇḍala chief Satya II, *alias* Manma-Satya ruling locally his tract on the Krishna river in Narasapur Taluk. (*V. R. ii, Kistna 307 ; 517 of 1893*.)

The Telugu-Chōḍa chief Tammu-Siddhi ruling territorially. Grant at Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput District (*E. I. vii, 119*). An inscription at Kavali, Nellore District, of this year shewing as supreme lord (i.e. of his province) the Telugu-Chōḍa Nalla-Siddhi's brother Tammu Siddhi, who ruled 'by the favour' of Nalla (*see notes to A.D. 1201-02, 1204-5*). [The Tiruppāsūr inscription of the same year contains a passage which might be read to imply that 'Nalla' was the same as the *eldest* brother Manma-Siddhi, and distinctly states that the middle brother Betta waived his right to the chieftainship in favour of the youngest brother Tammu. But I am not sure of the exact meaning of the original]<sup>1</sup> (*V. R. ii, Nellore 441 ; B. and V. C. ii, 735 ; 104 of 1892*). There are two inscriptions of Tammu Siddhi at Tiruvālangādu, Chittoor District, shewing him as a vassal of Kulōttunga Chola III.

(*V. R. i, Chittoor 322, 323 ; 408 of 1896 ; 452 of 1905. See also V. R. i, Chingleput 1116, 1178 ; 104 of 1892 ; 407 of 1896 ; E. I. vii, 119, 152.*)

A.D. 1208. Hoysala Ballāla II reigning in Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Bl. 171 Kb. ; vi, Tk. 68 ; viii, Sb. 28 ; xi, Hr. 18.*)

In this year the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Madurāntaka-Pottapl-Chōḍa-Tirukālatti (son of Manma Siddhi) made a grant of a village in Nellore District; and a follower of Nalla Siddhi made another grant.

(*V. R. ii Nellore 573, 539 ; B. & V. C. 864, 836.*)

A.D. 1209. On March 24, 1209, the same Tirukālatti, who is also called elsewhere 'Tikka I,' gave a gift 'for the merit of his father Manma-Sitta and of Nalla-Siddhi,' at Nandalūr in Cuddappah District, in the 31st year of his suzerain Kulōttunga-Chola III. And a servant of his gave a gift in August in Nellore District.

(*V. R. i, Cuddappah 796 ; 582 of 1907 ; V. R. ii, Nellore 300 ; B. and V. C. 510*)

Hoysala Ballāla II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. v, Ak. 40, 59 ; vi, Tk. 84 ; viii, Sb. 377*). And on May 10, 1209, in Bellary District (261 of 1918.). On July 18, 1209, on the occasion of an eclipse he gave a grant of a village, being then at 'Vijaya-Samudram' on the Tungabhadra.

(*E. C. v, Cn. 172.*)

Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning (on Dec. 21, 1209) in Tanjore.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 1562 ; 427 of 1904 E. I. viii, 266.*)

<sup>1</sup> Of Errasiddhi and Śrīdēvi were born sons, the eldest of whom was Nallasiddhi who was anointed to the throne. By his favour Tammasiddhi became king (*Kav. 39*). Read in the light of this, the other two (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, No. 17), could only mean Manmasiddhi, the eldest, was anointed and ruled in great fame; the middle one having been other-worldly in life, and gone to heaven later, Manmasiddhi, for the security of the kingdom, gave the kingdom to Tammasiddhi, though younger. This is the meaning of the relevant passages. Three points come out clear from this: (1) Nallasiddhi was another name of Manmasiddhi the eldest brother, not of Betta. (2) All three were the sons of Śrīdēvi and (3) Betta was religiously inclined in life and Tammasiddhi was nominated to succeed Manma; Betta died before Tammasiddhi actually succeeded.—*Editor*.

In Travancore (Vēṇāḍ) Vira-Rāma of Kēraḷa was reigning. (*T. A. S. iv, Pt. II, p. 66.*)

In Kurnool and Guntūr Districts inscriptions mention as reigning there the Kākatiya King Gaṇapati. In one of them he confirms an earlier grant of land made by a different person. In another a grant of land by Gaṇapati's sister Mēlāmbikā, who had married Rudra, the second son of the Nūtaviḍi chief Budūha (*V. R. ii, Kurnool 297; 204 of 1903; 803 of 1922*). [These inscriptions seem to shew that the Kākatiya king had increased his territory to the south by seizing districts that had belonged to the Chōla monarchy.]

[In Ceylon (vide the *Mahāwamsa*, Ch. lxxx.) Līlāvati had reigned as queen (*see note above* i.v., A.D. 1196, 7) from A.D. 1197 till she was ejected by Sahāsa-Malla, who seized the throne and began to reign on August 23, 1200. (This date is proclaimed by Dr. Hultzsch to be absolutely certain. *See J. R. A. S. 1913, p. 518*). Two short reigns followed. Then from the mainland came a large army of Tamils under Aṇiyanka who seized the throne, but was murdered after 17 days. Queen Līlāvati was then again restored by a certain Paṇākrama and reigned for seven months. Then she was ejected by an army of Tamils under 'Lōkissara' (Lōkēśvara); and Lōkissara reigned for nine months. In A.D. 1211 Līlāvati was once more made queen of Ceylon, and was again deposed by a Pāṇḍya Prince Paṇākrama from Madura who seized her throne in 1212 and reigned in Polonnaruwa for three years.]

**A.D. 1210.** Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram on March 8, 1210, in his 32nd year, and in East Mysore in May-June. (*521 of 1919, E. C. x, Mb. 125.*)

In Chingleput District a grant of land was made in the 33rd year of Kulōttunga III by the Chief Panchanadivāna-Nilagangaraiyan-Nallanāyan. (This probably means Nallanāyan, son of Nilagangaraiyan, for whom, *see pedigree tables.*) (*V. R. i, Chin. 930; 557 of 1912.*)

**A.D. 1211.** Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Trichinopoly on September 29 and December 26, 1211; and in Tanjore on June 6. (*V. R. iii, Trich. 883, 84; 74 of 1895; 152 of 1914; V. R. ii, Tan. 1086; 57 of 1914; E. I. iv, 220.*)

His vassal chief Panchanadivāna-Nallanāyan *alias* Chōla-Gaṇa, gave gifts.

(*V. R. i, Chingleput, 929, 931; 556-558 of 1912.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāla II reigned in Mysore. Violent cattle-raids and slaughter are recorded.

(*E. C. iv, Hg. 25; vi, Kd. 118; iii, Sb. 4, 404.*)

In Nellore District at Rāpūr a temple was built 'for the religious merit of Tikka Kālatti Chōla-Mahārāja, 'lord of Oreyūr, Lord of Kānchī' Telugu-Chōla chief. (These are titles, merely.)

(*B. & V. C. iii, 1254; V. R. ii, Nellore 694.*)

At Tiruvallam in N. Arcot, an inscription of Ariya-Pillai, wife of Amarābharāṇa-Śiyaganga *alias* Tiruvēgamham-Uḍaiyān (*above, i. v., A. D. 1201-5*). Another record calls him 'Lord of Kōlār.'

(*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 343; 303 of 1907; see also S.I.I. iii, 122, 207.*)

The Kākatiya King Gaṇapati was reigning in Guntur District on December 25, 1211.

(*above, i. v., A. D. 1209-10; 88 of 1917.*)

The Banavāsī province was ruled over by Kādamba Kāmādeva. Hoyśāla Ballāla II for some reason raided into his country and besieged the town of Biraūr. In the fighting which ensued many lives were lost. Inscription on a *Virakal*.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 59.* See *below, i. v., A. D. 1213-14.*)

**A.D. 1212.** Kulōttunga Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram (*346, 361 of 1919*). One of these of his 34th year bears date = June 18; the other = July 1212, 1. In another inscription of this



date and reign Śīya-Ganga, Lord of Kōlār, and son of Chōlendra-Simha, it is said, built a shrine in Conjeevaram. (589 of 1919.)

In this year a solemn compact between contemporary and neighbouring chiefs was made, by which two members of the Vāṅga-Kōvaraiyan family, and a Kāḍavaraiyar (descendant of the Pallavas) promised to be jointly friends with Alagiya-Chōla alias Edirili-Chōla-Śaṅbuvaraiyan, son of Śengēṇi Ammaiappan, and he with them. (V. R. ii, Salem 28; 435 of 1913.)

An inscription in Chingleput District, of (probably) August 10, 1212, relates that King Kulōtunga Chōla III issued an order levying a new tax, *Ponvāri*, and decreed that the waste lands as well as the occupied ones were liable to it. The village assembly refused to pay tax on the waste, and the king arrested and imprisoned all the village authorities, and collected the tax by seizure and sale of a considerable amount of land in the village concerned. [The inscription was engraved<sup>1</sup> on the wall of the temple at Tiruvorriyūr, evidently as a solemn protest against what was considered an act of despotism.] (V. R. i, Chin., 1071; 202 of 1912.)

Hoysāla Ballāla reigning in Mysore. Local disturbances and massacres.

(E. C. v. Hn., 31; viii, Sb. 376, 516.)

In Nellore Madurūntaka-Pottapi-Nalla-Siddha locally ruling. Inscription at Ātmakūr.

(B. and V. C. i, 219; V. R. ii, Nellore, 18.)

A.D. 1213. That Hoysāla-Ballāla II was now in considerable difficulties as regards his hold on territory north of Mysore, conquered by him from the Kalachuri king and threatened by the Dēvagiri-Yādavas, is made clear by an inscription at Gadag in Dharwar District which represents the Yādava Singhana as ruling that country in this year after he had defeated Ballāla II as well as from the fact that he, Ballāla, had been fighting in the Banavasi province in A.D. 1211-12 (*above*). (I. A. ii, 297). A little later Singhana had succeeded in conquering and seizing some tracts in North Mysore. (See *below*, *Inscriptions in Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District*, in 1218, 1237, 1241.)

Kulōtunga Chōla III reigning in Tanjore, Conjeevaram and Trichinopoly on February 26, September 8 and December 16, 1213, in his 35th and 36th year. (V. R. ii, Tan. 593; 480 of 1907. 2 of 1918; 435 of 1919; V. R. iii, Trich. 375; 507 of 1912; E. i, x, 133.)

Hoysāla-Ballāla II reigning in W. Mysore, (E. C. v, Ak. 46). His queen Umā-dēvi mentioned. Part of Guntur District was ruled over by the Amarāvati Chief Kōṭa-Kēta II. (79 of 1917.)

In the same district the town of Chēbrōlu was in this year given by Kākatiya Gaṇapati, now supreme in that region, to his celebrated general Jaya.

(V. R. ii, Guntur 86; 147 of 1897; E. i, iii, 95.)

A gift to a temple commemorated, at Tiruppāṣūr in Chingleput District, made by a certain 'Yādavarāya Narasimha.' [He is believed to have been the Hoysāla Prince Narasimha, but this seems doubtful—or at any rate not proved.]<sup>2</sup>

(V. R. i, Chin. 1177; Chittoor 261; 406 of 1896; 392 of 1911.)

A.D. 1214. Hoysāla-Ballāla II reigning in Mysore. He is called in one record 'the setter up of the Pāṇḍya king'. In another (E. C. vii, Ci. 64) he is shewn to have had under him a chief of the Ganga family, Narasimha. (E. C. xi, Hk. 2; vii, Ci. 64; Sh. 54; iii, Ml. 37; xii, Tp. 47.)

<sup>1</sup> The land involved was granted to the temple. It was not the King but the local governor who did this. The document is translated and its actual significance explained in my work 'Evolution of Hindu Administrative Institutions in South India'.—*Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> This is the Pottappi Prince Yādava Vīra-Narasimha of whom there are a large number of inscriptions in the Chingleput District and the Tirupati collection.—*Editor*.

Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Tanjore on January 21, 1214 (533 of 1918). On April 14 (*V. R. ii. Tanjore 216 ; 631 of 1902 ; E. I. viii, 5*). On November 17 (*V. R. ii. Tanjore, 475 ; 659 of 1902*), and in Trichinopoly on June 8. (*60 of 1920.*)

A gift was made in Kāvali Taluk, Nellore District 'for the religious merit' of the Telugu-Chōla chief 'Manna-Siddhana, son of Rājendra Chōla [another name of Ēr-ra-Siddha], of the race of Karikāla, lord of Oraiyūr (*V. R. ii. Nellore 415 ; B. and V. C. ii, 708*). Another inscription at Ātmakūr in the same district mentions, as ruling chief, Nalla-Siddha. (*B. and V. C. i, 219.*)

In Ramnad an inscription of the 25th year of Jātavarman-Kulaśekhara-Rājagambhira-Pāṇḍya whose accession was in 1190. (*V. R. ii. Ramnad, 170 ; I. A. vi, 142 ; xx, 288.*)

**A.D. 1215.** Kulōttunga-Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram in his 37th year, on February 15, 1215 (*451 of 1919*). And in Tanjore on April 19. (*512 of 1918.*)

In Vēṇāḍ (Travancore) on February 12, 1215. Record of Rāma-Kērala reigning.

(*T. A. S. iv., Pt. I, p. 69.*)

In Anantapur District on a date which may be April, 10, the Dēvagrī-Yādava king 'Simhala' (i.e. Singhana II) was reigning (*315 of 1920*). [This confirms what has gone before, viz., that the Hoysālas were decisively beaten back from their attempt to seize the W. Chālukya territories beyond the Mysore border.]. Another record in Kurnool District, near Kurnool Town, supports this, as it shews a son of Singhana's minister, who was evidently an official of the Yādava king, granting land to a temple there. (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 221.*)

Parākrama Bāhu had reigned over Ceylon for three years, but in this year a prince from Kalinga, named Māgha, invaded the island with a large force, captured Parākrama Bāhu, blinded and deposed him, and seized the throne. He was King of Ceylon for 21 years, under the title Vijaya-Bāhu.

(*Mahāvamsa, ch. lxxx.*)

In N.-W. Mysore, Shimoga District, the local ruler was the Śīṇḍa chief Śīvarā-dēva II son of Malla. (*E. C. ii. III. 44.*)

**A.D. 1216.** [The Chōla throne now passed to Rājārāja III, whose reign was a series of disasters. At the beginning of it he was threatened on all sides. The Kākatya king, operating from his capital Warangal, had captured large tracts of the Telugu country, and was pressing southwards. The Telugu territory south of the Krishna was ruled by a Telugu-Chōla chief, constantly becoming stronger as Chola power weakened. Hoysāla Ballāla was very powerful in Mysore though he had been unsuccessful in his attempts over his own northern border. The Pāṇḍya king, an inveterate enemy of the Chōla house, threatened the Chōla territories on the south-west. The great local Tamil chieftains, especially the Sengēni family of the Tondamandalam province, and the Pallava or Kāḍava chief of South-Arcot, Kō-Peruṇ-Singa, were becoming aggressive.]

About the time when Rājārāja III came to the Chōla throne, the Pāṇḍya throne came into the hands of Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I who apparently made it his principal object to overthrow the Chōla Kingdom.]

Kulōttunga Chōla III is mentioned in an inscription in Tanjore as reigning on January 2, 1216, in his 38th year. (*233 of 1917.*)

[Rājārāja Chōla III began to reign on June 27-29, 1216. This is proved by his Tiruvorriyūr inscription, which is dated on the 43rd day of his 19th year and = 8, 9, or August 10 A.D. 1234.

(*Kielhorn, E. I. viii ; 260. V. R. i., Chingleput, 975, 1088 ; 106, 211 of 1912.*)

In N.-W. Mysore, Sorab Taluk, the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Singhana is recognized as sovereign in his 5th year, which shews that he was steadily encroaching on Hoysala territory, and working southwards. The date of one record = April 26, 1216. It alludes to cattle-raids and homicide (*E. C. viii, Sb. 507, 398; vii, Hl. 48*). The Sinda Rāja Śvara II ruled under Singhana.

Travancore (Vēṇaḍ) was ruled by the Kērala king Ravi. (*T. A. S. i, 289.*)

In Kādūr District, West Mysore, a gift was made by Harihara-Danpāyaka, lord of Āsandināḍu. (*E. C. vi, Kd. 151.*)

In N.-W. Mysore mention is made of an apparently turbulent chief, possibly one of the Nalambavāḍi-Pāṇḍya family, called Jagadēva-Pāṇḍya. His minister organized, of course with his master's approval, a cattle-raid on his neighbour's property. (*E. C. viii, Sa. 124, 125.*)

**A. D. 1217.** An inscription in Tanjore seems to shew that, though Rājārāja III had become Chōla king in the previous year, his predecessor Kulōttunga III was still alive, and retired into private life. Its date is January 15, 1217,<sup>1</sup> and it mentions Kulōttunga's 39th year of reign (*V. R. ii, Tan. 203; 618 of 1902; E. I. viii, 5*). Another of the same king is dated April 26, 1217 (*24 of 1918.*)

The Banavāḍi 12000 province and parts of N.-W. Mysore had been conquered by the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Singhana from Hoysala Ballāla II and were now ruled by the former (*E. C. viii, Sb. 135*). Hoysala Ballāla however still held W. Mysore (*E. C. v, Bl. 136, 224*) and S. Mysore (*ibid iii, Md. 38*).

The inscription Sb. 135 referred to has a correct Jate mentioning a solar eclipse. It = August 4, A. D. 1217. It states that, amongst other successes in war, king Singhana defeated the 'Telunga-Rāya' i.e., Kākatiya Ganapati and restored him to his throne. This exploit however does not belong to the reign of Singhana but to that of his father Jaitrapāla I (1191-1210).

Jatavarman Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya I was ruling over Madura on March 29, 1217, in his 27th year. (*V. R. ii, Madura, 152; 131 of 1903; E. I. viii, 275*)

In Ātmakūr Taluk, Nellore District, the Telugu-Chōla chief Erra-Siddhaya was ruling. (*V. R. ii, Ndl. 40; B. & V. C. i, 251.*)

**A.D. 1218.** Hoysala Ballāla II reigning in W. Mysore on January 13, 1218; in S. Mysore on January 14; and at other times in this year in those parts. Also in N. Mysore (*E. C. v, Hn. 61; iv, Hg. 23; vi, Kd. 129; viii, Sa. 15; xi, Dg. 105*). His queen Baichala-dēvi is mentioned.

Two inscriptions of Rājārāja-Chōla III's second year, in Tanjore. The dates = January 22 and 29, 1218. (*V. R. ii, Tan. 1543, 1510; 482 of 1912; 505 of 1904; E. I. viii, 267.*)

In Tanuku Taluk, south of the Krishna River, the Kōḷanu Rāja Kēśavadēva was locally ruling. (*723 of 1920.*)

N.-W. Mysore was under king Singhana of the Dēvagiri Yādavas. An inscription of December 3, 1218, makes this certain. (*E. C. viii, Sb. 256.*)

In Ongole Taluk, Guntur District, the recognized sovereign was Kākatiya Ganapati (*V. R. ii, Gnn. 370, 464; B. & V. C. 972, 1129*). [This testifies to his successful pressing southwards over the territory of the Chōla king.]

<sup>1</sup> The date as given by Kielhorn in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII, No. 5, is January 25, 1217, and it agrees in regard to details with the late Mr. L. D. Swamikannu Pillai's Ephemeris. I find it as given above in Mr. Sewell's own hand, and leave it as it is.—*Editor.*

In Rājārāja-Chōla III's 3rd year a political compact was made by three minor chiefs, and engraved on the temple wall so that it might have binding effect, that each would be a friend to the other, and an enemy to the other's enemies, and that all would be loyal to their king. [Plainly then there was great anxiety in the country as to the future of the Chōla royal house.]

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 1372; 23 of 1897; S. I. I. i, 497.*)

**A.D. 1219.** Part of N.-W. Mysore and the Banavāsi province were ruled by the Kādamba chief Malli-deva. He was a Kādamba of Hāngal, and his rule began in the previous year (*E. C. viii, Sb. 224, of date January 7, 1219*). The inscription refers to robber-gangs and murders.

In Trichinopoly Rājārāja III was reigning (February 13, 1219) in his 3rd year (*V. R. iii, Trick., 763; 136 of 1914*). And in Tanjore on April 19 (*486 of 1922*).

In Central and West Mysore Hoyśāla Ballāla supreme. (*E. C. iv, Ng. 29; r, Ak. 77.*)

**A.D. 1220.** Early in 1220 Hoyśāla Ballāla II was reigning in E. Mysore. This is the latest date known for his reign. (*E. C. ix, Ma. 77 or 78.*)

On April 16, 1220, the new Hoyśāla king Narasimha II, son of Ballāla II, was crowned (*E. C. r, Cu. 172*). He is mentioned as sovereign on April 11 (*E. C. rii, Cl. 72*), and even on April 3 (*E. C. r, Bl. 85*). He gave his daughter in marriage to the Chōla king Rājārāja III, to whose rescue he came in the troubles which immediately followed.

(*See also E. C. v, Cu. 172; E. I. viii, App. ii., p. 13.*)

Rājārāja Chōla III was reigning in Tanjore on January 19, 1220 (*530 of 1922*). And on December 10 and 17 (*45, 47 of 1911*).

Hoyśāla Narasimha reigning in N. Mysore, Chitaldroog District, on June 2, 1220. He held the Nolambavādi country against the advancing Dēvagiri-Yādavas. The succession of rulers of the 'Nolambavādi 32000' is given in the inscription (*E. C. xi, Hk. 56*). He was also reigning in W. Mysore. There was some disturbance in the latter country and a battle against a certain Bijjana is mentioned on a *vīrakal*. (*E. C. v, Bl. 113, 115; Ak. 70.*)

In Tinnevely District Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I was reigning, in his 5th year (*353 of 1916*).

**A.D. 1221.** Hoyśāla Narasimha reigning in S.-W. Mysore in his 2nd year.

(*E. C. v, Hn. 106; Bl. 154.*)

Rājārāja Chōla III reigning, in his 6th year, in Chittoor and Chingleput (*V. R. i, Chit. 286; Ching. 908; 273 of 1904; 535 of 1912*). In the former mention is made of a battle fought at Uratti between Narasimha, called 'Yādava-Rāya'—a name often given to the Hoyśāla kings<sup>1</sup>—and a Kādava Rāya. This last was possibly the Kādava or Pallava chief Kō-Perunjinga who ruled from Śēndanangalam; or perhaps the Bāga chief who had allied himself with the Pāṇḍya king. In the latter a gift is commemorated by Nilagangaraiyan-Kaḍakkān-Chōlaganga (*See pedigree of Nilaganga*).

[About this time—the date is not quite certain—the Pāṇḍya king, feeling himself now in sufficient strength, began to make preparations for a grand attack on the Chōla kingdom. He seems

<sup>1</sup> This name has no connection with the Hoyśālas. Vira-Narasimha Yādava Rāya of Pottappināḍu was the Chōla Viceroy of these parts. The term Yādava Rāya is part of his title and does not seem to mean the Yādava family generally as in the case of the Hoyśālas and other South Indian rulers. *Uratti* is probably *Oratti* in Chingleput now.—*Editor*.



to have been aided by the Bāga chief of a tract about Salem, called the Magadaināḍu—perhaps the 'Makara kingdom' mentioned in some inscriptions (*See E. I. vii, 162*). At first the Pāṇḍya's attack seems to have been successful as his inscriptions (one of them in 1222-23) says that he burnt Tanjore and Karuvūr. But he was thwarted by Narasimha II. The Hoysāla king aware that the Chōla king was very weak and in great danger, and that on all sides the great nobles were rising up and threatening to overthrow him—being moreover his kinsman by marriage—took up arms, and marching southwards interposed between the Pāṇḍya forces, and those of the Chōlas and their supporters.

His march took him to Ścīrangam. His inscriptions say that he defeated the chief of a 'Makara' kingdom.

(*See E. C. vi, Cnn. 56 ; E. I. vii, 162.*)

[After the first Pāṇḍya success king Sundara's records say that he was anointed as victor at Mudigonda-Chōlapuram; but he seems afterwards to have made peace with Rājārāja III and retired. It may be that this was forced on him by the Hoysāla advance.]

**A.D. 1222.** Rājārāja Chōla III was reigning in North Arcot in his 6th year on February 27, 1222, and in Tanjore District on June 13 (*265 of 1921 ; V. R. ii, Tan, 1536 ; 475 of 1912*). Also Drākshārāma, Godāvari District. (*V. R. ii, Godav. 167 ; 162 of 1893.*)

[About this time the Pallava chief Kō-Perunjīga rose against his Chōla sovereign, and a battle was fought at Tellūr, after which it would seem that for a time Perunjīga overawed by the intervention of Hoysāla Narasimha, returned to his allegiance.]

In N.-W. Mysore the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Singhaṇa II was reigning (*E. C. vii, Hl. 20*). For a note on the Bahāl inscription of this year see above s.v., A.D. 1199-1200.

[The celebrated Bhāskarāchārya was Singhaṇa's court Astronomer. An inscription gives an account of his family, which belonged to Nasik, or Khandesh. Manōratha is first named. Then his son Mahēśvara who had two sons Śrīpati and Bhāskarāchārya. (*E. I. iii, 340.*)

An inscription at Tiruvorriyūr Chingleput District, of the 7th year of Rājārāja Chōla III is important in more than one respect. It contains an order issued by 'Narasimha-Yādavarāya, who must be Hoysāla king Narasimha II,<sup>1</sup> and thus shews that his influence in the Chōla kingdom was now so great that he was actually at the time the local ruler at that place, though the sovereign was the Chōla king. [This is quite possible, Rājārāja wanted protection and he may well have entrusted temporarily the government of that territory to the Hoysāla king.] Also it discloses an apparently high-handed and tyrannous act.<sup>2</sup> Certain lands had been granted by former kings tax-free to their holders. Now a long list of taxes is given and Narasimha orders that these hitherto tax free lands are in future to pay all the taxes and to pay them to the Temple treasury.

(*V. R. i, Chingleput 1068 ; 199 of 1912.*)

<sup>1</sup> See Editor's note under A.D. 1221.

<sup>2</sup> This is again a result of misunderstanding. The doubt seems to have been whether the lands concerned were *irangal* or *nīngal*, tax-free, or tax payable to some one else. The matter was referred to the king who ruled they were *nīngal*. The local officer then laid down the schedule of taxes and made them payable to the temple. There is nothing arbitrary in this and the lands must have been recent gifts, the doubt arising in consequence. The order is not that of the king in person but of reference to the Paravuvāri Register at the headquarters which was the ultimate authority, quite a normal form of procedure—(*see 210 of 1912*).—Editor.

Another inscription of the same period affords an example of religious intolerance. It shews that the temple authorities were permitted to levy tax on everyone who professed the Jaina religion.<sup>1</sup>

An inscription of the 7th year of Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I states that he had burnt Tanjore and Uraiyūr and 'presented the Chōla kingdom.' This seems to shew that he had warred against the Chōla king, had been partially successful, and had made peace with him. His 7th year=A. D. 1222-23. (*V. R. ii. Madura*, 110.)

A record in Kadur District, Mysore, whose date is in autumn of A. D. 1222, commemorates the death of the soldier in a battle when Hoysāla Narasimha II was 'marching against Rāngam in the South', i.e. Śrīraṅgam—which proves that this march took place either in A.D. 1221 or 1222 (*E. C. vi. Cm*, 56). Another record shews that Narasimha II still held the Bellary District in spite of Yādava pressure. It states also that he 'established the Chōla kingdom,' i.e. had successfully prevented the Pāṇḍya attack on it. (208, 209, 281 of 1918.)

In Travancore Udaya-Mārtāṇḍa-Tiruvāḍi was reigning. (*T. A. S. i. p. 296*.)

**A.D. 1223.** In N.-W. Mysore the country was under the Yādava king Singhaṇa. There were two instances of great local raids in this year, a town being plundered in one case, and men killed. (*E. C. vii, Sb*, 308; *vii. Sk*, 175.)

Rājarāja Chōla II was reigning at Kōvilūr and in Nannilam Taluk in Tanjore District on February 20, and April 15, 1223; and on February 20, in Trichinopoly (*V. R. ii. Tan*, 1125; 215 of 1908; *E. I. xi*, 127; 250 of 1917; 91 of 1920). Yet another inscription close to Tanjore city mentions as sovereign on March 13, 1223 Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya saying that he had 'presented the Chōla country' (*V. R. ii, Tan*, 1455; 52 of 1897; *E. I. vi*, 304). (See remarks above *s.v.*, A.D. 1222.)

In Central and S.-W. Mysore Hoysāla-Narasimha II was reigning. A village was granted by the king 'when he was marching on Magara' i.e., the Magadai tract (see *s.v.*, A.D. 1221-22); the record (which was evidently engraved later) says that the king had defeated 'Pāṇḍya and Makara and the powerful Kāḍavas.' (*E. C. v. Cu*, 197, 203.)

Two records in Bellary District shew Hoysāla Narasimha reigning there (*V. R. i. Bell*, 197, 307; 38 of 1904; 116 of 1913). His son Sōmēśvara is mentioned in an inscription in Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District. (*V. R. i. Coim*, 178; 602 of 1905.)

In Nellore District an inscription mentions, in Rājarāja Chōla's 8th regnal year, a chief Madurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōla Erṇa Siddha (not identified see Telugu-Chōla pedigree).

(*V. R. ii. Nell*, 685.)

In part at least of Guntur the recognized reigning sovereign was Kakatiya Ganapati.

(*V. R. ii. Gun*, 116; 241 of 1897.)

In Travancore the Kēraja king Udayamārtāṇḍa was reigning.

(*V. R. iii. Trav*, 195.)

**A.D. 1224.** Hoysāla Narasimha II reigning in W. and S. Mysore (*E. C. vii, Kd*, 95; *iv, Kr*, 7). An inscription of his reign at Harihara in N. Mysore speaks to his having been opposed by the

<sup>1</sup> This seems to refer to the tax called Āśuvīṇa-kāṣṭha (Ājivika-kāṣṭha). There is nothing to warrant that it was taken from them as it is included among other general taxes. It is likely that it was intended for feeding and otherwise providing for these mendicants by the community as we sometimes hear of a committee for Uḍḍāṣṭha (mendicant monks).—*Editor*.

'Kāḍava' and the Pārjya rulers (*E. I. vii, 160. E.C. xi, Dg. 25*). The king is said in this to have had an army of 200,000 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry, and to have defeated the 'Ścūṇa', or the Dēvagiri-Yādava king (alluding to an earlier war); is called the 'Setter-up of the Chōla kingdom,' alluding to recent events when he checked the Pāṇḍya's attack on the Chōla.

In N.-W. Mysore on March 6, Malla-dēva of the Kādamba family of Hāṅgaḷ was locally ruling in his 6th year. (*E.C. viii, Sb. 180.*)

An inscription in S. Arcot District represents the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Sundara I as reigning there in his tenth year on June 3. [The date was in his 9th year. Apparently an error in the original]. (*561 of 1921.*)

A grant was made in Rājarāja Chōla's 9th year in Chittoor District 'for the merit of Uttama-Chōlaganga-Amarābharana-Akaḷanka-Siyaganga, who was also called Tiruvēgambam-Uḷaiyan. (*above s.v., A.D. 1180-81, 1204-05. V.R. i, Chittoor, 235; 551 of 1906.*)

**A.D. 1225.** Rājarāja Chōla III reigning in Mannarguḍi Taluk (Tanjore) and Uḍayarpālayam Taluk (Trichinopoly) on August 17 and October 24, 1225 (*256 of 1917; 77 of 1920*). Against this there is an inscription at Śrirangam on March 28, 1225, which states as then sovereign there the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, who 'presented the Chōla country.' (*V.R. iii, Trich. 464; 53 of 1892; E.I. vi, 303; I.A. xxi, 344*). [At present it seems difficult to reconcile these statements (*see also below, s.v., A.D. 1227*). There is a record of Sundara Pāṇḍya I's 10th year in Pudukottai State. (*V.R. iii, Pudu. 385; 229 of 1914.*)]

Hoysāla Narasimha II was reigning in N.-W. Mysore. *Virakal*. More cattle-robberies and murders. (*E. C. vii, Cl. 40.*)

In Chingleput District 'Tikka I' Ganda-Gōpāla Telugu-Chōda chief, is mentioned as then in his 3rd year in an inscription of the ruling Kālahasti chief Rājaśraya-Śaśikula-Chūḷukki-Vira-Narasimha-Yādava-Rāya. (*above s.v., A.D. 1192-93. V.R. i, Chin. 757; 659 of 1904.*)

The Kādamba chief of Hāṅgaḷ, Malla, ruling locally in N.-W. Mysore. Cattle-raids and deaths. (*E.C. viii, Sb. 178.*)

**A.D. 1226.** Rājarāja Chōla III reigning in his 10th year on April 21 in Pondicherry and in Tanjore in his 11th year on November 30, 1226. (*V. R. iii. French Territory 19; Tan. 250; E.I. vii, 175; 409 of 1908; E.I. xi, 128.*)

Hoysāla Narasimha II reigning in N.-W., Central and W. Mysore (*E.C. viii, Sa. 126; xii, Ch. 42; vi. Tk. 2; v. Cu. 253.*)

**A.D. 1227.** Hoysāla Narasimha II reigning in Central and West Mysore. His senior queen Padmalā-dēvi mentioned (*E. C. xii. Gb., 11; v., Bl., 151*). The latter inscription states that he had protected the Chōla and reduced the Pāṇḍya and the Pallava. [Whatever then the 'Kāḍava' chief of former records may mean, this one certainly points to the 'Pallava' chief Kō-Peruṅga as the one intended.]

Rājarāja Chōla III reigning, on May 15 and October 18, 1227, in the Tirutturaiṇḍi Taluk, Tanjore District (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1527, 1528; 466, 467 of 1912.*) Also in Conjeevaram on August 1, in his '11th' year (error for '12th'. *598 of 1919*). And in Uḍayarpālayam Taluk, Trichinopoly District, on December 27, 1227, in his 12th year (*57 of 1920*).

In Ramnad Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I reigned (*554 of 1922*). And in Pudukottai, where he is said to have been anointed as a hero at Muḍigonda-Chōlapuram.

(*V. R. iii., Pudukotta 365; 322 of 1914.*)

In Guntur District a grant of villages was made by the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Mallidēva ' of the family of Karikāla.' (V. R. ii. Gun. 339 ; B. and V. C. 924.)

An inscription on a temple wall in Conjeevaram makes 'Kōnerimaikōṇḍān' Sundara-Pāṇḍya on October 13, 1227, remitting certain taxes, as if then in full possession of the city and reigning there (41 of 1921). [This requires further examination as the date is based mainly on its being in his 12th regnal year]. [See above i. v., A.D. 1225.]

A.D. 1228. Rājārāja Chōla III reigning on April 24, 1228, at Kūlahasti, Chittoor District (135 of 1922). And in Chingleput District on July 5. (V. R. i. Chin. 975 ; 106 of 1912.)

Hoyśāla Narasimha II reigning in Central and N.-W. Mysore.

(E. C. v. Cu. 204 ; xii. Tp. 51 ; vii. Hl. 8.)

[Narasimha II had been in Śrīrangam in A.D. 1222 (above) and apparently he must have thought the place too valuable to be neglected. Close by Śrīrangam is the old city of Kaṇṇanūr, and a record of this year at Badanūḷa in Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore (E. C. iii. Nj. 36), whose date is clearly March 15, 1228, states that Narasimha's son Sōmēśvara was then residing at Kaṇṇanūr. Rice (iii. *Introd.*, p. 19) makes the date 1240, but this is an error. It must be assumed therefore that the Hoyśāla king held possession of Kaṇṇanūr perhaps from 1222,—certainly from 1228.]

In Nellore District the local ruler was 'Tirukāḷa-Chōḍa' i.e. the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Tikka I.

(V. R. ii. Ndl. : 440 ; B. and V. C. 734.)

A.D. 1229. Hoyśāla Narasimha reigning in N.-W. Mysore. No further events related of his reign, except local cattle-raids and deaths (E. C. vii. Ci. 15). An inscription of his of the month of March 1229 in central Mysore states that he was then residing at Conjeevaram (*ibid.* xii. Tp. 42). He was also reigning in S. and W. Mysore. (E. Ci. v. Gn. 19 ; v. Ag. 6.)

Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram in his 14th year on August 25, 1229, and on October 7 in Tanjore. (359 of 1917 ; V. R. ii. Tan. 612 ; 372 of 1907 ; E. I. x. 131.)

An inscription in Pudukōṭṭa of the 13th year of Maravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, whose date = April 7, 1229, states that he 'distributed the Chōla country.'

(V. R. iii. Poda. 157 ; 332 of 1914.)

A record at Vriddhāchalām in S. Arcot shews that Kō-Perunjinga, the Pallava chief, recognized as his sovereign the Chōla King Rājārāja III in this year. [He threw over his allegiance later.] It records a grant by Ediriganāyan-Pottapi-Chōḍa (probably one of the Telugu-Chōḍa family) an officer of Perunjinga's bodyguard.

(V. R. i. S. Arcot 1085 ; 136 of 1900 ; E. I. vii. 160.)

Local chiefs fighting one another in N.-W. Mysore. Śrīdhara-Dandānāyaka (a general) attacked Sāntalīgē Vira, son of Bamma.

(E. C. viii. Sa. 141, 146.)

A.D. 1230. Hoyśāla Sōmēśvara, son of Narasimha II, mentioned in an inscription in Central Mysore. It connects him with his father's exploits, in 'pursuing the Pāṇḍya king' and 'penetrating into the Chōla country.' [He probably accompanied the army in high command.] (E. C. i. Ng., 98). An inscription in W. Mysore shews Narasimha II, reigning there. It mentions his sister Sōvalā-dēvi.

(E. C. vi. Tk. 53.)

Rājārāja Chōla III was reigning in Conjeevaram, and Tanjore, Salem and S. Arcot districts—records in several places. Dates February 15, 17, May 6, July 3, August 5.

(108 of 1919 ; 231 of 1917 ; V. R. ii. Salem, 8 ; 415 of 1913 ; 74 of 1922 ; 72 of 1919.)



In Ramnad on June 10, 1230 Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya was reigning in his 14th year (*V. R. ii, Ramnad 11; 412 of 1914*). And on December 3 in his 15th year in Madura District.

(*V. R. ii, Mad. 57; E. I. viii, 276; 60 of 1905*.)

In Conjeevaram the local ruler was 'Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla.' Record, dated June 2, 1230. It gives the Chief—i.e., the Telugu-Chōḍa Tikka I—no other titles. (*446 of 1919*.)

A.D. 1231. This year was very eventful in the history of South India. An inscription at Tiruvēṇḍipuram of the 16th year of Rājārāja Chōla (*E. I. vii, 160 l.; V. R. i. S. Arcot, 329; 142 of 1902*) gives very important details as to what occurred.

(See also *V. R. i, S. Arcot, 1085; 136 of 1900*.)

Mention has been made of Kō-Perunjiṅga, the Pallava Chief of Śēṇḍamangalam in South Arcot whom I shall in future call simply Perunjiṅga, 'Kō' being a prefix signifying royalty. He often bears the title 'Avanīyavana' or 'Avanīyāla.' This was the first Perunjiṅga or Perunjiṅga I. He had revolted against Rājārāja Chōla III, in A. D. 1221-22 (above) and had been completely checked by Hoysāla Narasimha II. But in this year 1231, or it may be a little earlier, he again rose against his sovereign and this time succeeded in capturing the person of Rājārāja III, and carrying him to Śēṇḍamangalam where the king was imprisoned. Narasimha II, being on friendly terms with Rājārāja and connected with him by marriage, and having been already recognized publicly as 'the establisher of the Chōla kingdom,' owing to his earlier action, declared that he must at all costs maintain this reputation, and fitted out an expedition of rescue. He marched to Pūchchūr near Śrīrangam, and thence despatched a strong force under two generals, Appana and Samudra-Gopayya, commanding them to release the Chōla king. The army marched towards Śēṇḍamangalam. On the way they destroyed two villages in the Chidambaram Taluk in which Perunjiṅga had stayed, and another in which the latter's officer the 'Śōlakōṇ' had stayed, and fought a pitched battle against the rebel army. In this fight a member of the Singhalese royal family Parākrama Bāhu is said to have lost his life. The victory lay with the Hoysāla army, and the two generals went to Chidambaram and worshipped at the temple there. Thence they marched towards Cuddalore and halted at Tiruppūpuliūr. Again they destroyed a number of villages in the Villupuram Taluk and some towns on the coast; after which they marched against Śēṇḍamangalam itself. Finding himself outnumbered and in difficulties, Perunjiṅga submitted to his Hoysāla foe, and released King Rājārāja who was carried triumphantly to his own capital and restored to his dignities.

An inscription at Gaṇapēsvaram in Kistna District of April 7, 1231, mentions as then reigning over that country the Kākatiya King Gaṇapati, who was taking advantage of Chōla weakness and extending his power southward (*E. I. iii, 82; I. A. xvi, 107*). His general, Jaya, built a temple at Divi on the sea coast.

(*V. R. ii, Kistna, 136; 131 of 1893; E. I. vii, 82*.)

Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Chingleput, Tanjore and Nellore Districts on March 14, May 17, June 22 and early in 1231, respectively (*137 of 1923; 393, 537 of 1922; V. R. ii, Nellore, 800; B. and. V. C, 1397*); also at Conjeevaram on September 7, 1231. (*157; 460 of 1919*.)

Records in this year of the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Madhurāntaka-Pottapi Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla, i.e., Tikka, or Tirukālatti I (*V. R. i, Chingleput 907; 534 of 1912; 446 of 1919*). He is stated to have 'taken Kānchi'—a mere boast.

(See note in *E. R. 1920, p. 116; and below x.v., A. D. 1232*.)

Hoysāla Narasimha II reigning in Central Mysore (*E. C. v, Cn. 170*). It is noticeable, when observing his position in Chōla territories after his defeat of the Pāṇḍya some years earlier,

that gifts to temples near Pudukottā and at Śrirangam were made by his servants in 1225 and 1233. (E. I. iii, 7; vii, 160.)

In N.-W. Mysore the Kādamba chief Malla-dēva was ruling. (E. C. viii, Sb. 271.)

In Coimbatore District an inscription of the 25th year of the Kongu-Chōla chief Vīra Rājendra, whose accession is thus shewn to have taken place in 1207-08. There are many such records duly noted in V. Rangachari's Lists, Vol. I, in Coimbatore. These need not all be noted here. One, No. 443, states that he invaded the Karaikalnādu, in the course of which much damage was done to temples, for which the chief made reparation.

**A.D. 1232.** Inscriptions of Rājārāja Chōla III in Conjeevaram, South Arcot and Tanjore, in his 16th year, respectively, February 15, and April 14, and March 14, 1232.

(460 of 1919; 536 of 1921; 76 of 1922; 137 of 1923.)

In N.-W. Mysore, Honnālī Taluk, the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Singhana was reigning.

(E. C. vii, Hl. 43.)

In Central Mysore an inscription of Hoysāla Narasimha II.

(E. C. xii, Ck. 27.)

Inscription—November 10, 1232,—recording a gift by an official of the Telugu-Chōla Chief Madhurāntaka-Pottapī-Chōla-Tirukālatti I, who bears the title 'Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla.' It proves that he was a vassal of the Chōla king as the record is dated in the 17th year of Rājārāja III. (416 of 1919)

(above s. v., A. D. 1231.)

**A.D. 1233.** The same Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla. Record at Conjeevaram. Date = January 18, 1233.

(V. R. i, Chingleput 300; 6 of 1893.)

Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram and in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

(468 of 1919; 526 of 1918; V. R. iii, Trich., 263-269; 495-501 of 1912; 395 of 1919 (which mentions the same Tirukālatti I as granting a village (594, 597 of 1919; V. R. ii, Tan., 891; 515 of 1904; E. I. viii, 269).)

Hoysāla Sōmēśvara, son of Narasimha II, at his capital Dorasamundra. Date = July 10, 1233. The inscription mentions him as if reigning, but he did not come to the throne till June 15, 1234, at the earliest.

(E. C. vi, Kd. 12.)

In Central, and West and in part at least of N. W. Mysore, Hoysāla Narasimha II was reigning.

(E. C. xii, Gb. 45; vii, Cl. 52; v, Ak. 82.)

In Sōrāb Taluk, N.-W. Mysore the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Singhana reigned. Tribal fights and great slaughter related.

(E. C. viii, Sb. 403.)

**A.D. 1234.** Rājārāja-Chōla III, reigning (Jan. 10, Mar. 27, 1234) in Conjeevaram and Tanjore, and on October 4, in Trichinopoly (455 of 1919; 392 of 1919; V. R. iii, Trich. 850; 91 of 1914). Also in Chingleput on August 8-10, the 43rd day of his 19th year (211 of 1912). And on June 11 in Tanjore District.

(V. R. ii, Tan., 1631; 496 of 1904; E. I. viii, 269.)

At the Buddhist stupa at Amarāvati, on the Krishna river, the gift of a lamp was made by Bayyalā, daughter of the Nātavāḍi chief Rudra. This shews that Buddhist worship was still maintained there. (V. R. ii, Guntur 636; 270 of 1897; E. I. vi, 157; see also V. R. ii, Madras 283.)

An inscription of Hoysāla Narasimha II in Māndya Taluk, S. Mysore. (E. C. iii, Md., 121.)

[He was succeeded by his son Sōmēśvara who came to the throne during the year following June 15, 1234.

(E. C. vi, Tk., 87.)]

In Thinnevelly on Nov. 6, 1234, the reigning king was Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. It was his 19th year.

(489 of 1916.)

**A.D. 1235.** Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Trichinopoly District and at Conjeevaram in his 20th year, on July 16 and March 9, 1235. (39 of 1920; 369 of 1919.)

Inscription in Tinnevely of the '17th' (*sic.*, but really 19th) year of Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. Date = February 19, 1235 (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 482; 133 of 1891; E. I. vi, 303*). And on September 3 in his 20th year. (401 of 1916.)

In Guntur District, where the Kākatiya king Gagapati was now supreme, his general Jaya built the temple at Chebrolu, and gave for its maintenance a village in the Velanāḍu tract. Date = April 21, 1235. (*V. R. ii, Gunt. 88; 119 of 1887; E. I. vi, 38*.)

In N.-W. Mysore, an inscription of the Devagiri-Yādava king Singhana.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 269*.)

In Travancore, Vira Ravi Kērala was reigning.

(*V. R. iii, Trav. 93-A*.)

Inscription in Salem District shewing as ruler of the country Hoyśala Narasimha II, (*V. R. ii, Salem, 66; 201 of 1910*). Another of this year (but no details given) shews Hoyśala Sōmēśvara as reigning king in N. Mysore (*E. C. xi, II, 33*). But, again, at this end of 1235 a record in Hassan District, S.-W. Mysore, mentions, as king, Narasimha II (*E. C. v, Can. 221*). [It would seem probable that Narasimha had abdicated in his son's favour, but was still living.]

A gift was made to a temple during the year at Conjeevaram by the minister of the Telugu-Chōla chief Tikka I, during the reign of Rājārāja Chōla III.

(*V. R. i, Chingleput 316; 34 of 1893*.)

**A.D. 1236.** Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram on February 5, 1236, in his '21st', really 20th year (560 of 1919). And on March 5 (437 of 1919). And on December 30, in his 21st year (596 of 1919). And on August 13 and 17 (621 and 622 of 1919). Also in Tanjore on May 16, in his 20th year (*V. R. ii, Tan., 818; 407 of 1908; E. I. xi, 129*). And on October 22 in his 21st year. (247 of 1917.)

The country about Gudivāda, N. of the Krishna River was governed, by Kākatiya Gagapati.

(*V. R. ii, Kistna, 227; 539 of 1893*.)

In South Mysore, and in the Devangere Taluk of Chitaldroog District in N. Mysore, Hoyśala Sōmēśvara was king (*E. C. iv, Kr. 63; xi, Dg. 129*). Also in W. Mysore in Hassan District (*E. C. v, Ak. 123*). In the last, mention is made of his mother Kālajādēvi, and his father's sister Sōvalū-dēvi.

The Tirukkōlūr inscription of Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I of the 20th year of his reign describes, in the usual bombastic style of many of these records, the events of his reign; how he invaded Chōla territory, captured and burnt Tanjore and Uraiyūr, visited Chālanbaram and there gave back his crown to king Rājārāja Chōla III. [Afterwards he received the Chiefs of the North and South Kongu—probably Perunjinga and Śambuvarāyan<sup>1</sup>—and settled their disputes. Then came a fresh attack by the Chōla forces when a battle was fought in which he was victorious; and

<sup>1</sup> Perunjinga's territory was in South Arcot round Sendamangalam, Tirovadi and Cuddalore. Śambuvarāyan's territory was in the basin of the Palar with Vrinchipuram and Kanchi as chief towns. Neither has had anything to do with Kongu which lay much to the westward of Dharmapuri in the Salem District. Kongu fell in three divisions: (1) Kongu north of Kaveri, (2) Kongu south of it and (3) Mikongu, Kongu up the hills. Records of this time refer to North and South Kongu alone of these.—Editor.

after this he was anointed as a hero at Mudligonda-Chōlapuram. [All this seems to have taken place before A.D. 1224. See above.] (See Prof. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's 'South India', etc., App., p. 208.)

**A.D. 1237.** Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Nellore, in Tanjore (on January 5, January 17 and May 3, 1237), in Conjeevaram (June 10 and October 4), and Chingleput (August 24).

(*V. R. ii, Nellore, 717; B. and V. C. 1296; V. R. ii, Tanjore, 1105, 1108; 195, 198 of 1908; E. I. xi, 128; 400 of 1919; 304, 358 of 1921; 481 of 1922.*)

On January 29, 1237, Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya was reigning in Tinnevely.

(*V. R. iii, Tin. 42; 96 of 1907; E. I. x, 138.*)

There was more cattle-raiding and slaughter of villagers in Mysore this year. It is mentioned in an inscription of the Dēvagīri-Yādava king Singhana in N.-W. Mysore, of date August 18, 1237.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 250.*)

Kāṭatiya Gaṇapati was reigning on the Godāvari river at Drākshārāma, where the Velanāṇḍu Chief Rājendra-Chōḍi Gonka ruled locally.

(*V. R. ii, Godav. 317; 411 of 1893.*)

Hoyśala Sōmēśvara was reigning in N. Mysore, where more cattle-raiding took place (*E. C. xi, Hk. 131*). He was also reigning in Central Mysore, where an inscription of this year mentions some local disturbances—A *rekaḍ* to a man who fell when the Nāḍālvār and other chiefs fought a battle. Sōmēśvara is said to have been 'in the Chōla kingdom', which he 'set up'. Another record says that Sōmēśvara had fought against the Dēvagīri-Yādava prince Krishṇa-Kandhara (grandson of King Singhana), had penetrated into Chōla territory and had also subdued the Pāṇḍya.

(*E. C. iii, Md. 122.*)

**A.D. 1238.** Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram on January 6 and 23, February 27 and March 5.

(*399, 368, 555, 366 of 1919.*)

An inscription of this year testifies to a gift made by a private person, a Kēraḷa merchant called Rāma, of a village Ammuṇḍi, in the tract north of the Pālār river, which he had bought from the Śambuvaraiyan chief of the Śengēni family. It shews that that family owned the land. Ammuṇḍi is in N. Arcot District.

(*S. I. I. i. 87.*)

In the same year are two inscriptions of Śengēni Ammaiappan-Alagiya-Chōla-Edirili-Śambuvaraiyan (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 554, 555; 72, 73, of 1887.*) He sold another village for a similar purpose, which was in Vellore Taluk, to the same merchant, here called Ādi-Rāma.

Kāṭatiya Gaṇapati was reigning in Repalle Taluk, south of the Krishna River.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur, 586 E.*)

An inscription dated in the 23rd year of Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I (1238-39) is in Pudukottai State.

(*V. R. iii, Pudu. 394, 207 of 1914.*)

[According to tradition the Vaishṇava Pontiff Ānandatīrtha was born in this year.

(*E. I. vi, 260.*)]

**A.D. 1239.** Rājārāja Chōla III reigning in Trichinopoly in his 24th year on September 19, and in Conjeevaram on November 15th.

(*24 of 1920; 606 of 1919.*)

Hoyśala Sōmēśvara reigning in W. Mysore on June 15, in his 6th year; and, during the year, in S. and N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vi, Tk. 87; iii, Tr. 103; iii, Sb. 492*). In the last of these we are told of violent rioting and of the death of a chief.

Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya II was reigning in Ramnad in his 2nd year on December 7.

(*V. R. ii, Ramnad 268; 130 of 1908.*)



Kākatīya Ganapati reigning in Ongole Taluk. This shews a still further southward advance made by him (*V. R. ii, Guntur, 413, 415; B. and V. C. 1055, 1058*). [Note, however, that he is only given the title 'Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara'.]

**A.D. 1240.** Rājarāja Chōla III reigning in Conjeevaram on February 12, April 4 and 12, May 12, and August 15 (*611, 612, 615, 559, 388 of 1919*). And in Tanjore on December 13.

(*49 of 1911.*)

In this year Hoysāla Sōmēśvara attacked the Telugu-Chōla chief Tikka, or Tirukālatti I, Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla. His general was Singaṇa. An inscription in Kaṇūr District, Mysore, states that while Sōmēśvara was on the march, he heard that a son had been born to him.

(*E. C. vi, Kadur, 100; E. R. 1903-4, p. 54.*)

**A.D. 1241.** Rājarāja Chōla III reigning in Tanjore on April 5, and on September, and on December 6, 1241. Also in Salem in this year.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 1238; 661 of 1909; E. I. xi, 249; 75 of 1922; V. R. ii, Salem 73; 208 of 1910.*)

King Singhaṇa of the Dēvagīri-Yādavas reigning in N.-W. Mysore, on April 18, 1241.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 387.*)

Hoysāla Sōmēśvara was now residing at Kannanūr close to Trichinopoly and Śrīrangam in the Chōla country (*E. C. vi, Kd. 83*). [The Hoysālas had evidently maintained their hold on Kannanūr and the neighbourhood ever since A.D. 1221 (*see notes above, and s. v. 1222, 1228, 1231, 1235*). In many inscriptions he is said to have made for himself a palace and residence at Kannanūr in the Chōla country to amuse his mind, and to have re-named the place 'Vikramapura'.]

**A.D. 1242.** Rājarāja Chōla III reigning in Chingleput District, on September, 1242; and at Conjeevaram in the same district on February 6, March 27, October 21 and December 26 (*111 of 1923; 551, 552, 557 of 1919; 2 of 1921*). And at Tirumalavāḍi in Uḍalyārpōlaiyam Taluk, Trichinopoly District, on July 27 (*25 of 1920*).

Hoysāla Sōmēśvara was reigning in S. Mysore (*E. C. iii, Md. 16; iv, Kr. 8, 76*). In *Kr. 8* he is said to be 'in the Chōla country, ruling the kingdom.' [He was certainly at Kannanūr in the Chōla country, and probably ruled at least some tracts locally.]

In N.-W. Mysore the Dēvagīri-Yādava king Singhaṇa was reigning. There were more local raids and fighting, and siege of a town, in this year. (*E. C. viii, Sb. 217, 425.*)

A gift was made to a temple in Guntur District, Rēpalle Taluk, by Kākatīya Rudra, perhaps Ganapati's son. (*V. R. ii, Guntur, 586 F.*)

**A.D. 1243.** Records of Rājarāja Chōla III in Tanjore District and in Conjeevaram on January 7 and 27, February 28, July 22, October 3.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 318; 291 of 1907; E. I. x, 135; 511 of 1920; 407 of 1919; V. R. ii, Tan. 905; 434 of 1908; E. I. xi, 130 + 158 of 1911; E. R. 1922, p. 91.*)

In W. Mysore Hoysāla Sōmēśvara reigned. (*E. C. v, Hn. 100.*)

[The old Chōla kingdom now fell to pieces. It will be remembered that the powerful Pallava chief of Śendamangalam, Perunjinga I, had rebelled against his sovereign Rājarāja III, and had captured him, but had been compelled by Narasimha Hoysāla II to release his prisoner. This was in A. D. 1231. Perunjinga I probably died some time during the next twelve years. He was succeeded by another chief of the same name, Perunjinga II. This later Perunjinga in 1243 revolted again, declared his independence, pronounced himself sovereign, and had himself anointed

as king. This took place between May 9 and July 30, 1243. His Sanskrit title was 'Avanyavanōd-bhava-Rājasīmha.'

He seems, however, to have had little success, for inscriptions of subsequent years prove him to have acknowledged as his overlord, at least in some parts of the Chōla realm, the great Telugu-Chōḍa chief of the family that assumed in succession the title 'Ganda Gopāla'; while other parts were ruled by the Śambuvaraiyan chief of the Śengēni family.

Henceforth the representative of the Chōla family, who is mentioned in inscriptions as reigning, did so only nominally (*E. I. vii, 160; S.I.I., ii, 340; E. R. 1903-I, p. 6*). Rājārāja Chōla III seems to have abdicated in 1246, but to have lived till at least 1248 (see below). His successor Rājendra III was helped to the throne by Hoysāla Sōmēśvara in 1246.

(See *E. I. vii, 169, 176*.)

An inscription in Nellore District mentions the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Madurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōla-Tilaka-Nārāyaṇa-Manuma-Siddha. This was Manma-Siddha (son of Tikka I) afterwards Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. This record was during his father's lifetime and rule.

(*B. and V. C. 1258; V. R. ii, Nellore, 686*.)

**A. D. 1244.** Rājārāja Chōla III shewn as reigning in Conjeevaram on September 8, 1244.

(*352 of 1919*.)

An inscription (November 13, 1244), in S. Arcot of Pallava-Perumjīngā II, reigning in his second year.

(*69 of 1918*.)

At Tirumeyyam in Pudukōṭṭa State an inscription of this year. It states that on a dispute arising between worshippers at the adjoining temples of Śiva and Viṣṇu, the people called in the Hoysāla general Appanna, and that he settled it. [It proves Hoysāla overlordships at the time in Pudukōṭṭa.]

(*V. R. Puduk, 281; 387 of 1906*.)

In Nellore Taluk a record shewing that the local ruler was the Telugu-Chōḍa chief 'Allun-Tirukūḷatti', i.e. Tikka I (*B. and V. C. ii, 719; V. R. ii, Ndl. 427*). Another of the same year alludes to a gift made 'for the merit' of the same chief.

(*V. R. ii, Ndl. 729; B. and V. C. 1330*.)

The Sindavādi country—parts of N.-W. Mysore, Bellary, Dharwar and Bijapur—were ruled over by the Sinda Rāja Bira-dēva. His capital was at Belagutti.

(*E. C. viii, III, 49*.)

The Kākatiya king Ganapati was supreme in Guntur, where he was reigning in security now that the Chōla kingdom was at so low an ebb. At Mōtupalle on the sea coast (Marco Polo's 'Mutāli') he gave a decree commanding that, whereas in former times all wrecked ships and their cargoes had been seized by the local authorities and forfeited to the State, henceforth that practice should cease and the cargoes should be left to their owners on payment of custom duty. (*V. R. ii, Guntur 101, 102; 600, 601 of 1909; E. I. xii, 118; Yule's 'Marco Polo' 272, 295, 357*.)

**A. D. 1245.** Rājārāja Chōla III. Inscriptions of his 29th year in Trichinopoly district of February 6 and 12, March 13 and May 19, 1245 (*V. R. iii, Trich. 387, 394, 769; 62 of 1903; 500 of 1905; 142 of 1914; 43, 38 of 1920*). Also in Chingleput district on June 26 (*V. R. i, Chin. 754; 656 of 1904; E. I. viii, 271*) and in Tanjore district on September 9.

(*50, 59 of 1911; E. R. 1922, p. 91*.)

Hoysāla Sōmēśvara was reigning in Central Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Cn. 221*.)

Kākatiya Ganapati supreme in Mārkaṭpūr Taluk, Kurnool District (*V. R. ii, Kurnool, 338; 245 of 1905*). [This seems to shew a further advance on his part.]

At the hill-fortress of Udayagiri in Nellore District the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Tikka I ruled. (*V. R. ii. Noll. 710; B. and V. C. 1346.*)

In N.-W. Mysore the Sinda Rāja Bira-Dēva was ruling. He fought a battle against some local chiefs. (*E. C. vii. Hl. 54, 55.*)

**A. D. 1246.** [About this time Parākrama Bāhu II, king of Ceylon, who had come to the throne subsequent to the reign of Māgha, usurper from Kalinga, made war against the Tamils who had come over to the island and drove them out, or destroyed them.]

Rājendra III became Chōḷa king on a day between March 28 and April 20, 1246 (*E. I. viii. 260*). Three records in Nellore which make his reign begin in 1244 seem to shew that he had been in that year associated with his father Rājārāja III as joint ruler (*B. and V. C. 410, 439, 445*). He was helped to the throne by Hoyśāla Sōmēśvara.

Hoyśāla Sōmēśvara was ruling in Central and South Mysore (*B. C. v. Ch. 238; xii. Tp. 23; iii. Md. 62, 6*). In the second of these mention is made of local fighting between the 'Kukula Nāḍālvār' chief of Kāḍasūr and local leaders.\* The date of the third is March 4, 1246.

The Kaḷasa country in W. Mysore was ruled by Jākalādēvī, widow of Māru-dēva.

(*E. C. vi. Mg. 66, 70.*)

The Telugu-Chōḍa chief Tirukālatti, or Tikka I, is said, in an inscription in Nellore district at Annamasamudram, to have 'ruled' in Kānchi (Conjeeveram), where he consecrated a temple. [The 'ruling' may be an exaggeration.] (*V. R. ii. Noll. 7; B. and V. C. i. 206.*)

In Guntur district a Parichchēdi chief Bhima made a gift to a temple. (*138 of 1917.*)

[Mr. Swamikannu Pillai has fixed the date of a record, which purports to be of the 10th year of a Jaṭavarman Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya and is in Tinnevely taluk, as December 16, 1246. The only year mentioned is the regnal year, and Mr. H. Krishna Sastri believes the record to belong to the reign of Jaṭavarman Kulasēkhara I whose 10th year began in A.D. 1199.

(*370 of 1916; E. R. 1917, p. 93, 110.*)]

**A. D. 1247.** Inscription of Rājārāja Chōḷa III (now retired?) in his 31st year, in Trichinopoly District. Date April 10, 1247 (*55 of 1920*). Another, at Conjeeveram, July 8, 1247 (*566 of 1919*). Regnal year wrongly quoted.

Perunjinga II, Pallava, reigning in S. Arcot in his 4th year on January 19, 1247 (*449 of 1921*), and on December 29, in S. Arcot. (*323 of 1921.*)

Hoyśāla Sōmēśvara ruling in S. Mysore (*E. C. iv. Ch. 67.*)

Kākatiya Gaṇapati was reigning in Rajahmundry (*V. R. ii. Godavari 72; 506 of 1893.*)

**A. D. 1248.** Hoyśāla Sōmēśvara reigning in W. Mysore. (*E. C. v. Ag. 12.*)

In N. Mysore an inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Krishna (Kanhara), on September 24, 1248. (*E. C. viii. Sb. 426.*)

Kākatiya Gaṇapati reigning in Rajahmundry (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 84 A*). And in Guntur District (*175 of 1917*). In the latter he is called 'Irmaḍi Gaṇapayya'.

On March 24, 1248, the Nidugal chief Irungōla Chōḷa II, grandson of Irungōla I, was ruling locally in Anantapur District (*V. R. i. Anant. 123; 89 of 1913*). A pedigree of these chiefs of

\* The title in full is Rājendrachōḷa-Kukula-nāḍālvā-Kāḍasūra-Appayya Nāyaka, Kāḍayya Nāyaka. This would mean Kāḍayya Nāyaka, son of Appayya Nāyaka of Kāḍasūr, who was Kukula Nāḍālvār and had the title Rājendra Chōḷa. Kāḍayya would then be chief Kukula nāḍu, Kāḍasūr being his native village or town.—Editor.

Henjēru in N.-E. Mysore, 'Lords of Oraiyūr,' is given in *Pg. 50, E.C. XII.*

(See above under dates 1128, 1162, 1167 and below 1269, 1285).

The Telugu-Chōḍa chief Tikka I, here called 'Tikkarasa Gangayya' made a grant in Cuddapah District (*V.R. i. Cudd. 931*). He was ruling also in Nellore District in this year (*B. and V.C. 1231; V.R. ii. Nellore 667*). In the last inscription his younger brother Vijayaditya is mentioned.

In N.-W. Mysore the Kaḷasa chief Bira-dēva rose up and made war on the Sāntara chief Bomma of Humcha (Hombuchcha). There was fighting and slaughter, and Bira plundered Humcha. (*E.C. viii. Sa. 127, 129.*)

The Nātavādī chief Rudra who had married Mailalā-dēvi or Mēlambika, sister of Kākatiya Gaṇapati, had three sons by her, Rudra, Mahā-dēva, and Mummaḍi Gaṇapa. Each of these brothers gave gifts to temples this year, which are recorded in inscriptions in Kurnool District.

(*V.R. ii. Kurn. 318, 320, 321; 225, 227, 228 of 1905.*)

**A. D. 1249.** Hoysāla Sōmēśvara reigning in W. and Central Mysore. (*E.C. vi. Cm. 20; v. Cu. 238.*)

[A passage in this inscription makes it quite clear that the 'Makara' kingdom, often mentioned in Hoysāla records, does not mean the Pāṇḍya kingdom,—for it calls the king the 'Uprooter of the Makara kingdom and the deliverer of the Pāṇḍya kingdom.']

Rājendra-Chōḷa III was reigning in his 3rd year in Tanjore on March 20 and in his 4th year on October 14, 1249 (*V.R. ii. Tan. 703; 406 of 1902; 10 of 1918; E.I. vii. 175*). And in Trichinopoly on September 12, in his 4th year.

(*V.R. iii. Trich. 361; 596 of 1902; E.I. vii. 6.*)

In Shimōga District, N.-W. Mysore, on June 9, 1249, the Dēvagiri-Yadava king Krishna ('Kannaha') was reigning in his 3rd year—proving his accession to have been in the year following June 9, 1246. (*E.C. viii. Sb. 310.*)

In Tinnevely inscription of Maravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya II on April 25, 1249, in his 11th year. (*V.R. iii. Tinn. 192; 143 of 1894; E.I. vi. 305.*)

Inscription in Tanjore District of Perunjinga Pallava I on July 30, 1249, in his 18th year. As there has been good evidence that Perunjinga II became chief in 1243-44 (*above s.v. A.D. 1247*) this must be a record of Perunjinga I, living in his 18th year but retired (*V.R. ii. Tan. 346; 135 of 1895; E.I. vii. 165*). An inscription of the 7th regnal year of Perunjinga II bears date= October 19, 1249. (*545 of 1921.*)

[An inscription of the 13th century but without date may here be noticed. It is in a village near Avaniāsi in the Coimbatore District. A village had been given to the temple by a Kongu-Chōḷa chief, and the collection of the taxes, a long list of which is given, had been expressly left entirely to the temple authorities. There was a special clause enacted—'No one except the Temple authorities are to be permitted to examine the temple accounts.'

(*99 of 1915; E.R. 1916, p. 121.*)

An inscription at Yēnamandala in Guntur district—date A.D. 1249-50—mentions Gaṇapambikā, daughter of Kākatiya Gaṇapati who married Beta, son of Kōṭa-Rudra of Amarāvati. She built a temple there. (*V. R. ii. Guntur 137; 142 of 1913; E. I. iii. 94.*)

On June 8, 1249, the Kākatiya king Gaṇapati seems to have been now firmly settled in Conjeeveram, where his minister Sāmanta Bhōja gave away a village (*V. R. i. Chingleput, 341; 26 of 1890; I. A. xxi, 122, 197*). In Kurnool district, where he was reigning king Gaṇapati gave a



tax on salt to a temple in Markapur taluk (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 314 ; 221 of 1905*). He was reigning in Guntur district at the end of the year 1249. (805 of 1922.)

The Telugu-Chōḍa prince Maṇma-Siddha, who next year succeeded his father Tikka I, made a gift in gratitude for his recovery from illness (*V. R. i, Cuddapah, 812 ; 598 of 1907*). [It would seem, if the Kākatīya king had captured Conjeeveram, as seems likely from the last noted record, that the Telugu-Chōḍa chief must by now have accepted Gaṇapati as his overlord.]

**A. D. 1250.** On January 5, 1250, Rājendra-Chōḍa III was reigning in Tanjore (nominally) in his 4th year. (*V. R. ii, Tanjore, 1558 ; 423 of 1904*.)

Between August 13 and September 3, 1250, so far as can be gathered from inscriptions, the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Maṇma-Siddha succeeded his father. He had the family title 'Madhurantaka-Pottapi-Chōḍa' and called himself 'Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla' and 'Lord of Kāncī.' He seems to have become practically, if not actually, independent; but in some sort was subservient to the Kākatīya king, who had now succeeded in making himself master of Conjeeveram and had crushed out Chōḍa domination over that region. While Peranjīga's power to the south was weakening that of Maṇma-Siddha increased.

(*V. R. 1900, § 89 ; 1903, § 42 ; 1906, § 44 ; I. A. xxi, 122*.)

Kākatīya Gaṇapati of Warangal was in occupation of Conjeeveram. Inscription on a temple there (*V. R. i, Chingleput, 295, 2 of 1893*). His daughter Gaṇapāmbā, wife of Kōṭa Bēta of Amaravati-Dhāranikōṭa, is described in a record as ruling 6,000 villages S. of the Krishna River (*V. R. ii, Guntur 176 ; 124 of 1893*). His general Gaṇḍapēdara-Gaṇayya-Sāhini of the Kāyashtha family made a gift to a temple in Mārkapūr Taluk, Kurnool District.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 373 ; 288 of 1905*.)

The same Kōṭa Bēta founded a temple and gave a grant for its support in this year in Guntur district. (*V. R. ii, Guntur 137 ; 142 of 1913*.)

An inscription of the 15th regnal year of the Kalingaganga king (or prince) Narasimha I has been reported from Vizagapatam. Its date is said to be Ś. 1172 = A.D. 1250-51; and if correct it would make Narasimha's accession to have taken place in A.D. 1236-37.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 62 ; 98 of 1909*.)

[There is some doubt about these accession-dates. They clash with the information derived from other sources (*see I. A. S. B., lxi, 229, a grant from Puri*). An inscription at Śrikurmam in Ganjam District testifies to a gift made by a feudatory of Narasimha I in this year (A.D. 1250-51).

(*V. R. i, Gan. 185 ; 307 of 1906*.)

In Tinnevely District on August 12, 1250, Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya II was reigning in his 13th year. It shews that the latest possible date for his accession was August 12, 1238,

(572 of 1916.)

In Bellary district the Dēvagiri-Yādava king 'Śeṇṣa' Khandara (Krishna) was reigning.

(*V. R. i, Bell. 261, 276 ; 525 of 1914 ; 84 of 1904 ; Bombay Gaz. 524*.)

Hoysāla Sōmēśvara was reigning in Central and W. Mysore (*E. C. v, Ag. 55 ; Cn. 221*) also in Salem district, where a record mentions the date as in his 17th year (*V. R. ii, Salem 69 ; 204 of 1910*). In N.-W. Mysore another battle was fought between neighbouring chiefs.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 25*.)

**A. D. 1251.** On March 27, 1251, Rājendra-Chōḍa III was reigning in Tanjore in his 5th year.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 1085 ; 56 of 1914 ; E. I. ix, 222*.)

Rājarāja Chōla III seems to have been still alive at this date. His 36th year is mentioned in an inscription in Nellore District. (*V. R. ii. Nell. 161.*)

In N. Arcot on September 25, 1251, Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla (Maṇma-Siddha) was ruling in his 'third' year. (264 of 1921), a Vaiḍamba chief, Rājendra-Chōla, was his vassal. (*V. R. ii. Nellore, 633.*)

[The date seems open to doubt.]

South of the Krishna River in the Palnāḍ Taluk, Kākatiya Gaṇapati reigned.

(*V. R. ii. Gun. 498 ; 571 of 1909.*)

Central Mysore. Hoysāla Sōmēśvara reigning.

(*E. C. xii, Tp. 13.*)

Travancore—(Vēṇāḍ) was reigned over by Vira-Ravi-Uḍaiya-Mārttāṇḍa-Varman.

(*T. A. S. iv, Pt. I. p. 88.*)

[Jaṭavarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I came to the throne of Maḍura between April 20 and 28, 1251.

(*E. I. xi. 266.*)]

**A. D. 1252.** Inscription at Śrīraṅgam dated Dec. 25 A. D. 1252 in the 7th year of Rājendra III. It states that he defeated Hoysāla Sōmēśvara, and presumably drove him out of Kaṇṇanūr, which is close to Śrīraṅgam and where Sōmēśvara had made his residence. Rājendra's capital was now at Gaṅgaikonda-Chōlapuram (*V. R. iii. Trichinopoly 475 ; 64 of 1892 ; E. I. vii, 176.*) Another record of the 7th regnal year, otherwise undated, goes further and declares that Sōmēśvara had been reduced to such a humble condition that he himself fastened on Rājendra's leg an 'anklet of heroes.' [These things must not be taken too literally. Sōmēśvara was Rājendra's uncle and had helped him to his throne. As to Sōmēśvara's having been driven out of Kaṇṇanūr and Śrīraṅgam it must be noticed that records of his are found further to the south than that place.]

Hoysāla Sōmēśvara was reigning in Central and West Mysore. (*E. C. v, Cn, 237, 242 ; Ag. 53.*) An inscription shews him at his capital Dorasamudra 'after having marched to Haḷagere and returned.' (*E. C. vi. Kd. 101.*)

In S. Arcot Perūṇḍiṇḍa II (Pallava) was ruling in his 10th year on Oct. 4, 1252. (459 of 1921.)

An inscription at Tiruvallam in N. Arcot District is pregnant with information as to the state of the old Chōla kingdom at this time. That tract was locally governed by Aḷagiya-Pallavan-Edirili-Chōla-Śambuvaraiyan of the Śōṅgēṇi family, who proclaims himself here as subject, not to the Chōla king but, to the Telugu-Chōḍa Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, reigning in his 3rd year; who therefore may now be assumed to be *de facto* king in that part.

(*V. R. i., N. Arcot, 333 ; 79 of 1889. See also S.I.I., i. Nos. 59, 60, 63 ; iii, p. 123.*)

Jaṭavarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I reigning in Coimbatore District in his second year; and at Nāmakaḷ in Salem district. (553 of 1905 ; 5 of 1906.)

Kākatiya Gaṇapati was reigning in Repalle taluk in the Guntur District, and in Kurnool in Markapur taluk (*V. R. ii. Guntur 586-G ; ii, Kurnool 216, 217, 501 ; 223, 224 of 1905.*) Another inscription in Kurnool mentions this as Gaṇapati's 54th regnal year, which helps to fix his accession as in 1199.

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. 288 ; 195 of 1905.*)

Travancore was ruled over by Vira-Padmanābha-Mārttāṇḍa-Varman of Kēraḷa.

(*V. R. iii. Trav. 226.*)

**A. D. 1253.** Hoysāla Sōmēśvara reigning in Central, East and South Mysore and in Trichinopoly District at Ratnagiri (*E. C. v., Cn, 236 ; E. C. ix., Bn. 6 ; E. I. iii. 8 ; Bombay Gaz. i, 508 ; E. C. iv. Hg. III.*). In the second of these he is said to be residing in 'Vikramapura, which he had created for his pleasure in the Chōla country.' [Vikramapura is Kaṇṇanūr, from which, therefore, if the

inscription records the true facts he had not been expelled as the Chōla records have it. His queen Somalā-dēvi is mentioned. The Ratnagiri inscription bears date = April 13, 1253, and mentions his 21st year. If so his accession was in the year following April 13, 1233. But the regnal year may be counted from the date of his independent command in the southern Hoysāla country—not necessarily from the date of his becoming king.] (*V. R. iii. Trichinopoly 108 : 176 of 1914.*)

In Nellore District an inscription, dated March 1, 1253, in which the sovereign is said to be Rājendra Chōla III. (*V. R. ii. Nell. 799 ; B. and V. C. 1393.*)

On March 27, 1253, Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I gave a gift in Tanjore during his occupation of the country (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1506 ; E. I. vi. 306 : 254 of 1904*). Other records of his are in Trichinopoly District in Uḍaiyarpālāyam Taluk, of dates April 19, and October 29, the first in his second, the second in his third regnal year (*V. R. iii. Trichinopoly 899, 898 ; 90, 89 of 1895 ; E. I. vi. 306.*). Another, in the same Taluk, bears date = November 8, 1253. (*31 of 1920.*)

Kākatīya Gaṇapati was reigning in Ongole Taluk, Guntur District.

(*V. R. ii. Gun. 352 ; B. and V. C. 940.*)

Perunjīga II reigned in Conjeeveram on May 16, 1253.

(*353 of 1919.*)

[Between April 30 and July 13, 1253, the Pāṇḍya prince or king Jaṭavarman Vira Pāṇḍya's rule, or reign, began. He may have been one of the Pāṇḍya princes who ruled parts of the old Pāṇḍya dominions, but it is clear that he was not reigning in *intession* to Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I. As otherwise his title would have been 'Māravarman'. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar thinks that he was co-regent with the latter (*South India, etc., p. 47*). His panegyrists give him credit for Sundara's exploits. He is often heard of later.]

**A. D. 1254.** Kākatīya Gaṇapati reigning in Kurnool, Guntur and Kistna districts (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 262, 264, 334 : 169, 231 of 1905 ; Gun. 416, 851 : 160 of 1899 ; B. and V. C. 1064 ; Kistna, 232 : 543 of 1893.*). One of the Kurnool records mention a gift made by his minister Gangayya-Sāhini of the Kāyashtha family.

In Bellary District the Devagiri-Yādava king Kannara (Krishna) reigned on June 28, 1254, and on June 16, 1255. (*732, 733 of 1919.*)

Perunjīga II reigned (?) in Conjeeveram on July 20, 1254.

(*450 of 1919.*)

Also at Conjeeveram there is an inscription on September 14, 1254, of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla mentioned as if reigning there (*538 of 1919*). This was his fifth year and it shews that the last possible day for his accession was September 14, 1250. [It is curious and interesting to find these two rulers mentioned as sovereign in the same city within two months of one another.]

[In this year apparently Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya and Vira Pāṇḍya broke into open war. First (or perhaps in an earlier year) the Chēra or Kēraḷa army was attacked and beaten and the Kēraḷa king killed. Then, about this year, the Pāṇḍya forces attacked the Hoysāla king. Sundara's inscriptions state that he gained a complete victory, killing a Hoysāla general and putting to flight the Hoysāla king. He attacked Kaṇṇanūr, the Hoysāla's residence, and reduced the country.

(*South India, etc., p. 46, 47.*)

Hoysāla Sōmēśvara's inscriptions of this year are in Central, South-West and South Mysore (*E. C. xii. Tp. 125 ; v. Ak. 108 ; iii. Sr. 110.*). The last bears date = October 18, 1254, when he was reigning at Dorasamudra. There is an inscription shewing Sōmēśvara's son Narasimha III as reigning at Dorasamudra (Halebid) on November 26, 1254 (*E. C. v. Bl. 125*) and it may be that his father Sōmēśvara had been, as some Pāṇḍya inscriptions state, killed in the fighting at Kaṇṇanūr.

There was more fighting between rival chiefs in N.-W. Mysore in this year.

(*E. C. viii. Pl. 177.*)

**A. D. 1255.** Inscription in Tanjore on January 12, 1255, Rajendra Chōla III, in his 9th year.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. : 1553 : 118 of 1904 ; E. I. viii. 273.*)

Kākatīya Ganapati was reigning in Nellore District early in 1255. (*B. and V. C. i. 137.*)

In Dharwar District at Hulgur is an inscription (examined by Dr. Barnett) showing that country under the rule of the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Krishna ('Kandara') in his 9th regnal year (*E. I. xvi. 33f.*). The date = February 22, 1255.

[The Hoysāla king Sōmāśvara either died after his flight from Kappanūr, or was, as Pāṇḍya inscriptions say, killed in the fighting when Sundara-Pāṇḍya attacked him; and he was succeeded by his eldest son Narasimha III apparently on some day before November 26, 1254, (see above s. v. 1254). This however is not quite certain. Narasimha III divided the Hoysāla dominions, himself reigning in the north, while his brother Rāmanātha reigned, almost or wholly, independently in the south. This arrangement seems to have been made in June-July 1255, which is the date arrived at from inscriptions for the beginning of Rāmanātha's reign.

An inscription shews that Narasimha III was in possession of Śrirangam again in the middle of 1255 (see *E. I. vii. 160 ; iii. 11*). Pāṇḍya inscriptions state that Sundara-Pāṇḍya after the sack of Kappanūr went to Chidambaram, had himself anointed as a hero and weighed himself against gold, which he distributed; and then crowned himself king at Śrirangam. Thence he marched to Perunjinga the Kāthaka king's capital Śēdamangalam, seized it and sacked it, but afterwards restored him, and he drove away a Bana chief and made him flee to the forests. (*E. I. iii. 11.*)

It may be noted here that the political situation in North India had changed entirely against its Hindu rulers. Delhi had been captured by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1193 and these invaders by now dominated all North India,—the 'Slave-King' Nazir-ud-din Mahmud reigning at Delhi.]

In W. Mysore on April 19, 1255, Hoysāla Narasimha III was reigning (*E. C. v. Ag. 38.*)

In N.-W. Mysore there was more local fighting and loss of life (*E. C. viii. Sr. 150*). Inscriptions shew that N.-W. Mysore was governed by the Dēvagiri-Yādava king 'Śeṣa Kāṇha, [Krishna], the establisher of the Telunga king'—an allusion to the restoration of Kākatīya Ganapati by Krishna's great grand-father, Jaitrapāla I about the year A.D. 1199,

(*E. C. viii. Sō., 135, 136.*)

An inscription in Kurnool District has reference to a gift made by Kāyashītha Gangayya-Sahini, general of Kākatīya Ganapati. He has the titles 'Gandapēṇḍēra' and 'Maṇḍalika-Brahma-Rākshasa.'

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. : 269 : 176 of 1905.*)

**A. D. 1256.** In Chingleput District an inscription of February 29, 1256, shews that the then recognized ruler there was Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I (*209 of 1923*). It shews that cattle raids were prevalent at that time.

In Chittoor District an inscription of the local Kālahasti Chief Nalla Siddhi 'of Kānchi,' mentioning as his overlord Vijaya-Gandagōpala of the Telugu-Chōḍa family in the latter's seventh year.

(*V. R. i. Chit. : 141 : 202 of 1903.*)

On September 11, 1256, an inscription of the 11th year of Rājendra Chōla III at Kōvilūr in Tanjore District (*V. R. ii. Tan. : 1118 : 208 of 1908 ; E. I. xi. 131*). And at Vallam in the same district, near Tanjore, an inscription which mentions as sovereign the Pallava Perunjinga II, giving



him full royal titles (*S.I.I. ii, 340*). [These records shew how the old Chōla kingdom was now broken up.]

In Tinnevely Jaṭavarman Vira Pāṇḍya was reigning in his 3rd year on November 9, 1256 (*432 of 1917*).

In Kurnool Kākatya Ganapati was reigning.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. : 405.*)

In South and West Mysore Hoyśala Sōmēśvara's name is given as reigning, in two inscriptions, though according to other records he had either died, or abdicated in favour of his son Narasimha, two years earlier (*E.C. v. Ak. 166 ; iv. Kr. 9*). In N.-W. Mysore an inscription mentions as locally ruling a certain Bīraraśa (*E. C. viii. Sb. 561*). In Coorg the sovereign was Hoyśala Narasimha III (*ibid. i. 6*).

**A. D. 1257.** In North Arcot District on January 22, 1257, Jaṭavarman Vira Pāṇḍya is said to be reigning in his fourth year (*299 of 1919*). This record comes from the Tīruvannāmalai Taluk.

Another inscription of the same year, 1257-58, and in Cheyyār Taluk, North Arcot, registers a gift of land in the 8th year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-gōpāla of the Telugu-Chōḍas, by 'Pillaiyār' Rājarāja Śambuvaiyaṇ. (In some records this chief is called 'Ālappirandān,' 'Avaniyāḷappirandān,' and 'Pallavāṇḍār.')

(*V. R. i. N. Arcot 230 ; 302 of 1912.*)

[The name 'Pillaiyār' may apparently be taken to mean a favourite, or a son, of a king. Nilagangaraiyār is also called a 'Pillaiyār' of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-gōpāla *alias* Manma-Kṣhamā-Vallabha, and the Government Epigraphist in 1913 expressed the opinion that both Rājarāja Śambuvaiyaṇ and Nilagangaraiyār were sons of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-gōpāla. The matter must be left over for settlement. All I can say at present is that the brotherhood of these two chiefs does not seem to me to be proved by sufficiently conclusive evidence. \* That these Śambuvaiyaṇs were vassals of the Telugu-Chōḍas is shown by records in A.D. 1252, 1273 (*q.v.*).

Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-gōpāla is described as ruling in Conjeeveram, where there are three records of his of this year whose dates correspond to January 29, September 19, and November 18 (or perhaps December 16), 1257.

(*393, 571 and 343 of 1919.*)

In Conjeeveram also is an inscription of date May 3, 1257—the same year—in which the ruler of the country is said to be the Pallava Chief Peranjinga II. The only possible explanation seems to be that both these rival chiefs outwardly affected loyalty to the Chōla king, and were severally supported by their own adherents.

(*350 of 1919.*)

Peranjinga II is also represented by another record of March 14, 1257 in South Arcot where he is described as reigning.

(*447 of 1921.*)

In Tanjore District on July 19, 1257 an inscription (remission of taxes) of the 12th year of Rājendra Chōla III, named as reigning there (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1525 ; 531 of 1904 ; E.I. viii, 273*). But another in Tanjore Taluk of October 7, 1257, mentions as if reigning there Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I.

(*V.R. ii. Tan. 1460 ; 166 of 1894.*)

In Puḍukōṭṭa an inscription commemorates the setting up of an image in a temple in the 23rd year of Hoyśala Sōmēśvara by one of his generals. [This does not necessarily mean that the Hoyśala king was reigning there. And apparently Sōmēśvara was now dead.] (*V. R. iii. Puḍu. 262 ; 215 of 1914.*)

\* See the Genealogical Tables under heading 'Nilagangaraiyār.' There were several chiefs of that name during the years A. D. 1186 to 1306.

In Trichinopoly District at Śrīrangam the king is stated to be Hoysāla Rāmanātha (*V. R. iii, Trich. 478; 67 of 1892; E. I. iii. 9*) in an inscription there of date = January 24, 1257. This would argue that he had driven the Pāndya king Jaṭavarman Sundara I out of the neighbourhood of Kaṅṅanūr subsequent to Sundara's capture of it. But a record at the same place (*V. R. iii, Trich. 460; 45 of 1891*) gives rise to the supposition that Sundara was firmly established at Śrīrangam after his occupation, for he carried out extensive works there, built several shrines, covered other shrines with gold, built a large hall and made many valuable gifts to the temple. Amongst other gifts was a necklace of emeralds which the inscription states had been looted from Śēdamangalam, the capital of Pallava Perunjinga II. (*E. I. iii. 7, Dr. Hultsch.*)

In W. Mysore Hoysāla Narasimha III was reigning.

(*E. C. vi, Cm. 1.*)

In Coimbatore District is an inscription of the second year of a Kongu-Chōla chief Vikrama Chōla. Another record shews that he lived till at least A.D. 1263.

(*V. R. i. Coim. 207, 230; 555, 578 of 1905.*)

**A. D. 1258.** In Chingleput District Manma-Siddha II Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla was reigning on April 16, 1258 (*211 of 1923*). Also at Pottapī in Cuddapah District during the year 1258-59 (*V. R. i, Cudd. 857; 437 of 1911*). And in Nellore District where there were local disturbances and a revolt put down by him (*V. R. ii. 297, 332; B. and V. C. 520, 595*). The first of these in which a mistake was made in the number of Śaka year, the quoted cyclic year being 'Kālayukti' and therefore *Ś 1180*, not *1170* as stated shews that Manma-Siddha II was also known as Nalla-Siddha. At Conjeeveram also Manma-Siddha was reigning on December 28, 1258.

(*428 of 1919.*)

In Salem District at Namakal Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāndya I reigning in his fifth year when he gave a village.

(*13 of 1906.*)

But in Trichinopoly (July 28, 1258) the sovereign named is Jaṭavarman Vira Pāndya in his sixth year (*34 of 1920*). The same ruler's seventh year is also mentioned in another record in the same district (*99 of 1920*). The date of the last is September 12, 1259.

Perunjinga II's overlordship is recognized in inscriptions in South Arcot on March 11, April 8, May 13 and July 3, 1258, in his sixteenth regnal year.

(*465 of 1921; 96 of 1906; E. I. ix. 216; 455 of 1921; 65 of 1918; 38 of 1922.*)

Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāndya II is named as ruling in Chingleput District on May 27, 1258, in his eighth year.

(*V. R. i, Chin. 133; 305 of 1909.*)

In N. Mysore Krishna of the Devagiri-Yādavas reigned.

(*E. C. xi, Dg. 103.*)

In W. Mysore Hoysāla Narasimha III reigned.

(*E. C. v, Ak. 109.*)

In N. Arcot near Polūr an inscription mentions the Śengōi chief Rājagambhira-Sambuvaraiyar.

(*V. R. i, N. Arcot 377; 93 of 1887.*)

In the Palnād Taluk, Guntur District, Kākatiya Gaṇapati was the reigning king.

(*V. R. ii, Gm. 502.*)

**A. D. 1259.** Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāndya I named as reigning in Chingleput on February 26, April 29 and June 15, 1259, in his ninth year (*303 of 1921; V. R. i, Chin. 167, 168; 186, 187 of 1894.*) Also in Salem District (*622 of 1905.*) And at Perambalūr, a few miles N. of Śrīrangam (*V. R. iii, Trichinopoly, 250; 8 of 1913*). This last is interesting. It shews that at this period when armies were always on the march the villagers were put to some expense for the maintenance of the troops, and had to ensure their own security. The village council concerned set aside some

taxes for the purpose of 'making friendly terms with, and meeting the expenses of, the followers of Sundara-Pāṇḍya.'

In S. Arcot on March 29, 1259, an inscription declares the ruler there to be Jaṭavarman Vira Pāṇḍya. (406 of 1921.)

In Nellore the reigning king was the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Manma-Siddha Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla (*V. R. ii, Nell. 333; B. and V. C. 598*). Also on September 13, 1259, in Chingleput District in his tenth year where an inscription records a gift by Perumāḷ Nāchchi, senior queen of Panchanadivāṇan-Nilagangaraiyar. (*V. R. i, Chin. 986; 117 of 1912.*)

At Rāyakōṭa in Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District, an inscription shews that the then ruler was Hoysāla Rāmanātha, governing in his sixth year. (*V. R. ii, Salem 120; 4 of 1888.*)

An inscription in W. Mysore of this year shews as sovereign Hoysāla Narasimha III, having Dorasamudra for his capital (*E. C. vi, Kd. 92*). Another shews that Narasimha was reigning over Central Mysore. (*E. C. xii, Tp. 28.*)

In Kurnool are inscriptions of the 61st regnal year of Kākatiya Gaṇapati, testifying to gifts made to temples by the Kāyashtha chief 'Gaṇḍapendēra' Jannigadēva and the Nāthavādī chief Kumāra-Gaṇapati. (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 301, 306, 274; 208, 213, 181 of 1905.*)

In Mārkapūr Taluk, Kurnool District, then under the rule of Kōṭa Gaṇapati who was son of Kēṭa III of Amarāvati and his wife Bayyāmbā or Bayyalā, a gift was made to a temple by a local potentate. (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 311; 218 of 1905.*)

Pallava Perunjinga II reigning in S. Arcot in his 17th year on December 26, A.D. 1259 (320 of 1921). [Note that in this same year the Pāṇḍya princes held Salem and Chingleput (*see above*).]

In Trichinopoly District a record of November 6, 1259, in Udaiyarpālaiyam Taluk recognizes Rājendra Chōla III as sovereign. (*V. R. iii, Trich. 852; 93 of 1914.*)

A. D. 1260. In Kurnool and Nellore are records of Kākatiya Gaṇapati in his 62nd year. [This was his last year. His daughter Rudramma was made Queen in her own right in succession to him. She is constantly given male titles, and her period of rule was generally successful and marked by good government.] (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 289; Nell. 590; 196 of 1905; B. and V. C. 1165. See also A. A. R. for 1905-6, p. 168.*) A C. P. grant, with a correct date mentioning a solar eclipse, shews that Gaṇapati was reigning on April 12, 1260. (*E. R. 1917. C. P. No. 4.*)

Perunjinga II is shewn as reigning in Chingleput District on October 31, 1260, at Coujeeveram. (*V. R. i, Chin. 353; 38 of 1890; E. I. vii, 161-A.*)

Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I was reigning at Jambukēśvaram, Trichinopoly District, in his tenth year, on April 28, 1260. The inscription states that he had 'uprooted Kēraḷa' (an allusion to his earlier exploits) and was an enemy of Gaṇḍagōpāla, Perunjinga, and Gaṇapati (*V. R. iii, Trich. 417; 32 of 1891; I. A. xxi, 121; xxii, 221; E. I. vi, 307*). Also in Chingleput on May 23 (322 of 1911).

[Sundara Pāṇḍya I was very active this year, owing probably to the change of crown in the Kākatiya country. He is said to have marched to the North through Perunjinga's country about Chingleput and Vijaya Gaṇḍa-gōpāla's territory, driving the Telugu troops before him as far as Nellore, and defeating Kākatiya Rudramma. At Nellore he had himself crowned for the second time. He did not, apparently, proceed further to the North but returned to Ścīrangam. It is noteworthy that about 40 years later Rashīd-ud-din, writing about the kingdom of Ma'abar, says that it extended across the peninsula from Quilon to Nellore.]

[I cannot refrain from recording here an expression of doubt as to this Northern expedition of Sundara Pāṇḍya I. It would seem almost impossible in the circumstances in which he was placed. It means that he left Śrīrangam, within a few miles of which place resided his enemy Hoysāla Rāmanātha; marched through the country of Perunjinga whose capital, Śēdamangalam, he had recently looted, and who therefore must have been his bitter foe; continued his march through the centre of the territory of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla,—also hostile to him and to whom, as one of his Śrīrangam inscriptions expresses it, he was as a 'jungle fire to a forest'; and forced his way into the Kākatīya dominions. He could not have had a sufficiently large army to protect his line of communications, about 300 miles long, as well as his base at Śrīrangam; considering that both base and communications were exposed to attack on all sides from the enemy, who surrounded him in front, flank and rear at every point. We have, however, no authority to appeal to, and must accept the assertions of the inscriptions, i.e. of the framers of the inscriptions, whose aim was the glorification of their ruler. Note that Rāmanātha is said to be reigning in Śrīrangam in A.D. 1261 (*below*).]

In W. Mysore Hoysala Narasimha III continued to reign (*E. C. vi. Tk. 3*). Rāmanātha ruled in Salem (*V. R. ii. Salem 67: 202 of 1910: 4 of 1910*) and is said to have ruled at Śrīrangam. (*E. I. iii. p. 7.*)

An inscription in Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District, mentions Rājendra Chola III as reigning there in this year. It was evidently engraved by adherents of the Chōla crown, and must not be taken as historically proving Chōla supremacy. (*V. R. ii. Kurn: 294: 201 of 1905.*)

On October 23, 1260, Vira Pāṇḍya was reigning (or ruling) in S. Arcot in his 8th year.

(*66 of 1918.*)

At Maṇimangalam, Chingleput District, an inscription mentions a Bāṇa chief as living at the time. [The family, then still existed.] (*V. R. i. Chlu. 816: 286 of 1897.*)

The Telugu-Chōḷa chief 'Maṇma-Bhūpati' i. e. Maṇma-Siddha ruling at Guḍivāḍa, N. of the Krishna River (*V. R. ii. Kistna, 239-243*). In his reign, here called, 'Gaṇḍa-Gopāla Vijayāditya' a local chief is mentioned in Nellore District, who was descended from 'Mukkaṇṭi-Kāḍuvetti',—i. e. of Pallava descent. (*V. R. ii. Nell. 334, 335: B. and V.C. 599, 600.*)

A Kōḷaṇu-Rāja, Yeṇḡaya-dēva, was ruling in the Tanuku Taluk, Kistna District.

(*741 of 1920.*)

A. D. 1261. On December 14, 1261, Hoysāla Rāmanātha was reigning at Śrīrangam in his 7th year. Inscription in the Jambukeśvara temple (*E. I. iii p. 10 No. ii*). In W. Mysore Hoysāla Narasimha III reigned (*E. C. v. Ag. 42: Bl. 74, 98*). And in S. Mysore (*Ibid. iii Tu, 8c. Md. 30.*) and in Central Mysore. (*Ibid. xii. ck. 2.*)

Jatāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I reigning in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts on May 29 and July 19 and August 31, 1261.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 688: 25 of 1914: iii, Trich. 880, 71: 71 of 1895: 741 of 1909: E. I. vi, 308: xi, 257.*)

Perunjinga II was ruling in Conjeeveram and in South Arcot District on September 1 and November 28, 1261. (*363 of 1919: 316 of 1921.*)

The Kākatīya queen Rudramma reigned in Kurnool District. The record which is one of her second year, calls her 'Rudra-dēva', her masculine name (*V. R. ii, Kurnool, 287: 194 of 1905*). And in Guntur District. (*94 of 1917.*)



**A. D. 1262.** Records in Tanjore of May 21, and October 27, 1262, in Tanjore District name as sovereign Rājendra Chōla III. (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1123, 1133; 214, 223 of 1908.*)

The Dēvagiri-Yādava king Sēvaṇa Mahādēva now reigning in Bellary District. [He had succeeded his brother Krishna in 1259-60.] (*V. R. i. Bell. 302; 446 of 1914.*)

Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I was reigning in Trichinopoly District on October 23, 1262. (*V. R. iii. Trich. 276; 508 of 1912.*)

In the same District at Tīruvellārai and Tiruppattūr, the reigning king is stated to be Hoysāla Rāmanātha. [Thus it is certain that he still retained his hold of Kannanūr and the neighbourhood.] (*V. R. iii. Trich. 175; 590 of 1908; 542 of 1905.*)

An inscription in Drākshārāma, Godavari District, mentions Pallava Perunjinga II under his title 'Avanyavanōdbhava', giving him the rank of a sovereign. It also mentions the actual ruler of the country, the Kākatiya king. [This would seem to argue that Perunjinga and Rudramma were on friendly terms.] (*V. R. Godav. 325; 419 of 1893; E. I. vii, 167.*) [So far from admitting that Perunjinga had been defeated by Sundara Pāṇḍya I, this inscription says that Perunjinga 'Established the Pāṇḍya country'.]

In Narsapur Taluk, Kistna District the Kōna-Maṇḍala chief Gaṇapati was ruling. (*V. R. ii. Kistna 310; 520 of 1893.*)

The Koṭa chief Gaṇapati ruled locally part of Guntur District. Date = August 13, 1262. (*103 of 1917.*)

**A. D. 1263.** An inscription of the 11th year of Jaṭavarman Vīra Pāṇḍya in the Pudukōṭṭai state attributes to him enormous conquests, most of which would appear to be fabulous—He conquered China, Bengal, killed two kings of Ceylon, etc. [There is no mention of such events in the *Mahāvamsa*.] (*V. R. iii. Puduk. 91; 356 of 1906; E. R. 1912, § 39.*)

Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla-Maṇḍa-Siddha II, Telugu-Chōḍa chief was ruling in Chingleput on March 27, 1263, and during the year in Nellore District. (*230 of 1922; V. R. ii. Nelli. 442; B. and V. C. 740.*) And in Kurnool District. (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 364; 272 of 1905.*)

**A. D.** An inscription shews Hoysāla Naraṇḍha III reigning in Central Mysore. (*E. C. xii. Tp. 2.*)

[An interesting record of about this date (impossible to fix the year exactly, but it belongs to the 12th year of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I, which expired in April 1263) affords an insight into the conditions of life in the villages in these days. Two villages, evidently after much discussion, came to an agreement. It is arranged between them that the customary raids should not be in future quite so savage as in the past; and that although 'woundings, stabbings and deaths' may take place yet hereafter the fighting men of each village will refrain from molesting the peaceable inhabitants of the village they attack, or from destroying the houses; and that should such persons be injured or houses be destroyed the guilty party will submit to being fined.]

(*V. R. iii. Pudukōṭṭa 135; 359 of 1914.*)

**A. D. 1264.** At Ratnagiri in Trichinopoly District, Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I gave a grant. (*V. R. iii. Trich. 77; 145 of 1914.*) A puzzling inscription at Tiruppārkaḍal in North Arcot makes out that this same Pāṇḍya issued a proclamation from Kannanūr—a place which we have seen in possession of Hoysāla Rāmanātha (702 of 1904). Another of this king and belonging to this year is at Kaveripākkam close to Arcot.<sup>1</sup> (*402 of 1905.*)

<sup>1</sup> Another inscription of this year says that Vīra Pāṇḍya employed in his army horsemen from the Kanarese country (134 of 1908).

In N. Mysore the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Mahādēva was reigning. A battle between rival chiefs is mentioned. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 87.*)

Queen Rudramma's general Jannigadēva, now called 'Mahārāja', gave a grant of land in Palnāḍ Taluk, Guntur District, for a temple. (*V. R. ii. Gun. 520; 550 of 1909.*)

Rājendra Chōla III recognized as king in Tanjore on January 2, 1264.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 1629; 494 of 1904; E. I. viii. 274.*)

A. D. 1265. Hoysāla Narasimha III reigning at Dorasamudra, Mysore, early in the year. (*E. C. vi. Cm., 89.*) Another inscription of his reign in Central Mysore states that under the king's orders the Nāḍāḷva chief<sup>1</sup> Chōla-Kukula-Kādasūr-Kādaya-Nāyaka made a raid on his neighbour's property (*E. C. xii. Tp. 22.*) Narasimha is shewn to be reigning in S.-E. Mysore.

(*E. C. ix. Kn. 80.*)

Jaṭavarman Vīra Pāndya was reigning in Tinnevely District on April 27, 1265 (*6 of 1916.*) And in Chingleput District on December 11. (*276 of 1910; E. R. 1922, p. 92.*)

The Telugu-Chōḍa Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla is represented by three inscriptions at Conjeeveram. (*V. R. i. Chingleput, 342, 350, 351; 27, 35, 36 of 1890; I. A. xxi. 122; xxii. 219 E. I. vii. 128.*)

In Bellary district the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Mahādēva reigned on July 13, 1265, in his 6th year (*V. R. i. Bell. 154; 519 of 1914.*) and in N. Mysore, where more local fighting and slaughter took place (*E. C. xi. Dg., 100.*) At that time in N.-W. Mysore there was still more massacre, chiefs fighting against their neighbours. The local ruler there was the Sāntalige chief Bomma, son of Vīra. (*E. C. viii. Sa., 146.*)

Perunjinga II reigned in South Arcot on July 30, 1265, in his thirteenth year. (*530 of 1920.*)

A. D. 1266. [In the north of India the rule of the Muhammadan 'Slave' kings of Delhi came to an end after a period of seventy years by the usurpation of Ghiyās-ud-din Balban. For the last twenty years the country had been desolated by incessant invasions of hordes of Mongols, who had sacked the cities of Lahore and Multan and had devastated Sind.]

Jaṭavarman Vīra Pāndya reigning in Tinnevely District. He is stated to have conquered Ceylon and the Chōla and Kongu countries and to have been anointed as a victor at Perumbarrappuliyūr, or Chidambaram, which another record calls 'Tillaimā-nagari' (*V. R. iii. Tinn. 318; 435 of 1905.*) He was also reigning in S. Arcot on October 27, 1266 in his fourteenth year.

(*623 of 1920.*)

Rājendra Chōla III recognized as sovereign in Tanjore District on January 20 and June 30, 1266.

(*V. R. ii. Tan., 934, 526; 555 of 1904; 105 of 1897; E. I. viii. 274; vii. 176.*)

Hoysāla Rāmanātha was reigning in Trichinopoly on March 10, 1266.

(*V. R. iii. Trich. 204; 40 of 1913.*)

Mahādēva, Dēvagiri-Yādava king reigned in N. Mysore. He had reduced large tracts.

(*E. C. xi. Dg. 171, 59.*)

[In this year was born the Kēraḷa prince Ravivarman-Kulaśēkhara-Saṃgrāmadhira whose adventures after he became king in A.D. 1299-1300 are related below.]

A. D. 1267. Hoysāla Narasimha III reigning in S. and E. Mysore.

(*E. C. iv. Kr. 12; iii. Md. 123; ix. D-B, 31.*)

<sup>1</sup> See Editors' note under 1246.

Rājendra Chōla reigning in Tanjore District on April 20, 1267 (*V. R. ii. Tan. 991; 605 of 1902; E. I. viii. 7*) and on May 8, at Mannārgudi. (*V. R. ii. Tan. 512; 91 of 1897; E. I. vii. 177.*)

[Rājendra III seems to have died about this time, and his death marks the end of the old Chōla kingdom, whose beginning is lost in the mists of antiquity but which was certainly in existence in B.C. 250. Certain Chōla princes are known by name to have lived in 1314 and A.D. 1342—but their relationship to the ancient family is untraceable.]

The Telugu-Chōla chief Mamma-Siddha-Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla was ruling at Conjeevaram on May 20, 1267 (*568 of 1919*), also on August 7 (*537 of 1919*). In Mārkaṇḍī Taluk, Kurnool District, his son by Damaḷā-dēvi named Nalla-Siddha gave a grant (*V. R. ii. Kurnool 268; 175 of 1905*). And he ruled in Nellore District where an inscription gives him the title 'Vijayāditya' shortened into 'Bijji.' (*V. R. ii. Nell. 336; B. L. V. C. 603.*)

Jaṭavarman Vira Pāṇḍya reigned in Tinnevely on November 21, 1267, in his fifteenth year (*437 of 1917*). Two inscriptions of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I bear dates—July 1 and 29, 1267 (*V. R. iii. Pudukotta, 167; 342 of 1914; 163 of 1916*). The date of the latter, however, is not perfect.

Hoysāla Rāmanātha was reigning in Trichinopoly District at Ratnagiri in his thirteenth year (*V. R. iii. Trich. 95; 163 of 1914*). And in Salem District. (*Ibid. Salem 7; 114 of 1913.*)

Queen Kākatiya Rudramma, here called 'Pratapa Rudra', gave away a village in Ongole Taluk, Guntur District. (*V. R. ii. Gun. 468; B. & V. C. 1135.*)

A. D. 1268. [Between June 10 and 20, 1268 (*E. I. vi. 301*) Maravarman Kulasekhara Pāṇḍya I, who was known to the Muhammadan chroniclers as 'Kales Dewar,' came to the throne at Madura. His reign of forty years was disastrous. He partitioned the Pāṇḍya kingdom and this gave rise to dissensions, rivalries and distress amongst his subjects. Finally he was murdered by his own son (*460 of 1916*). From this time forward, if not indeed earlier, we hear of numerous Pāṇḍya princes in the South, often mentioned in inscriptions as if they were kings but who were really viceroys or governors of different tracts. In the decay of the kingdom these princes became practically independent. Wassaf in A.D. 1300 refers to this state of things, and so did Rashid-ud-din in 1310, and in 1292 Marco Polo. (*See below*).]

Perunṅṅā II was ruling in his 25th year in S. Arcot on January 29, 1268. (*62 of 1918.*)

Hoysāla Rāmanātha reigning in Salem District in his 14th year (*20 of 1900*); and in Trichinopoly on April 21, 1268, in his 13th year (*41 of 1920*).

A. D. 1268. Hoysāla Narasimha III reigning in N., S. and E. Mysore.

(*E. C. xi. Dg. 36; YI; 9; ix, D-B. 8.*)

Kākatiya Rudramma reigning in Nellore District, where her minister gave a gift (*V. R. ii. Nell. 322 B. and V. C. 584*). And in Nandigāma Taluk, Kistna District, where a grant was made by her general Sāhini Gannama-Nāyudu of the Kayashtha family. (*V. R. ii. Kistna, 278.*)

Vijaya Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla of the Telugu-Chōla family ruling in N. Arcot at Kāverippārkam. A gift made by a 'Sājukki' chief, perhaps one of the Kālahasti Rājas.

(*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 10; 389 of 1905.*)

The Dēvagiri-Yādava king Mahādēva was reigning in N. and N.-W. Mysore. There were local disturbances at the time in N. Mysore. The king marched against a certain Kāva-dēva, perhaps a Kādamba of Goa, and fighting ensued; and an officer stopped an outbreak at a guard-house.

(*E. C. xi. Dg. 79, 102; vii, ci, 21.*)

**A. D. 1269.** Jaṭavarman Vira Pāṇḍya was ruling in Padukotta State on July 21, 1269, in his seventeenth year. (*V. R. iii, Padu. 321 ; 278 of 1914.*)

Kāṭiṭya Rudramma, called 'Rudradēva Mahārāja', reigned in Guntur District, Date - October 31, 1269. (*155 of 1917.*)

In Vizagapatam District a Matsya chief, Arjuna I, son of Jayanta I, ruled locally and gave a village to Brahmans (April 6). A C. P. record gives the pedigree of the family for 23 generations. (*V. R. iii, Vizag. 51, 130, 190; 302, 362 of 1899; E. I. v, 106.*)

Perunjinga was ruling in S. Arcot in his 27th year on November 2, 1269. (*70 of 1918.*)

Central and South Mysore were under Hoysāla Narasimha III (*E. C. iv, Ng. 48, 49; xii, Tm. 49; iii, Tn. 97*). There was fighting between chiefs in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sa. 128*). Hoysāla Rāmanātha reigned in Trichinopoly District at Ratnagiri in his 15th year (*V. R. iii, Trich. 126; 44 of 1913*). [That Narasimha ruled over South Mysore seems to shew that Rāmanātha's portion of the kingdom was very small, and confined to the extreme south.]

An inscription in Salem District, Āttur Taluk, commemorates a gift by Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I; but does not necessarily imply that he was ruling there, or even alive at the time.

(*V. R. ii, Salem, 22; 429 of 1913.*)

In Nellore District a village was granted by the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Manma-Siddha II, here called 'Bhima Rāja Siddhaya.' (*V. R. ii Nellore, 338; B. and V. C. 605.*)

Iruṅḡola-Chola II, the Niḍugal Rāja of Hemjēru (*N.-E. Mysore*) raided the Tumkur District in Mysore. (*E. C. xii, Tm. 49.*)

**A. D. 1270.** Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla of the Telugu-Chōḍa family ruling in Conjeeveram on January 27, February 10 and November 25, 1270.

(*501, 429 of 1919; V. R. i, Chingleput 920, 547 of 1912; 637 of 1919.*)

Hoysāla Rāmanātha reigning in Kāṇṇanūr, close to Śrīrangam, on March 24 and June 15, 1270 (*E. I., iii, 10; E. R. 1911, § 47*). Hoysāla Narasimha reigning in West Mysore. (*E. C. v, Bl. 92.*)

Kāṭiṭya Rudramma reigning in Guntur and Kurnool districts (*761 of 1922; V. R. ii, Kurn. 339; 246 of 1905*). In the latter the queen is called 'Rudrayya-dēva Mahārāja.'

The Kalasa country in W. Mysore was ruled by a lady Kalalā-Mahādēvi.

(*E. C. vi, Mg. 71.*)

A chief named Bommarasa, perhaps of the Sāntara family, ruled a tract in N.-W. Mysore. (*See above s. v. A. D. 1248 and below 1275.*) (*E. C. viii, Sa. 137.*)

The Dēvagiri-Yādava king Rāmachandra came to the throne on a day between September 24, 1270, and March 19, 1271. (*E. C. vii, Sk. 122, 140, 141.*)

**A. D. 1271.** Hoysāla Rāmanātha was reigning at Kāṇṇanūr, close to Śrīrangam on July 10, 1271 (*E. R. iii, p. 10, No. V*). And in Trichinopoly on June 5 and during the year.

(*V. R. iii, Trich. 426; 33 of 1891; 21 of 1920.*)

Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla of the Telugu Chōḍas was ruling in Chingleput District on August 12, 1271 (*V. R. i, Chin. 1112; 243 of 1912*). And at Conjeeveram in the same district on January 25, February 13, and May 31. (*405, 503, 492 of 1919.*)

The Kāṭiṭya queen Rudramma ('Rudradēva') reigning in Guntur District on March 26.

(*660 of 1920.*)

Māravarman Kulasēkhara reigning in Tinnevely District in his fourth year on July 31 and September 19, 1271. (*483, 636 of 1917.*)



The Kalinga-Ganga king Bhānudeva I, son of Narasimha and grandson of Ananga Bhima II, reigning in Vizagapatam District. (*V. R. iii. Vizag. 5 : 358 of 1905.*)

**A. D. 1272.** Hoysala Narasimha III reigning in W. Mysore on February 15, 1272. [Date correct; lunar eclipse mentioned.] (*E. C. vi, K'd. 124, 125.*) He is given the title 'Establisher of the Chōla kingdom', alluding to Rājendra III having been helped to the throne by Narasimha's father Hoysala Sōmēśvara.

In Guntur District the Parichchēdin chief Bhīma Rāja gave a gift to a temple on August 20, 1272. (*137 of 1917.*)

The Dēvagiri-Yādava king Rāmachandra was now reigning as is proved by the Thāna copper-plate grant (*E. I. xiii. 198.*) N.-W. Mysore was ruled by him. (*E. C. viii. Sb., 137.*)

A gift was made to a temple in Kurnool District by the Kāyastha chief 'Gandapendēra'—Tripurāri. (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 341 : 248 of 1905.*)

**A. D. 1273.** A gift of land was made in this year in Kurnool District by the Kāyastha Chief Ambadēva grandson of the Kākatiya king Gaṇapati's general Gangayya Sāhinī.

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. : 261 : 168 of 1905.*)

Kākatiya Rudramma was reigning in Nellore early in the year.

(*V. R. ii. Nell. 113 : B, and V. C. 393.*)

At Conjeeveram Vijaya-Gandagopāla was reigning on April 29, 1273, in his 23rd year.

(*409 of 1919.*)

A prince of Eastern Chālukya descent Vijayāditya II gave a gift at Śrikūrmam, Ganjam District on a date believed by Dr. Hultzsch to correspond with October 23, 1273. The Śaka year 1195 is stated. (See *Polignou*.) Mr. V. Rangachari says that this record 'confirms the tradition that Nannaya Bhaṭṭa first translated the *Mahabharata* in Rājārāja-Narēndra's court.'

(*V. R. i. Ganjam 230 : 352 of 1896 : E. I. v. 32, 36.*)

Panchanadivānan-Nilagangarāyan (*see Genol. Table*) is mentioned in a record of the '24th' year of Vijaya-Gandagopāla, corresponding to November 1, 1273. The regnal year should be '23rd'.

(*V. R. i. Chingleput 920, 861, 862, 870 : 547 of 1912 : 5, 6, 11 of 1911.*)

Hoysala Rāmanātha was reigning in Trichinopoly on May 8, 1273. (*46 of 1920.*)

In S. Mysore Hoysala Narasimha III was reigning. (*E. C. iv. Ch., 203.*)

Māravarman Kulasēkhara Pāndya I reigning in Ramnad in his 6th year. (*540 of 1922.*)

Jatavarman Sundara Pāndya gave a gift to a temple in Coimbatore District in his 23rd year.

(*548, 617 of 1905.*)

**A. D. 1274.** Hoysala Rāmanātha was reigning in Salem District in his 20th year (*V. R. ii. Salem 129, 132 : 26, 29 of 1900.*) [About this time his elder brother, Narasimha III reunited in his own person the Hoysala kingdom, thus reducing Rāmanātha to the position of viceroy in the south. Rāmanātha lived till at least 1295.] On April 23, and May 9, 1274, Rāmanātha was ruling in Trichinopoly District (*30, 47 of 1920.*) And on September 24 in S. Arcot. (*560 of 1921.*)

In S. Mysore Hoysala Narasimha III reigned (*E. C. iv. Ch., 131.*) His son Kumāra Mallidēva is mentioned as granting land in W. Mysore and setting up images. (*E. C. v. Bl., 150.*)

**A. D. Kākatiya-Rudramma** reigning in Guntur District on April 9, 1274. (*179 of 1917.*)

Pallava Perunjinga II ruling on February 10, 1274, at Tirukachchūr in Chingleput Taluk in his 31st year. (The inscription is not clear throughout, but only the last figure '1'. It was however his 31st year.) (*V. R. i. Chlu. 162 : 181 of 1904.*)

In the same district near Conjeeveram at Tennēri an inscription of September 3, 1274, makes the Telugu-Chōḍa Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla ruling there in his 25th year. The record shows that the latest possible date for his accession was September 3, 1250. (229 of 1922.)

**A. D. 1275.** Hoysāla Narasimha III reigning in S. and W. Mysore (*E.C. iv, Ch. 142; v, Ag., 54; vi, Kd. 143*). The Bellary District was now ruled by Hoysāla Rāmanātha, Narasimha's younger brother, as viceroy. (*V.R. i, Bell. 192, 193; 33, 34 of 1904; E.R. 1903-4, p. 10.*)

In Chingleput District, near Madras, Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla ruled in his 26th year. A gift made by a chief Lankēśvara with the prefix to his name 'Panchanadivāpan' (*V.R. i, Chin. 857, 909; 1 of 1911; 536 of 1912*). (See Genealogical Tables under head 'Nilagangaraiyan'.)

On May 8, 1275 Jatavarman Vira-Pāṇḍya was ruling in Tanjore District in his 22nd year (67, 73 of 1911; *E.R. 1922, p. 92.*)

On April 1, 1275. Māravarman Kulasēkhara was reigning in Trichinopoly District. A Bāṇa chief, to whom is given the affix 'Pillai', is mentioned as governing the Kōṇḍ tract. 'Pillai' or 'Pillaiyār' here probably means a favourite, or a vassal (*above, s.v. A.D. 1257*). (357 of 1922.)

The Coimbatore District, or part of it, was ruled by a Kongu-Chōla chief Vikrama-Chōla III, this being his second year. (*V.R. i, Coimbatore, 186; 610 of 1905.*)

An inscription in Nellore District mentions the Kākatiya queen Rudramma—'Maharaja'—as reigning there, but gives her only the title 'Mahāmandalēśvara', which is not a royal title. The same is the case with an inscription of Kākatiya Gaṇapati in the same district, of date A.D. 1239 (*above*). There are other instances also. It looks as if the people of Nellore were doubtful as to the Kākatiya rule being permanent. (*V.R. ii, Nellore, 396; B. & V.C. iii, 1013.*)

Kēta Rudra (possibly grandson of Rudra) of the Amaravati family of 'Kōṭa' chiefs locally ruling in Guntur District. (*V.R. ii, Guntur, 271; 152 of 1899.*)

The Sāntara chief Bomma of Humcha was ruling in N.-W. Mysore (*E.C. viii, Sa. 134*). There were local disturbances and battles.

The Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha II came to the throne between May 22 and September 19, 1275, according to two inscriptions whose dates are reliable.

(367 of 1896; *J.A.S.B. lxxv, 229; V.R. i, Ganjam, 245. Other records are scattered between Nos. 150 and 253. Their results sometimes vary.*)

**A. D. 1276.** In this year the Devagīri-Yādava king Sēṇa Rāmachandra made a determined effort to crush the Hoysāla dynasty. He sent a large army under his son-in-law Harapāla and general Sāluva Tikkama into N. Mysore and they marched down to the attack of the Hoysāla capital Dorasamudra, or Halēbidu. Irungōja-Chōla II of the Niḍugal family, who ruled over a tract in N.-E. Mysore in the north of Śīra taluk, aided the Sēṇa invader, as did several other chiefs. The Hoysāla's defending army, commanded by Baḷḷāja, son of Narasimha III, met them at Beḷavāḍi in Hassan District, near the capital, and a great battle was fought there on April 25, 1276. The Sēṇa army was defeated and driven back beyond the Dummi river with great slaughter.

(*E.C. v, Bl. 164, 165, 167, 120.*)

There is an inscription of Yādava Rāmachandra in Bellary District dated—March 17, 1276. (717 of 1919). In North Mysore he gave away a village for a Brahman *Agrahara* (*E.C. xi, Dg. 70*). He was also ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Sa. 69, 70.*)

Hoysāla-Narasimha III is represented by two inscriptions in S. and S.-W. Mysore.

(*E.C. iv, Ch. 103; v, Ch. 269.*)

Near the Krishna River in Narasapur taluk, the local ruler was the Kōna chief Gapapati.

(*V. R. ii, Kistna, 313 ; 523 of 1893.*)

[Between August 10 and 25, 1276 Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II Koṇḍa-Rāma, began to rule (*See Pedigree notes*). This is the prince mentioned by Wassaf and Marco Polo (*s.v.*, *A.D. 1292*). Wassaf says that he employed as his agent at Kāyal for the importation of horses from Arabia a Muhammadan, named Taki-ad-dīn Abdur Rahmān.]

(*See #18 of 1909 ; #32 of 1913 ; 529, 570 of 1920 ; and Yule's Marco Polo ii, 269, 305-311.*)

In Guntur District Kākatīya Rudramma was reigning on November 13. (*718 of 1920.*)

A. D. 1277. Hoysāla Narasimha III reigning in S. Mysore on March 9, 1277 (*E. C. iii. My. 51.*) Other records in the same locality. (*E. C. iii. Md. 70 ; Tn. 78 and in S. E. Mysore ix. Kn. 72.*)

In Chingleput District the Telugu-Chōḍa Manma-Siddha Vijaya-Gandagōpala was reigning on October 31, 1277. (*110 of 1923.*)

In Anantapur District on June 7, an inscription of the Nijugal Chief Irungōla or Irugona Chōla-Mahārāja. (*40 of 1917.*)

The Kākatīya queen Rudramma reigning at Chēbrōlu near the Krishna River.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur 110 ; 609 of 1909.*)

In N.-W. Mysore mention of a battle between two chiefs. Hōsagunḍa Bommarasa was ruling locally (*above s. v. 1270-71 ; E. C. viii. Nr. 30.*). The reigning king there was a Yādava Rāmachandra of Dēvagīri (*vii. Cl. 2.*). It would appear from this that the Hoysāla success over the Yādava invaders had only been temporary. (*See remarks s.v. A.D. 1279.*)

A Parichchōḍi family chief Bhima Rāja and his brother Uttam Bhima made gifts to a temple in Guntur District (*136 of 1917*). [The date of this, however, is not satisfactory.]

The Kalaśa Country in W. Mysore was ruled by Kālālā-Mahādēvi. (*E. C. vi. Mg. 67, 71.*)

In Vizagapatam the Kalinga-Ganga King Anantavarman Bhānudēva I was reigning in his 18th year the only date given is Ś. 1200, which may be either A.D. 1277-78 or 1278-79.

(*V. R. iii. Viṅg. 81 ; 253 of 1899.*)

A. D. 1278. In Trichinopoly on January 5, 1278, Māravarman Kulasekhara Pāṇḍya I is recognized as king, this being in his 10th year (*V. R. iii. Trich. 410 ; 25 of 1901 ; E. I. vi 309*). This seems to shew that the Hoysālas and Pāṇḍyas were now living in amity at this time, for a record of the same year shews that Hoysāla Rāmanātha who ruled in W. Mysore was residing in Kaṇṇanūr close to Trichinopoly. (*E. C. v. Ak. 149.*)

[About this time the Pallava Perunjinga II, whose influence about South Arcot and Chingleput had been powerful enough to prevent the Pāṇḍyas from getting much hold on that country, died or ceased to reign, and thereafter Pāṇḍya influence greatly increased there and in the neighbourhood.] Perunjinga's last known date is one of this year at Chidambaram. He had reigned 36 years. (*E. I. vii. 165.*)

Hoysāla Narasimha reigning in S., W. and E. Mysore. (*E. C. iv. Ch. 201 ; vi. Tk. 80 ; x. Mr. 38.*)

There was fighting in N.-W. Mysore in this year when a local chief Immaḍi-Ballaha (or Vallabha or Ballāla) attacked Narasimha (*E. C. viii. Nr. 9.*) Nr. 11 also mentions this chief.

(*E. C. xii. Tp. 22, 23.*)

In N.-W. Mysore on March 30, 1278, 'Kāvarasa', probably Kāmadēva of the Kādambas of Hangal, was locally ruling.

(*E. C. viii. Sb. 187.*)

Kakatiya Rudramma was reigning in Vinukonda Taluk, Guntur District, on July 2, 1278. (*V. R. ii. Gun.* 856, 857, 863; 532, 533 of 1913). All these records belonging to the same day.

The Telugu-Chōḍa Manma-Siddha II Vijaya-Gandagōpāla reigning in Cuddapah District in his 29th year. (*V. R. i. Cudd.* 692; 417 of 1911.)

The Matsya chief Mankāditya II made a gift to the temple at Simhāchalam.

(*V. R. iii. Vizagapatam*, 143; 315 of 1899.)

**A. D. 1279.** Hoysāla Narasimha III, reigning in W. Mysore, granted a village in the Konganād tract over which he ruled (*E. C. v. Ag.* 21). He also reigned in S., Central and W. Mysore on March 29, 1279 and on other days (*E. C. iv. Ch.* 17; *vi. Tk.* 9; *v. Bl.* 187, 166; *iii. Tn.* 84). One of these mentions a fight at Solēur. The inscription is difficult to understand but it seems to imply that the fight took place when the Gajapati (king) united with Hoysāla Rāmanātha, which might mean that the Kakatiya queen Rudramma was trying to induce Ramanātha to rebel against his elder brother Narasimha III. The inscription however is defaced in part. One of the inscriptions says that for some reason Narasimha arrested his own general Chikka-Kētaya, a fight followed.

One inscription seems to shew that Rāmanātha was now governing Central Mysore. But this may not actually have been the case. It is unwise to judge by a solitary record.

(*E. C. xii. Tr.*, 56.)

Rāmanātha was governing Trichinopoly on November 30, A.D. 1279.

(23 of 1920.)

Kakatiya Rudramma was reigning in Nellore District.

(*V. R. ii. Nell.*, 57.)

Vijaya-Gandagōpāla was reigning in Chingleput District in his 30th year. No date specified.

A gift made by Panchanadivāṇan-Nilagangaraiyan (*above* s. v. *A. D.* 1273).

(*V. R. i. Chn.*, 850, 860, 862, 883; 3, 4, 6 of 1911; 662 of 1904.)

Kālālā-Mahadēvi ruled the Kālāsa tracts in W. Mysore.

(*E. C. vi. Mg.*, 72.)

In N. Mysore the Yādava king of Dēvagiri Rāmachandra ruled. Date = September 21, 1279.

(*E. C. xi. B.*, 39.)

**A. D. 1280.** Hoysāla Narasimha III was reigning in W. Mysore (*E. C. v. Bl.*, 89). And in W. Mysore (*ibid. Bl.*, 155.)

Kakatiya Rudramma reigning in Kistna District. She is called 'Pratapa Rudra' (834 of 1922). And in Guntur District at Ongole.

(*V. R. ii. Gun.*, 402; *B. and V. C.* 103\*)

The Yādava king of Dēvagiri, Rāmachandra, reigning in N. Mysore. The inscription states his general Sāluva Tikkama plundered Dorasamudra (*but see above* s. v. *A. D.* 1276; *E. C. xi. v.* 59). He was reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vii. Ci.*, 24; *viii. Sh.*, 375). The date of the last seems to be December 26 1280. He reigned also in Bellary District on February 12, 1280.

(205 of 1918.)

An inscription in Nellore District early in 1280, of the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Tirukālatti-dēva, to whom is given the affix 'Irumuḍi' (= 'Immaḍi') (*V. R. ii. Nellore*, 196; *B. and V. C.* 417). He was son of Manma-Siddha Vijaya-Gandagōpāla.

A record in Coimbatore District mentions the fifteenth year of a chief with a Pāṇḍya name—'Vira Pāṇḍya,' and a Chōḷa title—'Rājakēsari'. He may have belonged to the Kongu-Chōḷa line of rulers, and have assumed a Pāṇḍya name since that of Chōḷa had lost its old significance with the fall of the Chōḷa kingdom. His rule must have begun in A.D. 1265-67. Many records of his time are noted in the Coimbatore District.

(*V. R. i. Coim.* 196; 514 of 1905.)



A. D. 1281. Hoysāla Narasimha III reigning in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iv. Ch., 8.*)

The Telugu-Chōḷa Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla ruling in Conjeeveram on September 18, 1281, in his 31st year. [The regnal year was probably wrongly calculated, as the latest date for expiry of his 31st year was September 3 in that year.] (*500 of 1919.*)

Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍya I was reigning in Madura on September 21, 1281, in his fourteenth year. (*V. R. ii. Mad. 197; E. I. xi. 263.*)

The Kaḷasa country in W. Mysore was ruled Kālālā-Mahādēvi. (*E. C. vi. Mg., 73.*)

Naraharīrthā, founder of the Dvaita school of philosophy and disciple of the Vaiṣṇava pontiff Ānandatīrthā, was governor of Kalinga. He built a shrine in this year. (*E. I. vi. 260.*)

In N.-W. Mysore, where the local ruler was Birarasa there was another of the perennial outbreaks of savage local wars. In this case fifty groups of villages (*naḥas*) in combination fought against another such group. A town was besieged and there was much slaughter.

(*E. C. viii. Nr., 20.*)

A. D. 1282. The Yādava king Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri was reigning in Bellary District on April 26, 1282 (*247 of 1918*). Another record of his eleventh year in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii. Sb., 160*). Others in Bellary district of dates = April 23, and May 9, -94 (*224 of 1918; V. R. i. Bell. 213; 486 of 1914*). In April of 1282 there was more severe fighting in N.-W. Mysore when the town of Hosagundā was besieged by a local chief Tammarasa, son of Bommarasa during king Rāmachandra's reign (*E. C. viii. Sa., 84, 85, 86; Sb., 218*). Rāmachandra was also reigning in N.-W. Mysore. (*ibid. Sb., 57; vii. Ci., 23.*)

In W. and E. Mysore the reigning king was Hoysāla Narasimha III (*E. C. v. Hu., 47; ix. Ma., 71*).

Inscription of the Kalinga king Narasimha II dated in his seventh year, in Vizagapatam District (*V. R. iii. Vizag.: 3; 364 of 1905*).

In Chingleput District the Telugu-Chōḷa Maṇḁa-Siddha II, Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, was ruling, in his 33rd year (*V. R. i. Chin. 836; 222 of 1910*).

A. D. 1283. [Mr. Swamikannu Pillai has fixed the date for the beginning of the rule (or reign) of Māravarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya as between January 12 and August 29, 1283. He was probably one of the Pāṇḍya princes who ruled a province. The king at Madura was Māravarman Kulaśekhara I at this time. Jātavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II whose rule began in 1276 was certainly alive as we have a record of his at Siddhalingamaḍam in South Arcot in 1289 (*V. R. i. S. Arcot 821; 418 of 1909; 432 of 1913*) and Māravarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya is also mentioned as being at the same place in his 6th year, or August 29, 1288 (*V. R. i. S. Arcot 813; 410 of 1909*). There are many inscriptions of these and other Pāṇḍya princes. At present they seem confusing but future research will doubtless solve the problem. What must be remembered is that the governorship of the Pāṇḍya realm had been divided into different portions. It remains to work out the divisions and their several rulers over the whole country from Madras to Cape Comorin, excluding Mysore.]

Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya ruling in Chingleput District in his fourteenth year on March 1 and April 11, 1283. (*342, 343 of 191; E. R. 1922, p. 92.*)

Jātavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya ruling in Tanjore District, in his seventh year, on December 29, 1283. (*114, 115 of 1911; E. R. 1922, p. 92.*)

Hoysāla Narasimha III reigning in S.-E. Mysore. (*E. C. ix, Kn. 82.*)

King Rāmachandra of the Yādavās of Dēvagiri reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sa, 63; Sb, 189*).

Upēndra II, a prince of Eastern Chālukya descent made a gift to the temple at Simhāchalam (*V. R. iii. Vizagapatam 127; 299 of 1899.*)

**A. D. 1284.** Māravarman Sundara Pāndya (a prince) ruling in Chingleput District in his fourteenth year on February 14, 1284. (*344 of 1911; E. R. 1922, p. 92.*)

Yādava Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri reigning in N. and N.-W. Mysore, more local fighting and siege of the town of Kuppe. (*E. C. viii, Sb, 31; vii, Sk, 122, 140, 141.*)

Hoyśala Narasimha III reigning in Central Mysore (*E. C. iv, Ng, 38*). And in W. Mysore where open warfare existed between opposing groups of villages (*nāḍus*). (*E. C. vi, Cm, 117-119.*)

**A. D. 1285.** Hoyśala Narasimha III reigning in W. Mysore and in Coorg (*E. C. v, Ag, 37; Suppl Belur, 244; i, Coorg, 7.*). Narasimha claims to have reduced Irungōla-Chōla of the Nidugal family, who had become refractory. (*E. C. v, Ak, 151.*)

The Śāntara chief Rāya-Ballaha ruling the Kalasa country in W. Mysore (*E. C. vi, Mg, 69.*)

Early in 1285 the Telugu-Chōḍa Manma-Gaṇḍagōpāla is said to be ruling in Nellore District in his third year. This may be Manma III governing as a Viceroy under his grandfather of the same name; or the regnal year may be wrong and the ruler intended may be his grandfather Manma Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla in his 30th year. (*V. R. ii. Nellore 25, 505; B and V. C. i, 231, ii, 794.*)

On July 23, 1285, Jātavarman Sundara Pāndya II ruling in his 10th year in S. Arcot (*V. R. i. S. Arcot 324; 137 of 1902*). And in Cuddapah District at Nandalūr.

(*V. R. i. Cudd. 805, 807; 591, 593 of 1907.*)

**A. D. 1286.** Jātavarman Sundara Pāndya ruling in Cuddapah District at Nandalūr on September 30, 1286 in his 10th year (*V. R. i. Cudd. 806; 592 of 1907*) and in Tanjore District on May 28, 1286. (*68 of 1911; E. R. 1922, p. 92.*)

Early in 1286 Hoyśala Narasimha III was reigning in Central and N. Mysore (*E. C. xii, Tp, 123; xi, Cd, 12, 32*). There is an epitaph dated in this year noting the death of a man who fell in a fight when Narasimha III marched to the attack on the fort of Nidugal and destroyed Bāgēyakēra. (*E. C. v, Ak, 151.*)

In N.-W. Mysore Yādava Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri reigned. His hostility to the Hoyśala family is mentioned (*E. C. vii, Hl, 17*). Another record of the same king, also in N.-W. Mysore and of date = May 5, 1286. It mentions his 16th year. (*E. C. viii, Sb, 208.*)

In Central Mysore is an inscription of February 10, 1286, which shews that Hoyśala Ballāla III, son of Narasimha III, was ruling there, probably as viceroy. (*E. C. xii, Tp, 40.*)

In E. Mysore the ruler was Hoyśala Rāmanātha. Inscription in Kolar District.

(*E. C. x, Kl, 27.*)

The Matsya chief Annama, *alias* Gōpālavarḍhana, gave a gift to the temple at Simhāchalam.

(*V. R. iii. Viz. 186; 358 of 1899.*)

**A. D. 1287.** Hoyśala Narasimha III reigning in W. and N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vi, Cm, 44; v, Ak, 9; vii Sb, 61, 63*). There were the usual cattle raids and deaths of villagers this year (*E. C. vi, Tk, 48*). In E. and Central Mysore Rāmanātha ruled as viceroy for his brother.

(*E. C. ix, Du, 53; x, Kl, 139; xii, Tm, 27, 28, 29, 33.*)

Yādava Rāmachandra reigning in Bellary District on July 25, 1287 in his 17th year.

(*718 of 1919.*)

Māravarman Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya I of Madura reigning on June 20, 1287. Record in Tinnevely District (*460 of 1916*). In Ramnad on August 27, a record of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II in his 12th year (*V. R. ii, Ramnad. 152; 575 of 1902; E. I. viii, 279*). In South Arcot an inscription of this year of Māravarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya (*51 of 1905*). Records of this last prince allege of him that he conquered Kākatiya Gaṇapati (probably an error for Rudramma and Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla. [This is almost certainly an empty boast.] One of his inscriptions gives him the full titles of an Emperor. (*below, s.v. A. D. 1291-92.*)

The country in Cuddapah District included in the divisions of the Rēnāḍu, Ghaṇḍikōṭa, Muḷḷi-kināḍu, Pottapīnāḍu, etc., was ruled by Ambadēva-Mahārāja who had the titles 'Gaṇḍapendēra' and 'Maṇḍalika-Brahmarākshasa'. He was grandson of Gangasāhinī, the general of the Kākatiya queen Rudramma (*V. R. i, Cudd. 654-849, a number of inscriptions; 406-423 of 1911; 618-623 of 1907*). Another member of his family was Jannigadēva, called 'Mahārāja of Panugal'.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 923. See Pedigree of Kāyastha family.*)

A. D. 1288. Hoysala Rāmanātha was ruling in his 33rd year in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Bp. 59 Mr. 98; Sp. 36; Kl. 92, 99; ix. Dr. 24*). In S.-E. Mysore, Narasimha III reigned.

(*E. C. ix Cp. 66; Ku. 77, 78.*)

Yādava Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri reigned in N. Mysore, where an inscription records an attack on a town (*E. C. xi, Dg. 81*). And in N.-W. Mysore (*V. R. iii, 12; viii, Sb. 129, 247*). The date of the last of these is November 27, 1288.

In Kurnool the Kāyastha chief Ambadēva was ruling locally.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 335; 242 of 1905.*)

Kākatiya Rudramma was reigning in Guntur District on October 27, 1288. (*130 of 1917.*)

An inscription of the 13th year of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II in the Chingleput District states that he quelled some disturbances there. The persons injured appealed for protection to the 'Pottapi-Raja' (evidently one of the Telugu-Chōḍa family). The property of the offenders was confiscated (*315 of 1909*). [This shows that the influence of the Pāṇḍya princes was spreading northwards along the east coast districts and renders intelligible the assertion of Marco Polo who was on the coast in this year that the Coromandel Coast was ruled by a Pāṇḍya prince. Polo could not of course know exactly the topographical limits of Pāṇḍya power. It must be noted also that there are six records of Pāṇḍya princes at Nandalūr in Cuddapah District belonging to the years 1286 to 1293 (*588-594 of 1907*).]

[Attention must be directed now to affairs in Ceylon, where king Bhuvanēka Bāhu died in A.D. 1288 after a reign of eleven years. The *Mahāvamsa* relates (ch. xc) that subsequent to his death 'the five brethren who governed the Pāṇḍya kingdom' sent an army to the island. The Tamils laid waste the country on every side and seizing a fortress took the Tooth-Relic of Buddha and all the solid wealth that was there' and returned to the mainland. The new king of Ceylon Parākrama-Bāhu III (*1288-93*) himself went, properly escorted, and presented himself before the Pāṇḍya king (Māravarman Kulasēkhara I), and prayed for the return of the relic. His prayer was granted and the relic was thus restored to the people of Ceylon.]

A.D. 1289. Kākatiya Rudramma reigning, on November 28, 1289, under the title 'Rudradēva,' in Guntur District.

(*V. R. ii, Gunt. 860; 536 of 1915*)

Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II, was ruling in Salem District on August 1, 1289, in his 13th year (*V. R. ii, Salem 127; 24 of 1900; E. I. vi; 310*). Another inscription of his, of date June 3,

in the same district (*V.R. ii, Salem 25 : 432 of 1913*). Another, of August 5, is in Chingleput District. (*Ibid. Chin. 979 : 110 of 1912 ; E.I. ix, 259.*)

The Yādava king of Dēvagīri, Rāmachandra, ruling in N.-W. Mysore on April 3, 1289. The regnal year given is '20.' Apparently it should be '19.'

(*E. C. xiii, Sb. 209. Compare Sb. 31 and 208 for year of accession.*)

Hoyśala Narasimha was reigning in W. Mysore from Dorasamudra (*E.C. vi, Cu. 232 : 19, Cu. 11*). The first of these records says that 'Rāmanātha-dēva, raising an army, came out to fight . . . with whom cannot be gathered ; but the inscriptions of the last few years shew that Mysore was in a very disturbed state at this period.

In E. Mysore in the Kōlār District Hoyśala Rāmanātha was ruling. (*E.C. x, Mb. 44, a.*)

In N.-W. Mysore one of the local rulers was the Kādamba chief Kāvā-dēva. There was cattle-raiding and consequent deaths in this tract in this year. (*E.C. viii, Sb. 503.*)

In Ramnad Māravarman Kulāśekhara Pāndya I was reigning on June 27, 1289, in his 22nd year. (*V. R. ii, Ram. 125 : 107 of 1903 ; E.I. viii, 277.*)

A.D. 1290. Rāmachandra of Dēvagīri continued to reign in N.-W. Mysore (*E.C. viii, Sb. 113, 192*). More cattle raiding recounted.

In E. Mysore, Hoyśala Rāmanātha ruled on July 12, 1290. (*E.C. x, Mb. 100 : Ct. 81.*)

In S. Mysore Hoyśala Narasimha III reigned, after having taken over the Government of that province from his brother Rāmanātha who formerly ruled there. (*E.C. iv, Vl. 56 : iii, Tn. 27 58*). He was also reigning in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. vii, Hl. 90.*)

Tinnevely was reigned over by Māravarman Kulāśekhara Pāndya I. Record of his 22nd year there on January 30, and another on April 21 ; another on October 30, 1290 (*81, 110, 17 of 1916*). He reigned in Madura district, also. (*V.R. ii, Mad. 33 : 447 of 1906 ; E.I. ix, 223.*)

Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāndya II was reigning in Salem District on May 15, 1290 in his 14th year (*V. R. ii, Salem 126 : 23 of 1900 E. I. vi, 112*). And in Tanjore on August 9. (*V. R. ii, Tan. 1124 : 294 of 1908 ; E. I. xi, 136*). There is an inscription of his in Cuddapah District also, at Nandalūr, whose date is February 20, 1290. (*V. R. i, Cudd. 804 : 590 of 1907.*)

At Simhāchalam, Vizagapatam District the Kālaga-Ganga king Narasimha II reigned in 1290-91, and in 1291-92, which was his 15th year.

(*V. R. ii, Vizag. 120, 125, 185 : 292, 297, 357 of 1899.*)

In Kurnool District the Kāyastha chief 'Gaṇḍapendēra' Ambadēva was in power locally. He remitted some taxes (*V. R. ii, Kuru. 367, 360, 171, 268 of 1905*). Kūkatīya Pratāpa Rudra II was his overlord. (*V. R. ii, Kurnool, 409.*)

[We must here take note of what we learn from the chronicle of Marco Polo the Venetian traveller, who was at Kayal on the gulf of Manzar in 1288 and 1293, about the state of Southern India at this period. And before doing so it will be well to note that, if we may judge, what the daily life of the peasant population of South India was by the revelations made in numberless inscriptions in Mysore, and the neighbouring districts, it would appear to have been very difficult. For as soon as anyone became possessed of some sort of wealth by his breeding of cattle he was attacked by his neighbours, who united in gangs and proceeded to rob him of all he had acquired. And not only did these robbers take the cattle, but they were in the habit of sacking the villages and carrying off the young women. We also learn from these records that these crimes were not confined to a man's immediate neighbours, but that fighting was incessant. Groups of villages combined to attack



other groups, and the inhabitants of a whole *nadu* set forth to rob and slaughter the dwellers in another *nadu*. In fact as it is well known, robbery and murder were elevated into a romance, and poems were written describing the bravery and heroism of these savage marauders.

(See 'Notes and Cautions', above).

It is appropriate here also to note that men could not travel in safety from one place to another because of the danger of death at the hands of the Thugs, who also elevated the wholesale murder of innocent people into a fine art. Vincent Smith has well described the system of Thuggee in his *Oxford History of India*, p. 666-67. In the year of which we are treating, A.D. 1290-91, Sultan Jalal-ud-din Khilji became king of Delhi, and since it is related of him that he arrested and deported 1,000 Thugs in an endeavour to put an end to their horrible practices, we know that Thuggee must have been a curse to the country in his time. In the course of the centuries it grew worse and worse till the British Government sternly put it down in the first half of the 19th century. It may tend to an appreciation of what Thuggee really meant to the inhabitants of India if I repeat one sentence of V. Smith's remarks on the subject—'One man confessed to having been concerned in the murder of 719 persons' (*op. cit.*, p. 666).

Nor was the sea safe for travel on trade. Marco Polo found that piracy abounded to an immense extent in those seas. To use his own words (*Yule's Edit.* III cap. xxiv-xxv) 'From this kingdom of Malabar and from . . . . . Gajarat there go forth every year more than a hundred corsair vessels . . . . These pirates . . . stay out the whole summer . . . . No merchant-ship can escape them . . . . When any corsair sights a vessel a signal is made . . . and then the whole of them make for this, and seize the merchants and plunder them.' Of the Gujarat pirates he says that they are the 'most desperate pirates in existence'; and that they and the pirates of Malabar were protected by the local chiefs.

The trade in horses, brought by sea to Kāyal in those days by Arab dealers and seamen, and sold to the leading Rājās in South India, suffered greatly from these pirates. The western coast of Malabar proper was especially dangerous.

To Marco Polo and to the Muhammadans generally 'Malabar' or 'Ma'abar' meant apparently the whole of Southern India. They got their information from west coast traders and Musalman settlers, and did not distinguish between the west coast Malabar proper and the east coast which the English have learnt to call the Coromandel Coast. Thus in ch. xvi Marco Polo writes of the body of St. Thomas lying 'in a certain city of the province of Ma'abar,' and he repeats this description in ch. xviii. He tells us that 'in this province there are five kings who are own brothers' and that at this end i.e., at the southern end, presumably about Kāyal, the name of the king was 'Sonder-Bandi-Devar', Sundara Pāndya-deva, i. e. (probably) Jātāvarman Sundara Pāndya II, 1276 to 1293. Wassaf, writing somewhat later, says that *Malabar* extended from Cape Comorin to Nellore ('Kaulam to Nilawar').<sup>1</sup>

[Marco Polo, Wassaf and Rashid-ud-din all agree the old Pāndya kingdom was now broken up, and that different provinces in the south were ruled by different Pāndya princes jointly called the Five Brothers in accordance with ancient legend.]

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sewell is here confounding Malabar and Ma'abar of Wassaf. The first according to this author extended from Khor to Kōlam and was 800 parasangs (p. 31). Ma'abar extends in length from Kōlam to Nilawar (Nellore), nearly 800 parasangs (p. 32.)

See Wassaf in *Elliot III. and S. Ind. and Her Muhammadan Invaders*, p. 71.—Editor.

**A. D. 1291.** Māravarman Kulāsēkhara Pāṇḍya I reigning in Madura on June 1, 1291, in his 23rd year (740 of 1919). And at Tanjore on June 28, where two records calling him 'Bhuvanēka Vīra' place the day as in his '22nd' year—a mistake for 24th. (260, 263 of 1917.)

In Chingleput District Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II was reigning on August 18 in his 15th year. (305 of 1921.)

In S. Arcot Māravarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya ruled. The inscription gives him full imperial titles. (116 of 1900.)

Hoyśāla Narasimha III reigned in N.-W. Mysore on April 16, 1291. (E. C. vii, Sh. 78.) And in S. Mysore (no details of date are given). (E. C. iv. Kr. 10.)

Hoyśāla Rāmanātha is stated in a laudatory record to have been reigning as an Emperor in his own right. This is in E. Mysore. But it also states that a battle had taken place in which two of Rāmanātha's ministers were engaged; and this would give rise to the impression that he rebelled against the succession to the throne of his nephew Baḷḷāla III. (E. C. x, Kl. 234, 239.) Three more of his inscriptions in E. Mysore. (Ibid. x, M, 43; Bp. 68a; ix, D, 45.)

Hoyśāla Baḷḷāla III represented as reigning in W. Mysore on November 18, 1291. The date correctly stated. His capital Dorasmudra is named (E. C. vi, Kd. 49). He was crowned on January 31, 1292 (E. C. vi, Cm. 36). Narasimha had probably died before November 18, 1291. Another record of Baḷḷāla III names him as reigning in S. E. Mysore on December 18, 1291. (E. C. ix. Kn. 64.)

Kākatīya 'Pratāpa Rudra,' i. e., Rudramma reigning in Guntur District. She seems to have died in this year. Mention made of Manma-Gaṇḍagopāla. This may be Manma-Siddha II, whose reign came to an end in this year, or his grandson Manma Siddha III, son of Nalla Siddha. Manma Siddha III succeeded his grandfather (V. R. II. Guntur, 275; 204 of 1899). Manma Siddha II, Vijaya-Gaṇḍagopāla is represented by an inscription of this year at Conjeevaram (E. I. xiii, 194. See E. R. 1920, p. 119; E. I. vi, 274 vii, 129; xiii, 194). Rudramma's daughter's son 'Kumāra' Pratāpa Rudra was ruling in the Palnāl Taluk, Guntur District in this year. (V. R. II. Guntur, 514; 548 of 1909.)

Amba-dēva of the Kayastha family was ruling locally in Kurnool District. He claims to have 'established at Nellore Manmagandagopāla who had been deprived of his kingdom', and to have destroyed a Kāḍava-Rāja. (V. R. II. Kurn: 266; 173 of 1905.)

**A. D. 1292.** In Central Mysore Gaṇēśa Chōla-Mahārāja of Nidugal was ruling locally. A pedigree of the family is given. (E. C. xii. Pg. 53.)

Severe famine this year in North India.

Hoyśāla Baḷḷāla III, now king, reigning in S. Mysore on February 20, 1292 (E. C. iii. N/ 103). And in W. Mysore (V. Bt. 18). And in the S. E. This last inscription is of date about June-July, 1291. It speaks of an 'incursion by the forces of Rāmanātha', who was Baḷḷāla III's uncle. This supports the idea mooted above (s. v. 1291-92) that Rāmanātha opposed his nephew's succession by force of arms. (E. C. ix. Kn. 28.)

Hoyśāla Rāmanātha is recognized as ruling in E. Mysore in his 37th and 38th regnal year. (E. C. ix, Nl, 386; x, Sp. 62.)

<sup>1</sup> This reference is not given by Sewell; but has been put in by me. This seems the record intended as the date agrees according to L. D. S. Pillai's Indian Ephemeris.—*Editor.*

There was fighting between local chiefs in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. xiii, Sa, 89, 97*). Another record (*Sa, 116*) mentions a fight, perhaps the same, between a certain Koti-Nāyaka and some other minor chiefs.

Yādava Rāmachandra of Devagiri was reigning in N.-W. Mysore on June 12, 1292 in his 23rd year. (*E. C. xiii, Sb, 198.*)

Sundara Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 15th year in S. Arcot on March 26, 1292. (*570 of 1920.*)

Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra, called also 'Kumāra-Rudra', ruling in Guntur and Kistna districts. (*V. R. ii, Gnn. 143, 145, 206; Kistna 146; 545 of 1909; 126 of 1897; 251, 256 of 1892.*)

In Vizagapatam District at Simhachalam the Matsya chief Jayanta II was ruling on July 26. And a gift was made there by the chief Arjuna, alias Narasimha Vardhana for the merit of his younger brother Annama-Gōpālavardhana.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 130, 133; 302, 305 of 1899.*)

A.D. 1293. Hoysala Rāmanātha continued to rule in E. Mysore, this being his 38th year (*E. C. x, Mr. 99; Kt, 18*). In August-September 1293, his son 'Manjeya-Māguttar' made a grant for the health of his father, establishing a festival to take place once a month. Another to the same purpose was made in 1295, the inscription which mentions it calling the prince 'Māguttar' (*E. C. x, Bp, 23, 25a. See also ibid. 27.*)

Hoysala Ballāla III was reigning in S.-E. Mysore, where there was local fighting and slaughter (*E. C. ix, Kt, 107*). And in S. Mysore (*Ibid. iv, Hg. 15*).

In Tinnevely District Māravarman Kulāśekhara Pāṇḍya I was reigning on November 18, 1293. (*V. R. iii, Tinn., 183; 131 of 1894; E. I. vi, 309.*)

Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II was ruling at Nandalār in Cuddapah District in his 17th year, on March 14 and 18, 1293 (*V. R. i, Cudd. 808, 802; 588, 594 of 1907*). And in South Arcot district on March 22 (*405 of 1921*). Wassaf records the death of this prince during the Hijra year ending on December 20, 1293. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai has, on the strength of several inscriptions, established the existence of another Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya, whose rule began in the year following February 8, 1293.

Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra II ruling in Guntur District, Ongole Taluk. (*V. R. ii, Gnn. 379, 454; B. & V.C. 983, 1115.*)

The Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha II was reigning in Ganjam District on May 21, 1293, in his 18th year, when a gift was made at Śrīkūrmam by the sage Naraharitirtha (*V. R. i, Ganjam 245, 367 of 1896*). Several inscriptions combine with this to prove that this king came to the throne in the year following May 22, 1276. (*V. R. i, Gan. 201, 213, 234, 237, 241.*)

Marco Polo's second visit to Kāyal on the Gulf of Manaar took place in this year (*See Oxford History of India, p. 215*).

A.D. 1294. Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra II ruling in Guntur District (*V. R. ii, Gnn. 307*). This was early in 1294. Also in Kurnool district (*V. R. ii, Kurnool 272; 179 of 1905*). Here he claims to have defeated ('cut off the head of') Manma-Gaṇḍagōpāla, the Telugu-Chōḍa chief. [This is confusing; but it is noticeable that the Kāyastha chief Ambadēva in 1291-92 claimed to have 'established' this same Manma, and it may be that there was some disturbance at the time—Manma being defeated by Pratāpa Rudra and afterwards assisted to regain his authority by Ambadēva.] Pratāpa Rudra was also ruling in Nellore.

(*V. R. ii, Nell. 357; B. & V.C. 630.*)

Hoyśāla Rāmanātha was ruling E. Mysore early in 1294, and in June-July of that year (*E. C. ix Ht.* 151; *Bu.* 100; *x, Cl.* 88). It was his 39th and 40th year. Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iv, Ch.* 44.)

Yādava Rāmachandra supreme in N.-W. Mysore. More violent raids on a large scale, carried out by a number of villages composing a *nāḍa* and ruining the inhabitants of another such group. The defenders were robbed of the crops they had grown.

(*E.C. viii, Sb.* 502; *vii, Ht.* 29.)

Inscription at Conjeeveram. The date is not very sound but is probably February 13, 1294. This was in the 3rd year of the Telugu-Chōḍa Chief Manma Siddha III, Vira Gaṇḍa-gōpāla. (*603 of 1919.*)

In Tinnevely District, Māravarman Kulasekhara Pāṇḍya I reigning in his 27th year on December 10, 1294. (*V. R. iii, Tim.* 486; 137 of 1894; *E.I. vi, 308.*)

[This year saw the first advance of the Delhi Muhammadans towards the Dekhan and the south. Sultan Jalāl-ud-dīn Khiljī of Delhi had a nephew Alāu-d-dīn, who obtained permission from his uncle to make an expedition into Malwa. Concealing his movements from the Sultan he invaded the Dekhan in force and compelled Yādava Rāmachandra of Devagiri to surrender the province of Ellīchpur. He collected enormous booty and returned. He effected a meeting in 1296 between himself and his uncle at Kara near Allahabad and there murdered him. The Sultan's head was struck off and displayed to the troops, and Alāu-d-dīn seized the throne of Delhi. He raised a great army of 475,000 men. His success against Rāmachandra was partly due to the absence from Dēvagiri, the Yādava capital, of the king's eldest son Śankara with a large body of troops, forming an army that was intended for the conquest of the Hoyśāla dominions in the south. Rāmachandra defended himself with courage and ability, but the city was unprepared for a siege and it was captured. Negotiations followed, Rāmachandra playing for time till Śankara could return to his assistance. When eventually the prince and his army arrived a battle was fought, and victory was almost in the hands of the Hindus when their troops were thrown into a panic by the arrival on the scene of a fresh body of Muhammadan soldiers which they mistook for the advance party of a great army. Śankara's forces broke and fled, and Rāmachandra was forced to submit. Ferishta's description of the amount of treasure made over to the victor sounds almost fabulous. It was certainly sufficient to enrich Alāu-d-dīn and he spent it lavishly in securing his sovereignty and preparing for further war. Having now learned something of the wealth that might be obtained by the sack of the royal cities and the ancient temples in South India the Muhammadan rulers never again withheld their hand. Alāu-d-dīn made repeated raids on the Dekhan. Alāu-d-dīn, viewed in some aspects, was a monster of cruelty. He murdered the families of those who had been loyal to his uncle, sparing neither the women nor the children. Annoyed by the presence near Delhi of a large number of Mongol settlers he slaughtered from 15,000 to 30,000 of them. As regards his policy towards the Hindus he ordered his ministers to 'grind them down and deprive them of their wealth and property.' He took half of the gross produce of the cultivated lands, and commanded that the peasants should only be left just enough to enable them to live. He governed by a system of espionage and ferocious punishments.]

A.D. 1295. There are two inscriptions of Yādava Rāmachandra in this year in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. vii, Cl.* 36; *viii, Sb.* 124.)



Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra reigning in the Nandīgama taluk, Kistna District.

(*V.R. ii, Kistna, 252.*)

An inscription at Tenkarai in Madara District combines mention of the 28th year of Māravarman Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya I and that of the 10th year of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II.

The date is November 27, 1295.

(*V.R. ii, Mad. 195; 124 of 1910.*)

About this time Kulasēkhara associated with himself in the government his illegitimate son Vira Pāṇḍya to the exclusion of his legitimate son Sundara; and this led to bitter hatred between the two brothers, which culminated in tragedy later.

In this year Parākrama Bahu IV king of Ceylon came to Madura and obtained from Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya the return of the Tooth Relic of Buddha, which he carried back to the island.

(*above, s. v. A. D. 1288; Mahāwamsa, ch. xx.*)

A.D. 1296. In July 1296 Alāu-d-dīn Khilji became sultan of Delhi. (*above, s. v. A. D. 1294.*)

Hoysāla Ballāla III was reigning in W. Mysore on August 8, 1296, in his 6th year. (The date has a wrong week day, however, and cannot quite be trusted, but the year, month and tithi give the result stated.)

(*E. C. vi, Cm. 36; 7k. 88.*)

The Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha II reigning in Vizagapatam District at Sīmhachalam (*V.R. iii, Vizag. 115; 317 of 1899.*) At the same place a gift was made to the temple by the wife of Jayanta of the Matsya family.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 132; 304 of 1899.*)

Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra was reigning in Kurnool District. (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 376; 45 of 1909.*)

In Nellore, a gift is mentioned as having been made by the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Ranganātha alias Raja-Gandagōpāla in the 6th year of Vijaya-Gandagōpāla. The date, which is quite accurate — December 26, 1296 (*V. R. ii, Nelli. 543; B. and V. C. 841; 194 of 1894.*) [The inscription should be further examined. This Ranganātha seems to be the same as Manma-Siddha III.—Raja-Gandagōpāla. His grandfather Vijaya-Gandagōpāla had ceased to reign in 1290-91, the reign having begun in 1250. It seems possible that a mistake has been made in the reading of the record, and that it may refer to the 6th year of Manma-Siddha III.]

A.D. 1297. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar quotes this year as being the one in which an embassy was sent to China by the Pāṇḍya Jaṭavarman Sundara II, whose ambassador was Fakru-d-dīn Ahamad, son of Jamālu-d-dīn the Arab chief who supplied the Pāṇḍya ruler with horses from Arabia. Jamāl's brother Takiu-d-dīn lived at Kāyal on the Gulf of Mannar. Fakru-d-dīn stayed four years in China and died on board ship on his return voyage in 1305. He was buried near his uncle Takiu-d-dīn who had died in 1303. At this time there were numbers of Musalman traders and others in South India, and Ibn Batuta tells us that under Hoysāla Ballāla III there served a force of 20,000 of them.

In this year the Telugu-Chōḍa Manma-Siddha III took possession of Conjeeveram as a vassal of the Kākatīya king Pratāpa Rudra II (*E. I. vii, 128; 213 of 1892.*) He was ruling in the Guntur District

(*V. R. ii, Gunt. 308; 213 of 1892.*)

Hoysāla Ballāla III was ruling in W. Mysore (*E. C. v, Ak. 120.*) Hoysāla Viśvanātha had about 1294-5 succeeded his father Rāmanātha and now ruled in Salem District (*V. R. ii, Salem, 104, 105; 204, 205 of 1911.*) And in E. and S.-E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Ct. 45; ix, Ht. 136, 138.*) [But the actual sovereign was his cousin Ballāla III.]

Narasimha II, Kalinga-Ganga king, reigning in Vizagapatam District in his 23rd year.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 128; 138, 300, 310 of 1899.*)

Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II was reigning in Guntur District.

(*V. R. ii, Gunt. 414, 497, 499; B. and V. C. 1057; 570, 572 of 1909.*)

The Kalasa country in W. Mysore was locally ruled by Vira Pāndya. (*E. C. vi, Mg. 68.*)

A.D. 1293. Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra reigning in Ongole Taluk and at Bezvada.

(*V. R. ii, Guntur 375; B. and V. C. 978; Kistna 58; 506 of 1892.*)

A gift was made to the Simhachalam temple by the Matsya chief Jayantika, or Jayanta.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 144; 316 of 1899.*)

An order is mentioned as having been made in Coorg by Harinarādya, probably the Changāḷva chief Harihara. (*E. C. i, Coorg, 59.*)

On July 5, 1298, Māravarman Kulāsēkhara Pāndya 1 was reigning in Madura.

(*V. R. ii Mad. 35; E. I. ix, 224.*)

A.D. 1299. Hoysāla Ballāla III reigning in S.-E. and in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. ix, Ku. 76, viii, Sa. 96*). The latter inscription mentions the customary attack of one local chief on another, with accompanying deaths of fighting men.

In Nellore District 'Rāja Gandagōpāla' was ruling. This was the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Manma Siddha III, who bore that title. (*B. and V. C. i, 460, 832; V. R. ii, Nell. 266, 534.*)

[The Kērala king Ravivarman-Kulāsēkhara-Saṅgrāmadhira came to the throne this year. He was born in 1266 (*see above*). He governed from Kollam (Quilon).

Alāu-d-din Khilji of Delhi invaded Orissa in this year, but to no great effect.]

The Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha II reigning in Vizagapatam District in his 25th year.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 131; 303 of 1899.*)

Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra reigning in Guntur District.

(*V. R. ii, Gunt. 583; 565 of 1909.*)

A.D. 1300. Hoysāla Ballāla III reigning in Mysore. An inscription of this year states that he captured Hosagunda, an unidentified place, 'marched on the Gangeya-Sāhani' and plundered the country (*E. C. viii, Sa. 45*). [Apparently Viśvanātha attempted by armed force to oust Ballāla, and Ballāla attacked that part of Mysore which had been in some measure under Viśvanātha's father Rāmanātha's influence. This plundering of the country shews clearly who it was that suffered most from these dynastic wars. The armies on the march ruined and despoiled the peasant population. This must always have been the case.]

Māravarman Kulāsēkhara Pāndya reigning in Tinnevely (*416, 417, 552 of 1916*). The dates are respectively May 7, March 17 and November 23, 1300.

A.D. 1301. The same king, June 7, 1301. Record in Tinnevely (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 44; 98 of 1907*). And in Tanjore on July 8 (*V. R. ii, Tan. 477; 661 of 1902 E. I. viii, 277*). Another Tanjore record of September 10, 1301 (*see Ind. Ant. 1913; p. 172*) alludes to the confusion in the country and the general distress caused by Kulāsēkhara's partitioning of the Pāndya kingdom amongst the princes of his house. It would appear that these princes abused their position and harried the people each ruler attempting to make himself stronger than his neighbour. When the king abolished this arrangement and re-assumed sovereignty in his own person over the whole realm the people took heart and returned to the homes which they had been driven to desert.

(*V. R. ii, Tanjore, 657; 46 of 1906.*)

Inscription in South Arcot District of Jaṭavarman Vira Pāndya Kulāsēkhara's illegitimate son, date November 12, 1301. The 5th regnal year (*430 of 1921*). This record is in Tirukoyilur Taluk. Another inscription in Chidambaram Taluk of the same district shews that Jaṭavarman

Sundara Pandya II, the king's legitimate son and heir, was ruling there on December 26, 1301. The regnal year stated is the 24th, but it was actually his 26th year. (529 of 1920.)

Hoyśāla Ballāla III was reigning in E. Mysore in this year, where there are six inscriptions of his. (E. C. ix, Bu, 65; Nl, 38; Cp, 36; x, Mr, 67, 71, 100.)

A.D. 1302. The Telugu Chōḍa chief 'Ranganātha-Rāja Gandagōpāla' i.e. Manma-Siddha III ruling in Nellore District on January 10, 1302. It belongs to his 12th regnal year (V. R. Ndl. 532. B, and V. C. 829). [According to this his accession must have taken place before January 10, 1291. There is a little confusion at present as to the exact time of his accession owing to conflicting results derived from his inscription dates (see above, A.D. 1296)].

Jatāvarman Vira Pāṇḍya ruling in Tanjore District at Nannilam, in his 6th year, on September 1302. (V. R. ii, Tan. 842; 401 of 1908; E. I, xi, 137.)

Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in S., N. and N.-W. Mysore. In the north there was fighting 'when Kandali-dēva came marching to Hoḷalkere.' Kandali was some local chief, seemingly, trying to raid and plunder his neighbour's property. In the north-west there was more local fighting by armies of chiefs, of whom it appears that one was encouraged by the king (E. C. iv, Ch. 191; xi, Hk. 106; viii, Nr. 27). Another inscription (viii, Sa. 101) shews that in the autumn of A.D. 1302 Ballāla III 'marched and encamped at Banavāsi,' and a battle was fought (perhaps against the Kādamba chief of Banavāsi) at Kadambaḷigē-nādu.

In Guntur district Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II was reigning in Palnād Taluk.

(V. R. ii, Gun. 519; 549 of 1909.)

In S. Kanara, the Āḷupa chief Bankidēva-Āḷupēndra was ruling from Mangalore.

(V. R. ii, S. Kan. 87; 17 of 1901.)

A.D. 1303. [In this year Alāu-d-dīn Khilji, Sultan of Delhi, sent an expedition against Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II of Warangal, which, however, failed.]

Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II was reigning in Guntur district on February 18, 1303. (173 of 1917.)

A.D. 1304. A village in Chingleput District was given away by the chief Panchanadivāṇan Tiruvēgamban-Nilagangaraiyan on July 8, 1304, in the 37th year of king Māravarman Kuṣāṣekhara Pandya I. In 1273 (see above) this Nilaganga owned Vijayaganḍagōpāla as his sovereign (V. R. i, Chin. 928; 555 of 1912). [There were several Nilagangaraiyas (see Genealogical Table).]

An interesting copper-plate inscription found in Nellore district throws light on the life of the merchants at this date. It belongs to the year 1304-05. A body of merchants in that part of the country had combined to make certain rules for trade. One of their number turned traitor to them, and was murdered. This trades union then gave this document to the murderer, by which they found themselves in gratitude to allow him to carry on his merchandise in future free of duty.

(E. R. C. P. 10 of App. A, 1918-19.)

More fighting in N.-W. Mysore. A battle mentioned.

(E. C. viii, Nr. 12.)

In E. Mysore Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigned.

(E. C. ix, Bu. 53.)

Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra reigning in Guntur district, Palnād Taluk.

(V. R. ii, Gun. 486; 561 of 1909.)

A.D. 1305. Early in A.D. 1305 Hoyśāla Ballāla III attacked Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri, and a battle was fought.

(E. C. viii, Sa. 156.)

Māravarman Kuṣāṣekhara Pāṇḍya I reigning in S. Arcot on April 28, 1305, in his 37th year (539 of 1921). And in Tinnevely on October 31, in his 38th year (19 of 1916.)

**A.D. 1306.** The only inscriptions of this year are five, in N. and S.-E. Mysore, shewing Hoysāla Ballāla III reigning there. (*E. C. ix. Bn. 76; Kn. 81; Ma. 55; D-B. 52, 60; xi. Hk. 136.*)

[In this year according to Ferishta (but in 1307 according to Amir Khusrū and in 1308 according to Barni) Alāu-d-dīn Khiljī of Delhi, who had given high command to his infamous favourite Malik Kāfur, sent him south again to attack Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri. Malik Kāfur laid waste the country up to the gates of Dēvagiri, and compelled Rāmachandra (whom the Musalman chroniclers call 'Ram Deo') to sue for terms. On his submission he sent him a prisoner to Delhi, where the sultan received him kindly, and after six months, honourably released him. (For an account of this expedition and the later ones of Malik Kāfur into South India, see Krishnaswami Aiyangar's '*South India, etc.*' pp. 74 ff.). This defeat of the Yādava king by the encroaching Muhammadans must have terrified the inhabitants of Mysore and the neighbourhood, but there was worse to follow.]

**A.D. 1307.** Hoysāla Ballāla reigning in W., N.-W. and E. and S.-E. Mysore.

(*E. C. v. Bl. 163; viii. Sa. 62; x., Mr. 83; ix. Cp. 76.*)

A Kādamba chief Kāva-dēva raided some country in N.-W. Mysore. (*E. C. viii. Sa., 32.*)

The Kalinga-Ganga king Bhānu-dēva II was reigning in Vizagapatam district in his 3rd year. (*V. R. iii. Vizag. 155, 157; 327, 329 of 1899.*)

Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra was reigning in Kurnool district. (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 512.*)

**A.D. 1308.** Māravarman Kulasekhara was reigning in N. Arcot, Chingleput and Tanjore districts in this, his 40th, year; which makes it clear that he had got completely the upper hand of the great chiefs who had been ruling in the two former districts for several years since the downfall of the Chōla dynasty—*viz.*, the families of the Telugu-Chōlas, the Sengēṇis, and that of the Pallava Perunjiṅga. The dates are respectively—January 18, February 24, and March 18, 1308, (476 of 1920; *V. R. i. Chin. 503; 134 of 1896; E. I. vi. 300; V. R. ii. Tan. 930; 551 of 1904; E. I. viii. 276.*)

Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra was reigning in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts.

(*V. R. i. Cudd. 130; 616 of 1907; Kurn. 353, 533; 260 of 1905.*)

Hoysāla Ballāla III reigning in East Mysore.

(*E. C. ix. Bn., 134.*)

**A.D. 1309.** Hoysāla Ballāla in North-West Mysore, ruling from Dorasamudra.

(*E. C. vii. Sh. 19.*)

Māravarman Kulasekhara Pandya I reigning in Madura on June 9, in his 41st year; and on July 13, in his 42nd year. (*V. R. ii. Mad. 342; 431 of 1907; 339 of 1918.*)

Gift made to a temple in Cuddapah district by a chief named Brahmīdēva, 'grandson of Brahmīdēva and Bhōgalādēvi.' (Unidentified). (*V. R. i. Cudd. 607; 506 of 1906.*)

[Towards the end of this year Sultan Alāu-d-dīn of Delhi again despatched Malik Kāfur to attack the Hindus in the south. He was ordered to capture the fortress of Warangal and bring about the submission of Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra II. The Muhammadan army marched across the Dekhan and at one point were assisted by the now humble Yādava Rāmachandra of Dēvagiri. As soon as they reached what they believed to be the border of the dominions of the Kākatīya king, they began proceedings by burning a town and massacring the inhabitants. They marched on Warangal, seized Hanumakonḍa and laid close siege to the capital.]

**A.D. 1310.** [The siege of Warangal was carried on with such vigour that in March 1310 Pratāpa Rudra was reduced to extremities and compelled to submit. Moderate terms, for which



he begged, were refused him and Malik Kāfur, on being asked what the King was expected to surrender, replied that he demanded not only the king's treasures but the wealth of his whole country. Eventually the conqueror took the entire property and movable possessions of Pratāpa Rudra and left for Delhi, carrying with him, so say the Muhammadan chroniclers, 1,000 camels laden with treasure.

A little later in the year trouble broke out in the Pāṇḍya kingdom at Madura. It has already been mentioned above that Kulaśēkhara Pāṇḍya's two sons, Sundara Pāṇḍya, the legitimate son and rightful heir to the throne, and Vira Pāṇḍya, the king's favourite (but himself illegitimate) had borne bitter enmity towards one another. This had been the case ever since 1296.

Some time before the end of May 1310 Sundara Pāṇḍya, enraged at his father's having openly nominated Vira Pāṇḍya as his successor on the throne went to the length of killing the king and seizing the crown. Open war then broke out between the two brothers each of whom had his supporters; and about November of that year, after an action in which Vira Pāṇḍya had been beaten, Sundara Pāṇḍya suffered an overwhelming defeat in his turn and was so hard pressed that he fled for protection to the Muhammadans.

Alāu-d-dīn now found the moment favourable for a great movement which would finally crush the whole of South India and bring that country into subjection to Delhi. The Yādva kingdom of Dēvagiri and the Kākatiya kingdom of Warangal had been conquered. There remained only two considerable kingdoms in the south to be reduced, the Hoysāla throne of Dorasamudra and the Pāṇḍya dominion of Madura. But there was an equally powerful attraction in the hoarded wealth of the great Hindu sacred places. These he resolved, should be systematically plundered, and the people, if possible, converted to the true faith of Islam.

He accordingly despatched Malik Kāfur on this mission with a great army. The general left Delhi in November 1310 and marched towards Dēvagiri].

There is an inscription in Hassan Taluk, W. Mysore, recording the death of a soldier who died fighting against the 'Turks'. Its date, as given, would be February 5, A. D. 1310. But I cannot help believing that an error has been made in the year stated possibly by the original compiler of the record—because it was in February 1311<sup>1</sup> that Malik Kāfur reached Dorasamudra. (*E. C. v. Hu, 51.*)

Two inscriptions recognize Pratāpa Rudra, Kākatiya as reigning in Nellore and Guntur Districts in 1310-11 (*V. R. ii. Nall. 94 B. and V. C. 333 : V. R. ii. Gun : 384 : B. and V. C. 994.*)

An inscription of Hoysāla Ballāla III in N. Mysore. (*E. C. xi, Cd, 7.*)

A.D. 1311. Two records shewing Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra reigning in Kurnool and on the Krishna river in Palnāḍ Taluk. (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 397 : Gun. 582 : 564 of 1909.*)

[The Mussalman forces under Malik Kāfur reached Devagiri on February 4, 1911, according to Amir Khusrū's chronicle; and there Malik Kāfur learned that, owing to the war in the Pāṇḍya country between the princes Sundara and Vira, Hoysāla Ballāla III had collected an army and left his capital with a view of himself seizing Madura and the Pāṇḍya dominions. Malik Kāfur determined therefore to proceed at once to the reduction of Ballāla's capital hoping to succeed in his venture before the Mysorean army could effect its return. He left Dēvagiri on February 8 and reached Dorasamudra on the 25th. But meanwhile Ballāla III, who could not have gone far to the south before the news reached him of the Muhammadan invasion, had returned and was then in his capital. He found Malik Kāfur's force overwhelmingly strong, so much so that resistance

<sup>1</sup> 15th Shawwāl A. H. 711 = Thursday, 25th February 1311 is the actual date. *Editor.*

would be useless, and was induced to surrender. He was compelled to abandon all his possessions and treasures which were seized by his conqueror, and after twelve days' stay in the city Malik Kafur despatched them and also the person of king Vira Ballā's son Ballāla, as a prisoner and a hostage, to Delhi.

Then Malik Kafur set forth, bent on further plunder and on the reduction of Vira Pāṇḍya. He stormed and sacked several places whose names as stated in the Muhammadan chronicles are unintelligible, and attempted to capture Vira Pāṇḍya in person. The prince, however, eluded him and fled from place to place, the Muhammadans following in constant pursuit, and at one time he took refuge in the jungles. On that Malik Kafur returned to the place he had last started from—'Kandur' probably Kāṇṇūr near Srirangam and there learned that immense treasures existed at a place which Amīr Khusrū calls 'Brahmastpuri', and which Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar believes to be perhaps Chidambaram. Here was a very holy and very rich Hindu temple. This Malik Kafur destroyed. He massacred the inhabitants ruthlessly, killing the Brahman priests, and seizing all the temple treasures. Then, in April 1311 he marched to Madura, reaching it on April 14, he found the place empty, and here also he wrecked and burned the temples and sacked the city.

(Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has gone very fully into the history of these invasions in his volume *South India etc.*, pp. 91-131, which readers would do well to consult.)

Malik Kafur returned to Delhi on October 18, 1311 bringing with him, so the chroniclers say, 312 elephants laden with spoil, 12,000 horses, 96,000 *mans* of gold, and many boxes of pearls and precious stones.

This terrible inroad made an immense impression on the minds of all the Hindu inhabitants of South India. For it must be remembered that, although fighting had been incessant there throughout the centuries, it had been only between Hindus, and that whatever suffering was entailed on the mass of the population it did not touch the Brahman priests or the temples. Dynasties might be wiped out for ever, the chiefs killed, the country devastated, but the temples and the persons of the Brahmans were inviolate, and these temples were immensely wealthy. For many centuries the civil rulers had lavished on them the revenues of innumerable villages, laid enforced taxes for their support on the people and presented them with all kinds of valuables, precious stones and gold in quantities. And, whatever slaughter of the people went on, the Brahman remained untouchable. The deadliest curse that could be pronounced on a man was, as is evidenced by the inscriptions, that his punishment hereafter should be like that awarded by the high gods to a man who had killed a Brahman.<sup>1</sup> And yet now there came down on the Hindus those masses of marauding foreigners, sacking the cities, slaughtering the people, destroying the ancient fanes and killing even the sacred Brahmans, in the name and for the glory of God. The thing was monstrous—unheard of. The result was that the whole of Southern India was convulsed by this catastrophe; the one hope in men's minds was that some Hindu Power would arise to defend the country from any such disaster in future; and when, a few years later, certain princes took the lead, they were enthusiastically supported by almost all parties. This paved the way for the establishment on solid ground of the empire of Vijayanagar.]

<sup>1</sup> As an instance of how the temples were enriched and maintained readers may refer to the Tanjore temple inscription of May A.D. 1012 noted above.

**A.D. 1312.** Three inscriptions shew that Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra continued to reign in Kurnool and Nellore districts. (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 23, 326; Nell. 586; 233 of 1905; B. and V. C. 1158.*)

[In the state of confusion to which South India had now been brought, the way lay open for any strong ruler to increase his strength by conquest. The Chōla kingdom had long since practically perished. At Madura there was chaos, the city having been sacked.]

Vira Pāṇḍya had been driven to flight by Malik Kāfur, and Sundara Pāṇḍya was negligible. The Yādavas and Hoysālas had been reduced, and the only sovereign left with any real power was the Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II. Accordingly, the Kēraḷa king of the West Coast Ravivarman-Kulaśēkhara-Saṃgrāmadhira seized his opportunity and marched eastwards, bent on conquest. He seized Madura, and prevented Vira Pāṇḍya's return thither, and thus became temporarily lord of the Pāṇḍya kingdom. Proceeding forwards, Ravivarman invaded the Chōla country and seized Conjeeveram ejecting thence the Telugu Chōḍa prince Maṃma-Siddha III, Rāya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. An inscription of his in that city records the fact that he gave a gift to the temple there, and states that he was crowned there a second time, he being then in the 46th year of his age. As he was born in A.D. 1266-67, this coronation 'on the banks of the Vēgāvati' took place in 1312-13.

(*34 of 1890; E. I. iv. 115, viii. 8; V. R. i. Chingleput, 349*)

This is supported by an inscription of the same king at Tiruvadi in S. Arcot of A.D. 1313-14 (*q. v.*).

In this year, 1312, the Yādava king Śamkara withheld the tribute promised to the Sultan of Delhi by his father Rāmachandra, and Alauddin sent Malik Kāfur again to Devagiri. The capital was seized and king Śamkara made prisoner and put to death. Malik Kāfur remained for some time at Dēvagiri, collecting tribute and ravaging the neighbouring country. (*Bombay Gazet. p. 533.*)

**A.D. 1313.** An inscription at Tiruvadi in S. Arcot, the date of which = December 29, 1313, confirms the assertion made above that Ravivarman was crowned at Conjeeveram in the 46th year of his age. It adds the information that the day in question, December 29, 1313, was in the king's 4th year, and tells us that his first coronation as Kēraḷa king took place in the year following December 29, 1309 (*V. R. i. S. Arcot, 295; 34 of 1903; E. I. viii. 8; vii. 130*). Ravivarman's conquest of the Pāṇḍya king is also confirmed by an inscription at Poonamallee close to Madras (*V. R. i. Chingleput 818; 34 of 1911*) which though undated and not containing a definite assertion to that effect, displays the emblem of the Chēra *amkula* (elephant goad) with underneath it, symbolically, the Pāṇḍya fish. (*E. R. 1911, p. 79*)

There are several records of the Kakatiya king Pratāpa Rudra II, dated in this year in Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah and Guntur districts. The first two mentioned are of date = February 1 and 26, 1313 (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 463, 472; Nell. 438, 72; i. Cudd., 586, 587, 18; ii. Gun. 546; 27, 36 of 1915; B. and V. C. 730, 296; 328, 329 of 1905; 585 of 1909*). In one of these a servant of his claims to have reduced the fortress of Ghaṇḍikōṭa, and another states that the king appointed Gonkayya Redḍi to be governor of that place.

Hoysāla Ballāla III recognized as reigning in Central, N. and N.-W. Mysore from Dorasamudra. The 3rd of these says that he was ruling 'after the Turuka War', i.e. after Malik Kāfur's raid. (*E. C. xii. Mi. 3; xi. Hr. 87; vii. Sh. 68.*)

On May 6, 1313, the Hoysāla prince Vira Ballāla, who had been carried captive by Malik Kāfur to Delhi as a hostage, but had been released by the Sultan arrived home again at Dorasamudra and was received by the people with great rejoicings. (*E. C. vii. Sh. 68.*)

**A.D. 1314.** Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra reigning in Guntur district, Palnāḍ taluk (*V. R. ii. Gun. 547; 586 of 1909*). A local chief who had fought against the Muhammadans is honoured by the title 'Rescuer of the Kākatiya family.' Other records, the first of which is of date = June 19, 1314, are in Guntur and Nellore districts. (*V. R. ii. Gun. 547, 529; 131 of 1917; B. and V. C. 901*)

A certain Bukka Rāya is mentioned as a local chief in the Nellore District in this year. (*V. R. ii. Nell. 366; B. and V. C., p. 612.*)

Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya, the legitimate son of Kulaśekhara I whom he killed, reigning in S. Arcot on January 26, 1314, in his 11th year; which makes his seizure of the throne as in the year following January 26, 1303. (*571 of 1930.*)

Hoyśala Ballāla III reigning on March 21, 1314, in W. Mysore and in most other parts of Mysore—seven inscriptions.

(*E. C. v. Ha., 181, 182; vii. Hl., 76; ix. Hl., 139; Cp., 30; xii. Mi., 63; Ck., 26.*)

**A.D. 1315.** Māravarman Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍya II ruling in Tanjore District on December 8, 1315. (*517 of 1922.*)

Hoyśala Ballāla III reigning in East and South Mysore.

(*E. C. ix. Ma., 15, 39, 58; Hl., 159; iv. Gu., 58.*)

Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra II reigning from Warangal, in Cuddapah, Nellore and Guntur districts. The last of these calls him 'Mahāmandalēśvara Mūruṇyālaganḍa.'

(*V. R. i. Cudd., 879; ii. Nell. 270; Gun., 423; 432 of 1911; B. and V. C., 455, 1079.*)

In S. Kanara the Āḷupa chief Śōyideva Āḷupendra was ruling.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 175; 157 of 1901.*)

An inscription of Ravivarman-Kulaśekhara-Samgrāmadhira of Kerala at Conjeeveram, where he had been crowned, apparently as usurper of the Chōla throne (*see above A.D. 1312-13*). It states that he had conquered the Pāṇḍya and Chōla kingdoms, and that Vira Pāṇḍya had been driven to the forests. (*34 of 1890; E. I. iv. 145; vii. 130; V. R. i. Chingleput, 349.*)

**A.D. 1316.** Māravarman-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya II ruling in Trichinopoly District, in his 2nd year, on January 2, 1316. (*103 of 1920.*)

In Nellore District an inscription (the date is correct and = March 4, 1316) of the 27th regnal year of Ranganātha-Rājagōpāla, i.e., Manma-Siddha III. (*V. R. ii. Nell., 546; B. and V. C. 844.*)

Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra reigning in the Palnāḍ Taluk, Guntur District (*V. R. ii. Gun. 521; 551 of 1909*) and in Nellore District. (*V. R. ii. Nell., 552.*)

Hoyśala Ballāla III reigning in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iii. Mi., 12; Md., 100; iv. Ch. 116, 137.*)

[The Kākatiya king of Warangal, Pratāpa Rudra II, now with greatly diminished wealth in consequence of Malik Kāfur's raid, strengthened himself sufficiently to attack his neighbours. He evidently objected strongly to the Kēraḷa king's seizure of Conjeeveram, and to that city he marched early in 1316. The details of the war that ensued are unknown but Pratāpa Rudra succeeded in driving out Ravivarman and his following, and in seizing the place on some day between March 25 and June 11, 1316. This success was due to the Kākatiya general Muppidi-Nāyaka. This officer installed as governor of Conjeeveram a certain 'Māna-vira,' whom Dr. Hultsch believes to have been Manma-Siddha-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla of the Telugu-Chōḍa family.<sup>1</sup> If this be so, his appointment

<sup>1</sup> This belief is partly based on the fact that the Arulāja temple inscription referred to states that the revenues of the granted villages were ordered to be paid 'in the coinage of Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla.'



meant that he was reinstated in the post which he held before Ravivarman ejected him in 1312, but that he now held it as a vassal and officer of the Kākatiya king.]

These dates are derived from an inscription at the Arulāla temple at Conjeeveram, which describes Muppidi-Nāyaka's entry into the city as in the year 'Nala', which began on March 25, and mentions two grants of village revenues made by him to the temple on June 11 and 16, 1316.

(*V. R. i. Chingleput*, 325 : 43 of 1893 ; *E. I. vii*, 128.)

[In this year Hoysāla Ballāla III, who had ruled his country from Belūr or Honnūr since Malik Kāfur's destruction of Dorasamudra, the capital, returned to the city which meanwhile had been rebuilt. One inscription of the following year would seem to imply that he marched thither from Kāṇṇanūr, but this is not certain.

(*E. C. xii. Ch.*, 4 : below.)

Another event of the year was the death of Sultan Alāu-d-din of Delhi, which was immediately followed by the murder of Malik Kāfur, the scourge of South India. Malik Kāfur had attempted to become all-powerful by throwing into prison the king's sons, but on his assassination, the nobles released one of the sons Kutbu-d-din Mubārak Khān and placed him on the throne.

Another event of the year was the revolt against the suzerainty of Delhi by Harapāla, the brother-in-law of the Yādava king Singhaṇa of Dēvagiri, who for a time was successful.

**A.D. 1317.** Hoysāla Ballāla III reigning in Central Mysore, where an inscription states that a fight took place 'when the king was marching from Kāṇṇanūr.' (*E. C. xii. Ch.*, 4). Other records of this king shew him reigning in Anantapur district and in East Mysore. The date of the first of these = February 17, 1317. It mentions his son Tipparasa Bhairava.

(738 of 1917 ; *ix. Md.*, 59 : *x. Kl.*, 173.)

Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra was reigning in Guntur district on May 19, 1317 (715 of 1920). And on the Godavari river (*V. R. ii. Godav.*, 12 : 501 of 1893). And in Guntur district.

(*V. R. ii. Gun.*, 330 : *B. and V. C.* 902.)

In Travancore the reigning Kēraja king was now Vira-Udaya-Mārtāndavarman, successor of Ravivarman-Kulaśekhara now dead. [He may have lost his life when defeated at Conjeeveram by Muppidi-Nāyaka, but there is no proof of this.]

(*T. A. S. iv. Pt. i*, p. 89.)

The Pāṇḍya king Maravarman Kulaśekhara II reigning on July 23, 1317 and on September 2, in his 4th year (*V. R. iii. Trichinopoly*, 804 : 75 of 1892 ; *E. I. vi*, 313 : 107 of 1916). He was reigning also in Tanjore on September 24, in the same regnal year.

(509, 510 of 1920.)

In Tinnevely district the ruler was Jātavarman Vira Pāṇḍya, in his 21st year on October 31, 1317.

(639 of 1916.)

**A.D. 1318.** [The result of the Yādava Harapāla's revolt against the Sultan of Delhi was tragic. Mubārak sent an army under Khusrū Khān to chastise the rebel. Harapāla fled, was pursued and captured, and Khusrū Khān with inhuman ferocity caused him to be flayed alive. His decapitated head was set up over the gate of the city. Thus the whole Yādava country, as far south at least as the Tungabhadra river and even beyond it, passed into Musalman hands. The capital was renamed Daulatābād.]

In Mysore Hoysāla Ballāla continued to reign.

(*E. C. v. Ak.*, 113 : *ix. Cp.* 10, 76 : *xii. Tm.*, 63.)

In Ramnad Jātavarman Vira Pāṇḍya ruled on May 3, 1318. The regnal year is given as '23,' but this would differ from some other records as to his date of accession.

(*V. R. ii. Ramnad*, 266 : 128 of 1908.)

Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II reigning in Kurnool and Guntur districts (*V. R. ii. Kurn., 198; 652 of 1930*). The commander of his army was Sōmaya Venkan. (*V. R. ii. Gun., 827*.)

The Vaishṇava pontiff Ānandatīrtha died this year and was succeeded by his disciple Padmanābhatīrtha, who held the office for six years, when, in 1324, he was succeeded by Naraharī-tīrtha. (*E. I. vi. 260*.)

A.D. 1319. Hoysāla Ballāla reigning in Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Ak., 165; ix, Ku., 68, 69; Cp., 12; Nl., 57; xii, Mi., 28*.)

Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II reigning in Guntur district. (*V. R. ii, Gun., 500; 573 of 1909*.)

[The Malabar coast, being now open to attack by the Muhammadans of the north owing to the fall of the Yādava kingdom and the weakness of the Pāṇḍya and Kēraḷa rulers, was raided by Khusru Khān from Delhi. He returned to his master the Sultan laden with treasure looted from the merchants and the Hindu temples.]

Māravarman Kulāsēkhara Pāṇḍya II reigning at Gangaikōṇḍa-Chōlapuram on March 5, 1319, in his 5th year. (*V. R. iii, Trichinopoly, 807; 78 of 1892; E. I. vi, 313*.)

A.D. 1320. Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II reigning in Kurnool from Warangal on January 26, 1320 (*V. R. ii, Kur. 548, 271; 178 of 1905*). And on March 16 in Nellore district (*V. R. ii, Nell. 326, 327; B. and V. C. 589, 590*). And in Guntur district.

(*V. R. ii, Gun. 331, 332; B. and V. C. 903, 905*.)

Māravarman Kulāsēkhara Pāṇḍya II reigning in Trichinopoly district on January 12.

(*V. R. iii, Trich. 72; 742 of 1909; E. I. xi, 264*.)

March 15, 1320, is Kielhorn's fixture for the date of the Kōṭṭayam plates of the Syrian Christians, which name Vīra Rāghava as reigning king in Travancore; but this fixture needs some confirmation. (*V. R. iii, Trav. 91; E. I. ii, 83; iv, 270; I. A. vi, 83*.)

Hoysāla Ballāla III reigning in Mysore and in Anantapur district. The first of these records bears date—September 1, 1320, and mentions fighting between the royal troops and some local chiefs. Another also mentions a fierce battle—perhaps the same.

(*772 of 1917; E. C. viii, Sa. 135; Nr. 19; iv, Gu. 69; ix, Cp. 31*.)

A.D. 1321. Māravarman Kulāsēkhara Pāṇḍya II reigning in Tinnevely district on February 5, 1321 [the inscription seems to err in the number of his regnal year]. (*#15 of 1917*). Another of September 30 (?) (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 88; 126 of 1907; E. I. x, 116*). Another of November 14. (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 171; 122 of 1891; E. I. vi, 312*.) The last two were executed in this king's 8th year.

Hoysāla Ballāla II reigning in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, K1, 124 b, 128*). The Kalinga-Ganga king Bhānudeva II, 'Virādhipira,' reigning in Ganjam district. (*V. R. i, Gau. 180; 302 of 1896*.)

Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II reigning in Guntur district. (*V. R. ii, Gun. 272; 153 of 1899*.)

[In March 1321, Mubārak Khilji, sultan of Delhi, was murdered, and Malik Khusru said to have been a participator in the crime. The house of Khilji was now completely eradicated, no scion of the royal stock having been left in existence. The nobles had to fill the throne and they elected to that honour a Karaṇian Turk of high birth who had had a local government. This was Ghāzī Malik. He was made sultan and assumed the name of Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Tughlak. He captured Malik Khusru and executed him. The new sultan despatched his son Ulugh, or Jūnā Khān, otherwise known as Muhammad Tughlak, with orders to subdue the Kakatiya king of Warangal and to seize his dominions on the East Coast. Warangal was duly besieged, Pratāpa Rudra making a stout defence;

but the invading army was attacked by a severe epidemic and what remained of it was marched homewards, to the great relief of the Hindus.]

**A.D. 1322.** An inscription in Nellore district engraved on copper-plates bears date—October 15, 1322, and mentions as king Pratāpa Rudra II. It should be compared with a record of a similar nature in A.D. 1304 (above), since it is of importance as revealing something of the life of the times. The same body of merchants who openly rewarded a man in 1304 for killing one of their number whom they believed to have been a traitor to their guild, now in 1322 publicly reward another man for having murdered two toll-collectors, and present to him a document, intended to be permanent, as a token of their satisfaction and approval (*E.R.* 1919, C. P. No. 11). Another record in Nellore district shews Pratāpa Rudra reigning there in this year and in Guntur district.

(*V.R.* ii, Nelli, 311; *Gun.* 105; *B. and V.* C. 561; 604 of 1909.)

Jaṭavarman Vira Pāndya ruling in Tinnevely District in his 26th year on April 29, 1322. This makes the beginning of his rule as from a day between December 17, 1296 and April 29, 1297. (*546 of 1911*; *E. R.*, 1922, p. 92.) Mr. Swamikannu Pillay identifies him as the Vira Pāndya of the Muhammadan invasion of Madura,—natural son of Kulaśekhara Pāndya I.

Jaṭavarman Parākrama Pāndya is also represented as now ruling in part at least of Tinnevely District in his 8th year.

(*V. R.* iii, Tinn., 259; 487 of 1909; *E. I.* ix, 226; *E. R.* 1910, p. 97.)

In this year the Śengēṇi chief 'Veṇṇumāṅkonda' Śambavaraiyan began to govern the family territories about North and South Arcot and Chingleput.

(*See E. I.* xi, 251; *V. R.* i, N. Arcot 548; 24 of 1897; 42 of 1921; *E. R.* 1903, p. 16.)

**A.D. 1323.** Hoysāla Ballāḷa III reigning in Anantapur District and in E. Mysore. The first of these records bears date—March 18, 1323 and records local disturbances, a battle, and a victory gained over a chief. The week-day is however wrongly stated.

(771, 796 of 1917; *E. C.* x, K1, 10.)

Jaṭavarman Parākrama Pāndya ruling in Pudukottā on August 27, 1323 in his 9th year. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai finds his rule to have begun between April 15 and August 10, 1315.

(*V. R.* iii, Pudukotta, 128; 352 of 1914.)

[In this year Warangal was again attacked by forces from Delhi, and the Kākatiya king Pratāpa Rudra II was made prisoner and sent to Delhi. The kingdom, though now shrunk, was not annexed by the sultan; and Pratāpa Rudra's son Krishna *alias* Virabhadra became king.]

**A.D. 1324.** At Rajahmundry on the Godaverī river a Muhammadan mosque was consecrated on September 12, 1324, 'in the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlak'. Muhammad was however, then only a prince—son of the Emperor Ghiāsu-d-din.

(*V. R.* ii, Godaveri, 82.)

In S. Kanara the Ālupa chief Śoyidēva was ruling. (*V. R.* ii, S. Kan. 205; 92 of 1901.)

[In this year Naraharīrtha, who had been governor under the king of Kalinga, became supreme Vaiṣṇava pontiff.

(*E. I.* vi, 260.)]

Jaṭavarman Parākrama Pāndya ruling in Tanjore in his 10th year on December 31, 1324.

(160 of 1911; *E. R.* 1922, p. 93.)

Piracy abounded on the coasts of S. India at this time. Ibn Batuta fell a victim to it. Hindu pirates seized the ship on which he sailed when on a voyage from Quilon to Honawar and he was stripped of all his possessions, and landed with nothing to wear even, but one pair of trousers.

(*Ind. Ant.* 1923, *Supp. Piracy in Eastern Waters*, p. 14.)

**A.D. 1325-26.** [Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak of Delhi and his young son Mahmud were killed by an 'accident' carefully arranged by his son Muhammad Tughlak, *alias* Junā; who seated himself on the throne. 'He occupied the throne for twenty-six years of tyranny as atrocious as any on record in the sad annals of human devilry' (*V. Smith, Oxford History of India, p. 237*). In A.D. 1326 he compelled the inhabitants of Delhi to quit the place and travel to Dēvagiri which he fixed on as his capital, a journey of 600 miles.<sup>1</sup> Immense numbers died on the way. Ibn Batuta says that two men who ventured to remain were slaughtered by the sultan's orders, and that a blind man was dragged on the ground along the road till his body rotted and fell to pieces.

**A.D. 1326.** Hoysāla Ballāla III ruling in South Mysore. (*E. C. ix, Cp. 98.*)

**A.D. 1327.** The same ruler in W. Mysore (*E. C. vi, Kp. 11*). And in S. Mysore.

(*Ibid. iv, Hg. 98.*)

**A.D. 1327.** [In this year Muhammad Tughlak sent an expedition to the South in order to bring the country into complete subjection to him. The first objective was the Hoysāla kingdom with its capital Dorasamudra, where Ballāla III was reigning. The expedition was successful. The Hindus could not put up a substantial resistance and the city of Dorasamudra was ruthlessly looted and destroyed. Ballāla retired to Tonnūr near Seringapatam and finally to Tiruvannāmalai in N. Arcot, where he established himself strongly. The Musalman forces then occupied the Tondamandalam country and Musalman governors were placed over Mysore and Madura.<sup>2</sup>

The *Kōyilōḷugu* chronicle describes the panic that ensued when, after the sack of Dorasamudra, the Muhammadan army arrived at Śrīrangam (A.D. 1327). The temple authorities removed the image of Ranganātha and conveyed it by a circuitous route to the Western coast; thence to Mēlukōt in Mysore and from there to the Tirupati sacred hill in Chittoor District. There it was kept safe till 1371, when Kampana II of Vijayanagar conquered and pacified the Tondamandalam and other districts and his general Gopana brought the image back to Śrīrangam in triumph. (*E. I. vi, 322.*)

The downfall of the Warangal kingdom enabled a hitherto minor chief, ruling at the formidable hill fortress of Konḍaviḍ, south of the Krishna river in Guntur district, named Prōla or Prōlaya Vēma Reḍḍi to establish himself there as a quasi-independent lord of the neighbouring tract. He is widely remembered as having constructed a great set of steps cut in the hill side and leading up to the temples at Śrīśailam and Abōbilam. He is said to have seized the government of the Amarāvati tract from the officers of the now dispossessed Kākatiya king. A quaintly worded inscription of A.D. 1344, very suggestive of the state of the country, describes him as ruling for a long time 'enjoying what was left of the country after its enjoyment by the Brahmans'. (*E. I. xi, p. 313.*)

**A.D. 1328.** Hoysāla Ballāla III continued to reign in Mysore, but from his new capital in N. Arcot, Tiruvannāmalai (*E. C. ix, D.-B, 14, 18 Dv, 1, 60; Ht, 124; iv, VI, 39; vi, Kp, 13; xi, Cd, 4*). Also in Anantapur District. (*V. R. i. Anant, 70; 81 of 1912.*)

**A.D. 1330.** Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra said to be reigning in Nellore District on January 5, 1330, on the day of a lunar eclipse. (*V. R. ii, Nell. 299; B. and V. C. 538.*)

[This is his latest known date.]

<sup>1</sup> This is hardly a fair statement. Muhammad changed his capital and ordered his courtiers to build houses for themselves. People were not asked to move out now. It is some years later when the inhabitants of Delhi pestered him with letters of abuse that he ordered the inhabitants to move out of Delhi as a measure of mad vengeance. See Cambridge History of India, Vol. III.—*Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> The invasion of 1327 was no more than a raid. Vira Ballāla removed to Tiruvannāmalai as a better centre for his efforts at organising resistance. See Mr. Sewell's remarks under A.D. 1330.—*Editor*.



It shews that the people in Nellore were loyal to the dynasty, but as a matter of fact Pratāpa Rudra's reign had come to an end in 1323, when he was sent prisoner to Delhi.]

Hoyśāla Ballāla III ruling in W. Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Ak. 66.*)

[The existence of a number of inscriptions of this king down to his death in 1342 seems to shew that after the sack of Śrīrangam the Muhammadan armies retired northwards and paid little attention to the condition of the Mysore country, while they left a Muhammadan governor at Madura.]

A.D. 1331. Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in Central, East and South Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Ak. 31, which mentions the Muhammadan invasion ix, Cp. 71; Ht. 97; xii, Gb. 30.*)

A.D. 1332. The same king in east and south Mysore.

(*E. C. ix, Bu. 61, 63; iii, Ml. 113.*)

Māravarman Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya II reigning in Trichinopoly on October 22, 1332.

(*V. R. iii, Trich. 233; 29 of 1913.*)

A.D. 1333. Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in Mysore.

(*E. C. iii, Ml. 104; x, Gd. 16; xii, Tp. 83.*)

Mādhavatīrtha, disciple of Ānandatīrtha became Vaiṣṇava pontiff about this time.

(*E. I. vi, 260.*)

A.D. 1334. Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in Mysore (*E. C. iv, Kr. 40; viii, Sb. 494; ix, Bu. 44; Cp. 7; Ht. 96*). The second of these inscriptions says that the king sent his general, Kāmāyā, with an army and laid siege to Kuppe, and a battle was fought. The reason for this course is not stated.

A.D. 1334-35. [Jalāl-ud-dīn Ahsan Shāh who had been left as governor of Madura when the army from Delhi retired northwards, and who had ruled there since, thinking himself sufficiently free from interference from Delhi, declared his independence either in 1334 or 1335, and proclaimed himself sultan of Madura.

Prior to this, probably in 1334, Sultan Muhammad Tughlak's nephew Bahāu-d-dīn Gushtasp rebelled, and the sultan marched southwards to punish him. Bahāu-d-dīn fled for refuge to Kampli in Bellary district on the Tungabhadra river. A little to the west of this place, on the north side of the river, is the small hill-fortress of Ānegundi, and it would seem to have been in this place that the Hindus made a stand. Their Raja held out against a siege till the garrison were reduced to starvation, when in desperation his wives threw themselves on to a funeral-pyre and committed suicide, while the Raja and the surviving soldiers sallied forth and were all slain. The sultan seized eleven of his sons and forced them to become Muhammadans. Meanwhile Bahāu-d-dīn had succeeded in escaping into the Hoyśāla country, but was pursued and captured. Muhammad Tughlak caused him to be flayed alive, and he had his flesh cooked and sent to his wife. His skin was stuffed with straw, and was sent to be exhibited about the country.

Nuniz, writing about 200 years later, says that the sultan found it advisable to restore the captured fortress to the Hindus and raised to be chiefs of it two brothers who had been respectively minister and treasurer to the dead Raja. These were named Harihara and Bukka. They raised their power into an empire and built the magnificent city of Vijayanagar. That they were enabled to do so is proof positive that the Muhammadans had retired from the neighbourhood of Ānegundi, which is just across the river opposite the new city. The city was built round the old village of Hampi on the south bank.

Another account of this family of five brothers sons of Sangama, a Yādava chief of the Lunar race, for five there certainly were, the others being Kampana I, Mārāpa and Mudappa, is contained in

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's suggestion that they were separately employed some by Ballāla III as governors of different provinces of his kingdom ('*South India etc.* . . . ' p. 180). Harihara governed on the West coast and is the same as the 'Horah' or Hariyah mentioned by Ibn Batuta as ruling at Honawar. Bukka ruled at Dorasamudra and Penukonda. An inscription of date A.D. 1353 describes Bukka as being a 'Mahāmandalēśvara' (great lord) ruling 'in the Hoysāla country,' (*J.B.B.R.A.S.*, xii, 338, 342). Kampana I is the same as 'Kapraz' or 'Kampraz' mentioned by Musalman writers as ruling between Bijapur and Gulbarga. Mārāpa ruled over the Āraga tract in N.-W. Mysore. Muddapa governed at Mulbāgal in S.-E. Mysore. Mr. H. Krishna Sāstri, in his excellent monograph on '*The First Vijayanagar Dynasty etc.* . . . ' in the *Archaeological Survey of India Annual Report for 1907-8*, p. 235, to a certain extent supports this view.

[Whatever the truth may be as to their origin, it is certain that these five brothers raised the whole of south India into determined opposition to the Muhammadans. Forts were built; armies were raised, and the people, thoroughly alarmed by the savage inroads made on their country, flocked to the leaders' standards, with such success that further invasions were stayed. It may be due to the fact that the whole mass of Hindus in the Hoysāla dominions were roused against him that Muhammad Tughlak refrained from marching across Mysore against his rebellious subjects at Madura.]

An inscription at Panaiyūr in Pudukotta State mentions this year as the 9th regnal year of 'Muhammad Sultan,' proving that Muhammad Tughlak's viceroy Jalālu-d-din Āhsan Shāh had been governing that country since A.D. 1327 (*see above*). (*S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar*, '*South India, etc.* . . . ' p. 153, where it is stated that a number of inscriptions which quote the Hijra year have been found in the district of Ramnad).

**A.D. 1335.** The Śengēgi chief Veṅṛumankonda Sambuvaraiyan ruling in his 14th year, part of S. Arcot district. The inscription mentions the irruption of the Muhammadans, and the resulting ruin of the country. (*V. R. i. S. Arcot*, 1048; 434 of 1903.)

Hoysāla Ballāla III reigning in S. and S.-E. Mysore. (*E. C. iv. Ch.*, 66; *ix. Cp.*, 178.)

Māravarman-Kulaśekhara Pāṇḍya II ruling in Trichinopoly on April 7, 1335. (*32 of 1920*.)

The Reddi chief of Konḍaviḷ, Prōlaya Vēma, here called 'Vēmayya Redḍi,' issued a C.-P. grant of lands. He makes a number of claims of successes, e.g. He 'defeated the king of Gujarat,' 'captured Raichūr,' etc. (*E. R. 1919 App. A.*, C.-P. No. 5.)

**A.D. 1336.** Harihara Rāya the eldest of the five brothers sons of Sangama who had established themselves at Vijayanagar on the Tungabhadra river, gave a village in Nellore district as an *agrahāra* to a Brahman. The importance of the inscription lies in the fact that it mentions the coronation of the new king which took place on April 18, 1336.<sup>1</sup>

(*V. R. ii. Nell.*, 189; *B. and V. C.*, C.-P. No. 15; *i. 109*; *E. C. x. Bg.* 70.)

<sup>1</sup> The two inscriptions under reference are copper-plate grants conveying *agrahāras* to Brahmans, one in the Kolar District and the other in South Nellore. They are of the same date, and seem otherwise to be different versions of the same grant. The Nellore inscription uses the expression *phalābhishēka-nīharafuḥ-paratāḷ*, after the festival of the coronation. The date given is the date of the grant and not of his coronation, which, on the basis of this grant, must already have taken place. The corresponding passage in the other grant, Bg. 70, is *phalābhishēka-kotsavafuḥ-paratāḷ-Pampā Virūpākṣa-Mahēśvarayya* before the *phalābhishēka* of the Mahēśvar-Virūpākṣa at Pampā. This puts an entirely different complexion on the occasion of the grant. This is not the place to discuss the whole bearing of the grants; but in both the grants, Harihara is definitely stated to be ruling in Anegundi already, and reference to his coronation at Hampi would be out of place in the same grant.—*Editor*.

Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 110; 122 of 1901*). Mr. V. Rangāchārī notes that the inscription implies that the Ālupa chief had been dispossessed by the Hoyśāla king. He was also reigning in E. Mysore (*E. C. ix. Bn. 110; Hl. 134, 137*). The first of these says he was ruling with Dorasamudra as his capital.

Māravarman-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya II named as reigning in Madura in his 21st year on July 5, 1336 (*741 of 1919*). [The record is interesting as it shews that some of the Madura people at least clung to their old Pāṇḍya rulers, though they had been governed by a Muhammadan for ten years].

A.D. 1337. Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in Mysore, east and south-east.

(*E. C. iii. Tn. 83, Ml., 109; ix. Kn. 30; Bn. 60.*)

A.D. 1338. The same king. Inscriptions in E., W. and S. Mysore.

(*E. C. x. Bp. 10; vi. Kp. 12; iv. Hs. 82.*)

A.D. 1339. At Conjeeveram a record of June 20 shewing Veṇṛumāṅkonda Śambuvaraiyan of the Śengēni family ruling there in his 18th year. Coupled with 24 of 1897 it fixes his accession as between May 11 and June 20, 1322 (*48 of 1921*). He was also ruling in N. Arcot on May 10 (*202 of 1921*). And on February 19 in Conjeeveram (*42 of 1921*). And in Chingleput district.

(*V. R. i. Chin. 426; 46 of 1900.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in E. Mysore from Dorasamudra (*E. C. ix. Bn. 117*). Another record of this year says that he was residing then at 'Vijaya-Virupākshapura' (*E. C. ix. Hl. 43*). Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar (*South India, etc., p. 171*) believes this place to be identical with both Hospett and Hampe-Vijayanagar, the whole forming a great fortress, with Hospet as a salient. (Hospett was also called 'Hosidurga' and 'Hosavijū'). If this identification is correct it proves that Ballāla III supported Harihara I.

Māravarman Parākrama Pāṇḍya ruling in Tanjore on July 30, 1339 in his 5th year. Coupled with 78 of 1918 this makes the beginning of his rule as on a day between April 21 and July 30, 1335.

(*509 of 1918.*)

The Matsya chief Jayanta II made a gift to the Simhāchalam temple.

(*V. R. iii. Vizagapatam, 115; 287 of 1899.*)

A.D. 1340. Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in Anantapur district on September 2, 1340. (*780 of 1917*). And in E. Mysore, his capital being Tiruvannāmalai in N. Arcot district.

(*E. C. ix. Bn. 31; Ma. 13, 19; Dv. 54.*)

With the Hoyśāla king reigning from Tiruvannāmalai it is curious that an inscription at Chengama, a few miles distant, of this year 'Ś, 1262' mentions a gift of land made in the 6th year of Māravarman Parākrama Pāṇḍya.

(*Inscriptions at Tiruvannāmalai of Ś. 1262 mentioning Hoyśāla Ballāla III as sovereign V. R. i. N. Arcot, 154, 464; 499, 507 of 1902. Inscription at Chengama of the Pāṇḍya prince, ibid., 420; 113 of 1900.*)

At Bādāmi, Dharwar District, an inscription of February 29, 1340 states that a certain Nāyaka chief constructed a fort there by order of the new 'great ruler' (*Mahāmandaleśvara*) Hariyappa (= Harihara I) 'lord of the Eastern and Western Oceans'. [It is possible that the record itself was composed at a somewhat later date than that of the construction of the fort. Hence the use of the grand title. At any rate it shews that Harihara's authority extended to country north of the Tungabhadra river.]

(*J.A., i. 63.*)

Early in October apparently, an inscription (imperfect as to date, since the week day does not suit the given tithi) near Bangalore in E. Mysore mentions Harihara I of Vijayanagar as ruling there. (*E.C. ix. NI. 19.*)

[This is important, as it shews (i) that Harihara's power was spreading widely; and (ii) that since Hoyśāla Ballāla III undoubtedly was king at that place, he must have countenanced Harihara's establishing himself further north as a great lord, and supported him by allowing him to rule locally in the very heart of the Hoyśāla kingdom. It gives colour to the theory of the Government Epigraphist that in some way Harihara and his brothers were connected with the Hoyśāla royal house.]

A.D. 1341. Māravarman Parākrama Pāndya reigning in Trichinopoly, in his 6th year, on February 11, 1341. (*100 of 1920.*)

Hoyśāla Ballāla III reigning in Central, E. and S.-E. Mysore.

(*E.C. xii. Si. 10; x. Mr. 82; ix. Cp. 185.*)

Rājanārāyaṇa-Sambavarāyan of the Śengēṇi family ruling in S. Arcot in his 4th year, on (?) September 14, 1341. (The date is not a perfect one.) (*48 of 1922.*)

The Kalinga-Ganga King Narasimha III made a gift to the temple at Simbāchalam.

(*V. R. iii. Viṣagapatam, 158; 330 of 1899.*)

[There was a terrible famine in the Dekkan in this year, so severe that cannibalism became prevalent.] (*I.A. 1923, p. 229.*)

In this year Ghiyāsu-d-din Dhamaghaṇi became sultan of Madura. He was guilty of horrible cruelties to the Hindus, of which we hear from an eye-witness, Ibn Batuta, who so far from being prejudiced was an honoured guest of the sultan. He was with the Sultan during a march through a forest, where a number of Hindu workers were engaged in clearing a road. He writes 'every infidel found in the forest was taken prisoner. They sharpened stakes at both ends and made their captives carry them on their shoulders. Each was accompanied by his wife and children and they were thus led to the camp. . . . The next morning the Hindu prisoners were divided into four sections and taken to each of the four gates. There, on the stakes that they had carried, the prisoners were impaled. Afterwards their wives were killed and tied by the hair to these pales. Little children were massacred on the bosoms of their mothers. . . . this is shameful conduct such as I have not known any other sovereign guilty of. . . . He gives another instance which he witnessed while one day at food with Ghiyāsu-d-din—' an infidel was brought before him accompanied by his wife and son aged seven years. The sultan made a sign with his hand to the executioners to cut off the head of this man; then he said to them in Arabic "and the son and the wife." They cut off their heads and I turned my eyes away. When I looked again I saw their heads lying on the ground.' He relates other such atrocities also. Small wonder that Ibn Batuta found himself 'disgusted with the town of Madura' and took his departure.

Ghiyāsu-d-din died of disease in A. D. 1342, to the relief of all parties. He was succeeded by Alāu-d-din Udaui, as sultan of Madura.

A.D. 1342. Prior to September 8, in this year, there are inscriptions of Hoyśāla Ballāla III in E. Mysore (*E.C. ix. Bn. 21, 24, 129; Ht. 90, 135; Dv. 21, 46*). One of these bears date July 3, and one even as late as September 5. The inscription next noted shews that he was killed on September 8. Later inscriptions mentioning 'Ballāla' as reigning must refer to his son and successor Ballāla IV, *alias* Virūpāksha.



September 8, 1342. On this day according to an inscription, a *Virakal* at Bidare in Kadur Taluk, Mysore, the old Hoysala king Ballāla III was killed at 80 years of age.

(*E.C. vi, Kd., 75.*)

[The occurrence and what led to it are recorded by Ibn Batuta. But a preliminary note about place names must be inserted before we turn to the narrative. The inscription just noticed says, according to Rice's rendering, that Ballāla III met his death fighting against the Muhammadans at 'Beribi'. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, who has examined the original record, tells us (*'South India, etc.,'* p. 173) that this is a misreading. The name of the place as given was 'Chirichirapali' and this is the Kanarese pronunciation of Trichinopoly. Ibn Batuta says that the battle took place 'near the town of Cobban', i.e. Koppam. This is now, no doubt rightly, declared to mean Kannanūr near Trichinopoly, which is also called 'Kannanūr-Koppam'.]

Thus the story becomes more clear. Ghiyāsu-d-dīn was in possession of Kannanūr, and king Ballāla, who had an army of 100,000 men, attacked him there and fought a battle which was successful, the Muhammadan garrison only numbering 6,000. Closely besieged the defenders treated for terms, and, during the delay caused by negotiations, made a sudden sally, devoting their lives in the belief that they would all be slain. The Hindus, taken unawares, fought with them in confused fashion when suddenly Ghiyāsu-d-dīn the sultan appeared on the scene with a relieving force and the Hindus were completely defeated. The aged Hoysala monarch was taken prisoner and brought before Ghiyāsu-d-dīn who extorted from him his wealth, elephants and horses and all his property and had him killed and flayed. His skin was stuffed with straw and hung up on the wall of Madura—where, says Ibn Batuta 'I saw it suspended'.

Such was the end of Ballāla III on September 8, 1342. It is mentioned in an inscription on a *Virakal* at Mālūr in Kolār District, Mysore (*E. C. x, Mr, 82*). He was succeeded by his son Ballāla IV, *alias* Virūpāksha, whose accession therefore took place on the same day. The new king continued the struggle against the Madura Muhammadans. He is mentioned as reigning on September 14, 1342 in an inscription in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. x, K. 22 Set, also E. C. vi, Cm, 45 ; and ix Bn, II ; Ht, 147.*)

On January 30 and on February 15, 1342 the Śengēni chief Rājanārāyana Śambuvarāyana was ruling in S. Arcot in his 5th year.

(*49, 52 of 1922.*)

An inscription at Hoysala Ballāla's capital in N. Arcot, Tiruvannamalai, of date August 23, 1342, mentions a certain Trūbhuvana Vira Chōla, probably a prince of the old Chōla dynasty now of no power. He may have been the same as the chief of that name alluded to in a record at Tiruvallam in N. Arcot District of date in 1314-15.

(*E. I. vii, App. 869, 870 ; 3 of 1890.*)

(*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 477 ; 522 of 1902 ; E. I. iv, 70 ; viii, pp. 7, 8 ; I. A. xxiii, 298.*)

A.D. 1343. Hoysala Virūpāksha-Ballāla IV was crowned on August 11, 1343 (*E. C. vi, Cm, 105*). [The date however has a wrong week day.]

Māravarman Parakrama Pandya was reigning in Tanjore on April 30, 1343 in his 8th year.

(*525 of 1918.*)

A Kalinga-Ganga queen, wife of Narasinha III, made a gift to the temple at Srikūrmam. She is also mentioned in some other inscription.

(*V. R. i. Ganjam 186, 187, 221, 222 ; 308, 309, 343, 344 of 1896.*)

Māravarman Vira Pandya was ruling in Chingleput District on October 19, 1343 in his 10th year.

(*277 of 1910 ; E. R. 1922, p. 92.*)

A.D. 1344. The Śengēṇi chief Rājānārāyaṇa-Śambavarāyan ruling in Conjeeveram on July 30, 1344 in his 7th year (*19 of 1921*). [This and the record 30 of 1899 show his accession to have taken place between July 31, 1337 and March 24, 1338.]

There is a record of this year, a copper-plate grant from the Muḃbāgal Taluk of Kolar District, E. Mysore—which would seem to be of doubtful genuineness, though I cannot pass it over without notice. Harihara I of Vijayanagar was reigning in that year, but the document mentions Bukka I as reigning and it gives him full imperial titles. Moreover it would have us to believe that the Hoysāla dominions had been completely wrested from Hoysāla Virūpāksha and were now governed from Vijayanagar. It is quite true that this was the case a little later, but I think that the document should be further examined<sup>1</sup> before its contents are accepted as historically accurate.

(*E. C. x. Mb, 158.*)

[There was, so we gather from inscriptions, a great combination of Hindu rulers in this year sworn to drive the Muhammadans out of South India once for all. It was headed by Harihara I of Vijayanagar. As to exactly what took place we are left in the dark for want of any detailed account. But it seems that the Kākatiya prince Krishna, *alias* Virabhadra, son of Pratāpa Rudra II, took part in it; and so did Prōlaya Vēma the Redḃi chief of Konḃaviḃ, for he is said to have restored the Brahman villages—*Agrahāraṃs*—which had been taken away from them by the Muhammadans during his father's lifetime (*E. I. vii, 9, Madras Museum plates—of date March 18, 1345*). Perishtah (*Briggs' Edition, I, 127*) states that Kākatiya Krishna induced the Hoysāla king Baḃḃāla IV to join the confederation. The sultan Muhammad Tughlak was at that time involved in a series of expeditions to put down rebellions in other parts, and apparently no great resistance was offered to the Hindus. One result was that the Kākatiya capital Warangal was freed from Muhammadan control.

It should be noted here that from the date of the tragical death of the old sovereign of the Mysoreans, Baḃḃāla III, in 1342 the Hoysāla kingdom seems to have gone to pieces. Baḃḃāla III had had a large army under his command, and Virūpāksha his successor should, it would be thought,

<sup>1</sup> A careful examination of Mb, 158 referred to by Mr. Sewell shows that the grant is dated on Tuesday, the 23rd March 1344. This grant describes the family of these five brothers almost in the same manner as the other copper-plate grants of 1336 referred to by Mr. Sewell on page 185. In these latter Harihara I, while actively taking part in the transactions in Hampi, is clearly described as ruling from Anegundi, which must be taken to be his capital. In this document which is almost exactly eight years later, Bukka is said to be ruling from Vidyānagarī, called after Vidyāranya. The actual conquests are described as though they were conquests made, not by Bukka alone specifically, but by the brothers as a whole. In regard to the imperial titles that Mr. Sewell refers to, excepting one or two terms, such as Rājādhirāja and Rāja-Paramēśvara, none of the others could be regarded as at all imperial in their character. Even these are applied to subordinate rulers in a number of other inscriptions. It cannot therefore be said that these are imperial titles necessarily. There is no specific reference to Virūpāksha Baḃḃāla, the son of Viṇḃ Baḃḃāla III in documents beyond A.D. 1343. The reference in Bu. 170 in the next page is of a vague and indefinite character 'in the time of Baḃḃālarāja', which cannot strictly be interpreted as referring specifically to the administration of Baḃḃāla IV. It looks as though this Baḃḃāla IV had been disabled, or suffered from some other kind of adversity, subsequent to A.D. 1343. These brothers apparently went about doing what they had begun doing, thoroughly, and in an united effort without any partition of spheres. One of the two of Harihara's grants has reference to Chandraḃirirāja, and the other one to Penogooda, and here is one of Bukka's referring to the rāja of Gutti. While therefore we may regard that, during this period of transition, these brothers had their own governments, they carried on their wars and administration without any regard to separate and exclusive demarcation of boundaries. As a matter of fact, formal assumption of an imperial position does not appear to have taken place till the time of Harihara II, son of Bukka. If the genuineness of these copper-plate grants is to be called into question, it must be on other grounds than this discrepancy as Mr. Sewell seems to fear. There seems to be no discrepancy in fact.—*Editor.*

have been able to attain some power by its aid. I can only suppose that the army leaders had no great confidence in the new king, believed themselves hopelessly beaten, and gave him no solid support. After a few more years we hear no more of the Hoysāla monarchy, and the whole of his country, with the exception of one or two small fragments came under the power of Harihara and his brethren at Vijayanagar. The history of the period would go to shew that from the beginning of Harihara's access to power he and his family were supported and encouraged by the Hoysāla king as forming a strong bulwark against the Muhammadans in the Dekkan. This alone would account for Harihara's success, for the whole country to his south was on friendly terms with him.]

**A.D. 1345.** The inscription of Prōlaya-Vēma Reḍḍi noted above (*s.v.*, A.D. 1344) whose date is March 18, 1345 shews that he was now ruling at Amarāvati, or Dharanikōṭa. [Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra had been reigning over the Guntur District where Vēma's fortress Konḍavid was and the ancient town of Dharanikōṭa; and it seems probable that the strength of the Reḍḍi chief at this time was owing to the Kākatīyas having abandoned those possessions when the Muhammadans drove them from Warangal in 1323.] In 1345 Vēma Reḍḍi decorated the temple at Amarāvati.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur*, 634 : 268 of 1897 : *E. I. iii. 10* : *V. R. ii. Kistna*, 11 : *E. I. viii. 9*.)

About this time there are a number of records in Ganjam District of the Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha III 'Virādhi-Vira.'  
(*V. R. i. Gan.* 178 . . . 236 : 300 . . . 358 of 1896.)

**A.D. 1346.** Prōlaya-Vēma Reḍḍi of Konḍavid ruling part of Karnool District. Inscription mentioning his son Annavota Reḍḍi.  
(*V. R. ii. Kurn.* 284 : 191 of 1905.)

In Chingleput District the Śengēni chief Rājanārāyaṇa-Sambuvarāyaṇa ruled in his 9th year.  
(*V. R. i. Chin.* 345, 96 : *S. Arcat.* 799 : 30 of 1890 : 268, 396 of 1909). Another record gives this chief the names 'Mallinātha' and 'Jiyadēva.'  
(86 of 1921.)

An inscription in Bangalore District, Mysore, shews that on October 6, 1346, the Vijayanagar brother's Harihara and Bukka, whose names are coupled together therein, were ruling there (*E. C. ix. Bn.*, 59). Another of August 18 mentions Harihara as ruling in Mālūr Taluk, Kōlār District.  
(*E. C. x. Mr.* 61.)

The five Vijayanagar brothers, Harihara, Kampana I, Bukka I, Mārāpa, and Muddapa jointly gave a grant of villages to Brahmans at Śringēri in Kaḍūr District, W. Mysore, on March 9, 1346. It calls Harihara 'conqueror of the earth from the eastern to the western Ocean' (*E. C. vi. Sg. 1* : *Arch. Ann. Rep.* 1907-8, p. 236). Harihara and Muddapa are mentioned together in an inscription (earlier than April 23, 1346) in Kolar District, Mysore.  
(*E. C. x. Mr.* 39.)

Harihara I of Vijayanagar ruling in N.-W. Mysore on November 15, 1346. His title is 'Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara'. The grant is by a minor chief called the 'Pāṇḍya Chakravartī' (*E. C. viii. Tl.* 154 *Arch. Ann. Rep.* p. 1907-8, p. 238 n. 4). Mr. Krishna Sāstri suggests that this Pāṇḍya chief may have belonged to the Ālupa family, some of whom bore that title.

Hoysāla Ballāla IV is mentioned in an inscription in the Bangalore District, Mysore. This is the latest record known to exist of the Hoysāla dynasty.  
(*E. C. ix. Bn.* 120.)

[During this year when Muhammad Tughlak was absent from Dēvagiri, putting down a revolt in Gujarat, the people at the capital revolted against him and set up a king of their own, Nasiru-d-din Ismail Khān. The Sultan returned but before he could do anything of importance he was again compelled to go to Gujarat, leaving Ismail Khān at Dēvagiri].

A.D. 1347. Harihara I reigning in the 'Gutti-rajya' and governing from Vijayanagar (*E. R.* 1921, *App. A, C-P. 9*). Another of his records bears date October 29, 1347 (but the date is not quite perfect). This is in S.-E. Mysore (*E. C. ix, Bn, 97*). Another on December 1, in S.-E. Mysore.

(*E. C. ix, Dr, 50.*)

The Konḍaviḍu Redḍi chief Annavōta, here called 'Annamma,' gave a gift to a temple in Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 343 ; 250 of 1905.*)

[Very important occurrences at Dēvagiri-Daulatabad. Nāsiru-d-din Ismail Khān, being left there when Muhammad Tughlak went to Gujarat, drove out of the capital the remaining royal troops and, while himself retiring into the background, raised up an officer Alāu-d-din Hasan Gango Bāhmanī to rule the place. The rebellion against Tughlak rule having completely freed the place, this Hasan Gango was, with the goodwill of all the chiefs and populace declared to be an independent ruler of Daulatābād and its dependencies and he was crowned king on, according to the *Burhān-i Ma'asir*, December 3, 1347. He was a fierce and bigoted Muslim, and slaughtered the 'infidel' Hindus ruthlessly. Alāu-d-din's title 'Bāhman' is derived, so says V. Smith, from an early Persian king so-called from whom he claimed descent, viz. the king known to the Romans as 'Artaxerxes Longimanus' and to the Jews 'Ahasuerus'. He began by reducing a number of fortresses in the Dekhan, Sagar, Mudhol, Miraj, Kitter Kolhāpūr, Goa, etc. . . .

(*I. A, 1899.*)

He was the first of a powerful Dynasty, with their capital at Kulbarga, known as that of the Bahmanis, which ruled most part of the Dekhan for a century and a half. The effect of this change was widely felt in Southern India. For one thing it greatly strengthened the power of Harihara and his brothers as it gave them time for consolidation of the new Hindu kingdom.

Inscriptions shew that the territories governed by Harihara and his four brothers were now widely extended.

(*See Mr. H. Krishna Sastri in Arch. Ann. Rep. 1907-8, p. 239.*)

A.D. 1349. Inscription at Simhāchalam of the Matsya chief Jayantika-dēva and his queen Chengamā. The date is not clear but it belongs to the period 1348-1357.

(*V. R. iii, Visagapalam, 142 ; 311 of 1899.*)

Māgarvarman Parākrama Pāṇḍya in his 14th year ruling at Virūdhāchalam in S. Arcot on April 20, 1349.

(*78 of 1918.*)

A.D. 1350. A C-P. grant of Anavēma, Redḍi chief of Konḍaviḍu (*V. R. ii, Kistna, 102*), from Konḍapalli near Bezvada, shewing that he governed north as well as south of that river.

A.D. 1351. Bukka I, then prince, ruling in S.-E. Mysore, under Harihara I of Vijayanagar.

(*E. C. ix, Cp, 13 ; Kn, 40.*)

[At this period Akshōbhya-tirtha, disciple of Ānandatirtha was Vaiṣṇava pontiff (*E. I. vi. 260*). He was a contemporary of Mādhavāchārya-Vidyāranya, who assisted the five Vijayanagar brothers.]

Rājanārāyaṇa-Śambavarāya ruling in Chingleput District, in his 14th year, on August 19, 1351.

(*302 of 1921.*)

[Muhammad Tughlak of Delhi died in March 1351, and was succeeded by Firoz Tughlak, who was enthroned in his camp on the Indus on March 23, 1351. He was more humane than his predecessors, since he abolished the tortures which had been freely applied to their subjects; but in his war with Bengal in 1353 he was merciless and is said by his historians to have caused the death of 180,000 Hindus. He enumerates the tortures the use of which he reprobates, and it is as



well to make a note of these, as the system throws light on the manner in which government was carried on in those days. They are ' amputation of hands and feet, ears and noses ; tearing out the eyes, pouring molten lead into the throat, crushing the bones with mallets . . . driving iron nails into the hands, feet, etc. . . . ' ' These ', says Firoz, ' and many similar tortures were practised '. He himself, as we learn from his own words, dealt very harshly with the Hindu ' infidels '. He alludes with satisfaction to his having decapitated the leaders of one Hindu sect ; and when he heard of some new Hindu temples having been constructed, he, ' under divine guidance ', destroyed these buildings, killed the Brahman leaders, and flogged the common folk. Learning that the Hindus were enjoying the pleasures of a fair in one town he had the leaders and promoters put to death, and erected a mosque on the ruins of the temples. On one occasion a Brahman who had dared to follow the rites of his religion in public was burned alive. Nevertheless, though led away by religious zeal and fanaticism he seems personally to have been kind and charitable ; and it must be placed to his credit that he founded a hospital.

**A.D. 1352.** An inscription shews Kampana II, son of Bukka I of Vijayanagar ruling in North Arcot District on September 24, 1352. (297 of 1919.)

A record of this year 1352-53, ' Nandana ', shews Rājānarāyaṇa-Śambavarāya ruling at Arpakkam in Chingleput District in his 16th year. (140 of 1923.)

That the old Hoysāla capital Dōrasamudra was now a stronghold of the new Vijayanagar kingdom is proved by an inscription in Anantapur District of this year, which states that Bukka I was governing Dōrasamudra and Penikōṇḍa.

(V. R. i. Anant. 103 ; 522 of 1906.)

Prince Sāyana or Sāvana of Vijayanagar is mentioned in an inscription in Cuddapah District as ruling at Udayagiri (in Nellore). This is probably Sāvana I, son of Kampana I, but might be Sāvana son of Mārāpa (V. R. i. Cudd. 601 ; 503 of 1906). This record shews that the great hill-fortress of Udayagiri had passed from the possession of the Reḍḍi chiefs into that of Harihara I of Vijayanagar between 1346 (*above where the Reḍḍi chief is seen ruling in Kurnool*) and 1352. The Reḍḍis had ruled there since the downfall of the Kakatiyas in 1323.

**A.D. 1353.** An inscription at Tīruvorīyūr in Chingleput District shews the same prince ruling there in 1353-54 in his 7th year. His rule must therefore date from 1347-48. He must have been appointed by Harihara I, and his rule may have perhaps encroached on that of the Śambavarāyan family (V. R. i. Chln. 1082 ; 213 of 1912). Another record in Cuddapah District shews him in authority there in this year (V. R. i. Cudd. 601 ; 500 of 1906). His father Kampana I and his mother Mangadēvi are mentioned in it.

Kampana II was ruling at Kadiri in Anantapur District for his father Bukka I. His general Gopana made a gift to a temple there. (V. R. i. Anant. 101 ; 523 of 1906.)

In Ongole Taluk, Guntur District, Annavōta Reḍḍi of Kondaviḍ was ruling.

(V. R. ii. Gun. 405 ; B. and V. C. 1037.)

An inscription in S. Arcot makes Māravarman Vira Pūṇḍya ruling there in his 19th year in 1353. Judging by the dates of records and regnal years, this ' Vira ' may be the same as ' Parākrama ', whose rule began in 1335, 1353 being in his 19th year. (194, 495 of 1921.)

In Ganjam the Kalinga-Ganga king Bhānudeva III was reigning in his 3rd year.

(V. R. i. Gan. 214 ; 336 of 1896.)

**A.D. 1354.** The same king reigning in the same district. (V. R. i. Gan. 193 ; 315 of 1896.)

An inscription at Gōrantla in Anantapur District mentions Sāluva Mangi and his (?) son Narasimha in 1354-55. The latter built a temple there. The Sajuva family were rising into importance at this time. (*V. R. i. Anant. 19; 92 of 1912; E. I. vii. 74.*)

Bukka I of Vijayanagar reigning in Central and N. Mysore. The date of the first of these records is May 20, 1354. It seems that he had moved his capital from Dorasamudra to Vijayanagar, where he was ruling 'from his jewelled throne'. This was probably due to the sickness or death of his elder brother Harihara, then the reigning king, who died, so far as can be gathered, in this year (*E. C. xii. Pg. 74; xi. Dg. 67*). King Harihara I's last known record<sup>1</sup> is one in Sorab taluk N.-W. Mysore, the date of which is early in A.D. 1354, and in which the king is called the 'Suratāla' (sultan) of Hindu kings (*E. C. viii. Sh. 104*). It is pretty evident that there must have been some rivalry as to the succession on his death and that Bukka I went to Vijayanagar, or to Hōsapattana (Hospett) a few miles distant, in order to strengthen his position as against Kampana I's sons Savana I and Sangama II, the latter of whom was absent at his government in the east. The Bitragunṭa grant of May 31, 1356 (*see below*), mentions Sangama II as giving a grant of a village to Brahmans on the anniversary of his father Kampana I's death, but it does not positively name Sangama as king. And all the evidence goes to shew that Bukka II ousted his nephews and seized the throne.

Virūpanna I or Virūpāksha I, son of Bukka I, was in 1354 ruling the Penukonda province while Bukka was at Hospett. Virūpāksha strongly fortified the already strong hill-fortress at Penukonda (*E. I. vi. 322; V. R. i. Anantapur, 161; 339 of 1901*). His minister Anantarasa is named as his executive in the work. He was also minister to king Bukka in 1364, and to Bhāskara Bhavadūra in 1369.

In Chittoor District Kampana II, son of Bukka was ruling in this year 1354-55.

(*V. R. i. Chit. 260; 577 of 1906.*)

A.D. 1355. An inscription of May 18, 1355 and another in 1356-57 in N. Mysore shew Bukka I to have been then ruling there from Hospett. The former mentions a general Mallinātha and says that he had gained victories over the 'Turuka, Sēṇa, Telinga, Pāṇḍya and Hōysāla rulers'. This need not be taken too seriously as proof of many wars and victories having actually taken place, but it serves to shew that Vijayanagar power was spreading in many directions.

(*E. C. xi. Cd. 2, 3.*)

A.D. 1356. Bukka I reigning in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. x. Kl. 222.*)

Annāvōta, Reddī chief of Konḍaviḍu was ruling at Tripurāntakam in Kurnool District.

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. 278; 185 of 1905.*)

Upēndra III of the Panchahārāla branch of the E. Chālukyas made a gift to the temple at Simhāchalām.

(*V. R. iii. Vizagapatam, 122; 294 of 1899.*)

The Bitragunṭa grant in Nellore District by Sangama II of Vijayanagar on the anniversary, May 31, 1356, of his father Kampana I's death has been already noticed above. Mr. H. Krishna Sastri is satisfied that it was the first anniversary, and therefore we may take it that Kampana I died on May 31, 1355 (*V. R. i. Nellore, 273, 274. B. and V. C., C.-P. grants No. 20, p. 161; E. I. iii, 21, 118; viii, 12*). The plate contains a laudation of Sangama's spiritual preceptor

<sup>1</sup> Bn. 101 with a date corresponding to Monday, February 8, 1361, refers itself to the time of Ariyappa Udaiyar. It is a stone inscription in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters. It is just possible that this record refers to Prince Harihara, Bukka's son; but there is no lead therefor.—Editor.

Śrīkanthanātha, and a pedigree of the family of Mādhavācharya the celebrated minister of the first Vijayanagar kings.

A.D. 1357. Early in the year. Inscription showing Bukka I reigning in W. Mysore.

(*E. C. v. Ag. 68.*)

A.D. 1358. The same king reigning in E. Mysore (*E. C. ix. Dv. 27*). And in S. Mysore.

(*E. C. iii. Ml. 22.*)

An inscription at Tirukkajakkudi in Tinnevely District of Maravarman Vira Pandya's 31st year, has been thought to have been dated September 7, 1358. It mentions the sufferings undergone by the priests and worshippers in consequence of the harsh rule of the Muhammadan sultans of Madura, and the relief experienced when Kampana II of Vijayanagar 'destroyed the Tulukkan.' On this foundation the theory has been raised that Kampana turned the Musalman sultan out of Madura before that date in 1358; and this theory is said also to receive support from an entry in my 'Lists of Antiquities' published forty years ago. I think now that there is good reason to suppose that the date of the record was really August 30, A.D. 1364, and that the Pandya prince mentioned was that Māravarman Vira Pandya *alias* Parākrama whose rule seems to have begun in A.D. 1335.

(*See above, i. v. A. D. 1353. 61 of 1916; E. R. 1916 § 33.*)

Alāu-d-dīn Bahmanī died on February 20, 1358, and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad. Early in Muhammad's reign it was discovered that the Hindus of the Vijayanagar and Kakatiya kingdoms were melting down large quantities of Bahmanī coins. Muhammad pretended to take offence at this and made war on Warangal, now ruled by Kakatiya Vināyaka, son of Pratāpa Rudra II. He plundered the country and only retired on receiving a large indemnity.

The Konḍaviḍu Reddi chief Annavota confirmed in this year the order passed in 1244 by Kakatiya Ganapati decreeing that foreign ships wrecked on the coast should not be held confiscated to the State, but that they and their cargoes should merely be held liable to pay customs duty.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur, 102, 103; 258 of 1897; 601, 602, of 1909; E. R. 1910, p. 118.*)

A.D. 1359. Bukka I of Vijayanagar reigning in E. and W. Mysore (*E. C. ix. Nl. 23; vi. Mg. 25*). And in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 157; 159 of 1901.*)

His sovereignty was now recognized over large regions. Some of the principal provinces were the *Udayagiri-rājya* in Nellore and Cuddapah, then called the 'Pāka-vishaya' and the 'Muliki-dēsa'; the *Penukonda-rājya*, which later included the Gutti-rājya, i.e. Bellary, Anantapur, and parts of N. Mysore; the *Arāga-, Male, or Maleha-rājya*, which included the Banavāsi 12000, Chandragutti and Goa; the *Muluvāyi-rājya*, comprising large parts of Mysore, and later of Salem and S. Arcot Districts; the *Barkur-and-Mangalūru-rājya*, also called the *Tulu-rājya*, on the west coast; and the *Rajagambhira-rājya*, by which in my opinion is meant not the old Pandya kingdom as has sometimes been supposed but the possessions of Rājagambhira-Sambuvarāyan of the Śengēṇi family about the S. Arcot District.

(*Arch. Ann. Rep. 1907-8, p. 239; I. A. 1914, p. 7.*)

Bukka's son Kampana II ruled over N. Arcot (February 22).

(*304, 305 of 1919.*)

An inscription of this year in Kolar District, Mysore, mentions a chief Kāṭṭaya-Nāyaka, son of Kampana, son of 'Kāṭṭari-Sāluva Bukka' (*E. C. x., Bp. 31*). He has not been identified.

A.D. 1360. Bukka I reigning in E. Mysore (*E. C. x. Cl., 75*). Another record, shewing him reigning in W. Mysore, mentions his eldest son 'Tippanna,' who had captured Uchchangi. [This name 'Tippanna' is not otherwise known as a name of a son of Bukka I. It may, perhaps, be a

local name for Harihara II.] (*E. C. v. Hn. 19.*) Bukka I was also reigning in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 150, 156; 132, 138 of 1901.*)

**A.D. 1361.** Prof. E. Hultsch published a list of the inscriptions then known relating to Bukka I's son Kampana II (*E. I. vi. 322*). From the first of these it is clear that he was ruling in N. Arcot and Chingleput Districts in A.D. 1361-2. His general was Gōpana. [Kampana succeeded in bringing into subjection the Śengēni-Sambuvarāyan chief who had ruled those countries. He warred against him and took him prisoner (*See below s.v., A.D. 1363*).] Kampana was ruling in Chittoor District this year, over the 'Pulinādu' tract on September 7, 1361.

(*V. R. i. Chittoor, 178; 309 of 1912.*)

Another record in the Chittoor District names as then ruling that country Kampana II's cousin Sāyana I, son of Kampana I.

(*Ibid. Chitt. 127; 188 of 1903.*)

Kampana II recognized as ruling in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Kl. 203*). He was ruling from Muḷbāgal ('Muḷuvāyil'). Also he was ruling in Chingleput (*V. R. i, Chin. 485; 250 of 1901*). His father Bukka I was reigning over Kurnool.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 519.*)

Annavōta, the Redḍi chief of Kondaviḍu, who ruled at Amarāvati on the Krishna river was in this year defeated by two leaders, brothers, sons of Kākatiya-Pratāpa-Rudra's general Singa. These were Anapōtaniḍu and Maḍaniḍu. Annavōta seems to have been ejected and to have been succeeded by his brother Anavēma.

(*Amaravati inscription. E. I. viii, 9; 258 of 1897.*)

[The poet Śrinātha flourished at the court of Anavēma Redḍi.]

**A.D. 1362.** An inscription in S. Arcot mentions a chief of the Sāluva family, Mangu-Mahārāja, as receiving an order from Kampana II's general Gopana, and acting on it. Mangu was son of Guṇḍa.

(*32 of 1905; E. R. 1904-5, p. 57.*)

Kampana II was ruling in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Cl. 95; Kl. 101; Mb. 58*). And in Trichinopoly (*V. R. iii, Trich. 803-D*). And in S. Arcot on December 19, 1362.

(*351 of 1921.*)

Virūpanna, son of Bukka I of Vijayanagar gave a grant of land in N.-W. Mysore. He is described as 'ruling with a settled reign in the Āraga kingdom,' i.e. the Bapavāṣi, etc., territory.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 20, 37.*)

Sāvana ruled in Cuddapah district.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 605; 504 of 1906.*)

A Javanese poet of this date mentions Buddhist monks residing 'at the six monasteries at Kānchīpura'—which would seem to shew that Buddhism was still alive at this time in Conjevaram.

(*Memoirs of the Batavian Soc. of Arts LIV, 1902.*)

**A.D. 1363.** Kampana II ruling in N. Arcot on October 20, 1363 (228, 266 of 1919; 203 of 1921). And in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. ix, Bn. 81.*)

Bukka I spoken of as ruling in S. Mysore, his minister being Basavayya (*E. C. iv, Ch. 117, 113*). Also in N.-W. Mysore where his son Virūpanna ruled the 'Malē-rājya,' or hill-tracts towards the Western ghāts.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 197.*)

Kampana II had warred against and defeated the Śengēni chief Veṅṛumānkoṇḍa-Sambuvarāyan whom he took prisoner. So says an inscription at Māḍam in N. Arcot District, which relates the capture as having been made by the son of Kampana's minister Sōmaya (this was in 1361). He erected a gōpura in honour of the capture and of the conquest of the Rājagambhīran-malāi. (267 of 1919.) [See note above s.v., A.D. 1359. It is just possible that the Veṅṛumānkoṇḍa may be the chief whose rule began in 1322, but he had been succeeded in 1337 by Rājanārāyaṇa. He might



however have been living a retired life since then. Or, again, the chief who was captured may have been a younger man not otherwise heard of.]

A gift was made on October 12, 1363 to a temple at Conjevaram by a servant of Sāvana II, son of Kampana I of Vijayanagar. (523 of 1919.)

**A.D. 1364.** Kampana II was now in great power in Conjevaram. He reinstated worship in the Rājasimhēśvara temple there which had been abandoned since about the 12th century, and restored the lands belonging to it which had been sold. (S.I.I. i, 117, 120, 123; Nos. 86, 87, 88.)

Sāvana I of Vijayanagar, son of Kampana I ruling in Nellore (V. R. ii, Nell. 550; B, and V.C. 817). In E. Mysore Mallappa, or Mallinātha son of Bukka I was governing.

(E.C. ix, Au. 82.)

A Kōna-Mandala chief named Bhima Vallabha (II) mentioned as governing in Narasapur taluk, Kistna district. (V.R. ii, Nid. 312; 522 of 1893.)

[In this year Muhammad Shāh Bahmanī again attacked Warangal, the capital of the Kākatiya kings. He defeated the defenders and made prisoner their Raja Vinayaka, grandson of Pratāpa Rudra II. He put him to death in a horrible manner. He caused a great furnace to be constructed, and when it was heated he had Vinayaka shot from a machine like a catapult into the flames, where he perished miserably. In his retirement the Sultan was so harassed by the Hindus that only a small portion of his force succeeded in returning to Gulbarga, the Sultan himself being wounded. Hearing of this atrocity Bukka I of Vijayanagar attempted to enlist the assistance of the Sultan of Delhi, Firoz Tughlak, against Muhammad Shāh, but in vain. Further war between Gulbarga and Warangal ended by the submission of the Hindus, when great indemnities were forced upon them, and Golkonda and its dependencies were ceded to the Bahmanī king, who was further enriched by the presentation to him of a throne of great value set with precious stones. (See *Firishtah*.)]

The Tirukalākkudi inscription, whose date is not satisfactory but which may be intended for August 30, 1364, has been alluded to above (i. v. A. D. 1358). If this date be accepted as correct it proves that earlier than that day the Vijayanagar prince Kampana II in the course of his southern campaigns had defeated the sultan of Madura and brought to an end the rule there of the Musalmans. That he actually did so is well established—the only question being as to the precise date. Musalman leaders in Madura are heard of for a few years longer, but so far as can be gathered their power was now at an end.

**A.D. 1365.** Bukka I of Vijayanagar reigning in S. Kanara (V. R. ii, S. Kan. 159; 141 of 1901). And in Anantapur District on October 24. (27 of 1917.)

Kampana II, his son, was ruling in E. Mysore (E. C. ix, Bu. 67). And in Chingleput and Chittoor (V. R. i, Chin. 158; Chit. 307; 18 of 1899; 440 of 1905; S. I. I. i, Nos. 86, 87). And in N. Arcot on July 6, 1365. (266 of 1919.)

**A.D. 1366.** Bukka I reigning in S. Kanara. (V. R. ii S. Kan. 238; 117 of 1901.)

Kampana II, his son, ruling in N. Arcot on December 27, 1366 (243 of 1919). And in Chingleput (V. R. i, Chin. 348, 737; 33 of 1890; 639 of 1904). And in Coimbatore (*ibid.* i, Coim. 329; 246 of 1913). And in Kolar District, Mysore (163 of 1892). And in N. Arcot (21 of 1899). [For a valuable note on the two princes Kampana by Dr. E. Hultsch see *E. I. vi*, 322.]

[War now broke out between Gulbarga and Vijayanagar. Muhammad Shāh Bahmanī on one occasion jeeringly issued an order for payment of a reward to some singers by an order on the

Vijayanagar king's treasury. Bukka I construed this into an insult that could only be wiped out by blood. He therefore took the field and advanced with a large army by stages to Adoni, Mudkal and Raichūr. He captured Raichūr and slaughtered the Musalman residents there.

Muhammad Shāh started on his march, according to Firishtah, in January 1366, and advanced to the Krishna river, which he crossed with a small body of cavalry. Bukka Rāya in alarm tried to retreat, but could only get a short distance because of bad weather and the hindrance caused by muddy ground—black cotton soil in which the elephants sank—; and Muhammad's attack was completely successful, Bukka being forced to fly to Adoni. Muhammad then set to work to kill all the Hindus left in and about the camp, and is said to have slain 70,000 men, women and children.

After a short rest the Bāhmanī king led his army across the Tungabhadra into Vijayanagar territory, and a great battle was fought on July 23, 1366, resulting in a victory for the Muhammadans. Firishtah says that Muhammad Shāh then 'gave orders to resume the massacre of the unbelievers . . . pregnant women and children at the breast did not escape the sword. After a time peace was made, but not till Muhammad Shāh had, so says Firishtah, slain 500,000 Hindus and so wasted the districts that for several decades they did not recover their natural population.

(For full details see '*A Forgotten Empire*', pp. 33-39.)

**A.D. 1367.** Bukka I reigning in many districts in Mysore (*E.C. v. Ak. 115; ix, D-B. 39; Hl. 117; Bu. 27; x, Mr. 79; xi, Dg. 78*). And in Anantapur District. (*779 of 1917; 671 of 1922.*)

Bukka's son Kumāra Kampana II ruling at Conjevaram on February 11 and April 11, 1367 (*33 of 1890; E.I. vi, 325; 27 of 1911*). And in N. Arcot on January 13. (*298 of 1919.*)

Bukka's son Virūpanna governing the Araga tract in N.-W. Mysore and the country about Gooty (Gutti). (*E.C. viii, Nr. 34.*)

An inscription in E. Mysore mentions as ruler there in this year 'Rajendra Vodeya, son of Bukka-Odeyar.' [It is doubtful who is meant by this name.] (*E.C. x, Kl. 134.*)

Jatavarman Parākrama Pāndya ruling in Tanjore District, in his 10th year, on December 29, 1367. (*159 of 1911; E.R. 1922, p. 93.*)

**A.D. 1368.** Kampana II, son of Bukka I ruling in Chingleput District (*152 of 1923; V. R. i, Ching., 277, 291, 1079; 29 of 1888; 230 of 1910, 210 of 1912*). And in N. Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 264; 250 of 1896*). And in S. Mysore, where on May 27, he settled the affairs of the temple at Tagadūr. (*E.C. III, Nj. 117; iv, Gu. 46, VI. 64.*)

Bukka I reigning in E. Mysore as supreme (*E.C. ix, Ma. 18*). And in S. Mysore his minister being a Brahman, Basavayya. A certain Ganapa Timma ('Ganapatima') is stated to be 'governing the south side of the Kāvērī river in the country of . . . Vishnavardhana Hoyśala.' [Who this was, if a prince so-named, is not known, but the title may perhaps be merely honorific for any member of the Hoyśala family, which was evidently well-remembered.] (*E. C. iv, Ch. 113.*)

Bukka was also reigning in N.-W. Mysore. An inscription there gives him full imperial titles. (*E. C. vii, Sk. 281.*)

August 15, 1368. Date of a document known as 'Rāmānujacharya's Śāsana', his name being mentioned in it. It states that Bukka I settled a dispute between rival religious factions in Central Mysore. (*E. C. ii, Sr., Bd. 136.*)

Virūpanna, son of Bukka I ruling the Araga tract in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Tl. 30.*)

**A.D. 1369.** Bukka I reigning in S.-E. and E. Mysore (*E.C. x, Kl. 12; ix, Cp. 150*). And in Hampe-Vijayanagar, called 'Hastināvati'. (*E. C. vi, Kp. 6.*)

Kampana II his son, ruling in E. and S. Mysore for his father (*E.C. ix, Hl. 103*). And in N. and S. Arcot (*V.R. i, N. Arcot, 661; 108, 110 of 1921. S. Arcot, 351, 936; 701, 159 of 1904; 227 of 1906*). In the latter case his son Jommana or Jammanna is said to be ruling. He was also ruling in Chingleput on February 11, 1369. (*V. R. i, Chin. 1077; 208 of 1912.*)

Bukka's son Bhāskara 'Bhavadūra' (evidently a title borrowed from the Muhammadan 'Bahadur') ruling the Udayagiri province (Nellore District). This is a record of October 15, 1369, apparently. [Note that in 1358 the Srirangam plates say that the Telugu country was then ruled by Mumanaḍi Nayaka; but I am not satisfied as to the genuineness of this document and have not tabulated it with the other known inscriptions of that year.]

(*E. I. xiv, 97, V. R. i, Cuddapah, 12; 91 of 1913.*)

A.D. 1370. Bukka I reigning in Cuddapah District.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 20.*)

Kampana II, his son, ruling in Chingleput District (*V.R. i, Chin. 739, 1064; 641 of 1904; 195 of 1912*). On October 14, 1370 a record shews him ruling in S. Arcot (*375 of 1921*). And another of December 31, 1370 states that he was ruling in N. Arcot. This is confirmed by others.

(*375 of 1921; V.R. i, N. Arcot, 7, 214, 738; 386 of 1905; 36 of 1900; 78 of 1908.*)

In Kurnool District a certain chief named Gundā, probably of the Śāluva family, granted land for a temple.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 631.*)

Virūpanna, son of Bukka I granted land for a temple in the Kalasa-nāḍu in W. Mysore.

(*E. C. vi, Mg. 52.*)

About this time the poet Śrīnātha flourished at the court of Vēma Reddī of Konḍavīdu.

(*E. I. viii, 8.*)

A.D. 1371. [For a note as to the date of Kampana II's victory over the Muhammadan sultan of Madura see above s. v. A. D. 1363. This date is somewhat uncertain, but it seems to be a fact that the image of Ranganātha-swāmī, which had been secretly carried away from Srirangam by devoted Hindu priests when the Muhammadans seized that place and Madura in 1327, was brought back in triumph by general Gōpana in 1371. An inscription at the Ranganātha temple at Srirangam mentions the event. The image had been taken to Tirupati in Chittoor District in 1327. It is certain, therefore, that Kampana's victory and the suppression of Muhammadan rule must have taken place considerably earlier than 1371. Some time must have elapsed after that victory for Hindu rule to be so firmly established that the priests would consider it safe to bring back the image. And moreover after its removal from Tirupati it was kept for some time at Jinjī. I have given my reasons above (s. v. A. D. 1364) for thinking that Kampana's driving out of the Musalman governors of Madura must have taken place about A.D. 1364.]

(*E. I. vi, 322; V. R. iii, Trichinopoly, 466; 55 of 1892. E. R. 1903-4, p. 12; 18 of 1899.*)

Bukka I reigning in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 147; 129 of 1901*), and in N.-W. and E. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 119; Sb. 17; x, C-B, 63.*)

Kampana II ruling in Chingleput on May 4, 1371 (*V. R. ii, Madras, 310; 511 of 1913*) and in Ramnad (*V. R. ii, Ram. 124, 129; 106, 111 of 1903*). And in N. Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 232-A; 295 of 1895; E. I. vi, 326*). His rule over Ramnad shews that he was practically master of all South India by this time.

Jaṭavarman Parākrama Paṇḍya ruling in his 15th year at Kōṭṭara, near Nagarkoyil in Travancore.

(*V. R. iii, Trav. 5; E. I. xii, 121; xi, 228.*)

Anavēma Redḍi of Kondaviḍu, son of Prolaya-Vēma ruling that country. One record says that he immediately succeeded his eldest brother Annavota. Two inscriptions of April 30 and December 27, 1371. (*C.P. Nos. 9, 15 of 1922-23.*)

**A.D. 1372.** Bukka I of Vijayanagar reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sb, 199*). And in Bellary District (*259 of 1918*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 66*).

Kampana II, his son, ruling on November 26, 1372 in S. Arcot (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 928, 1061; 13 of 1903; 29 of 1905; 45 of 1922*). He made a gift in Tanjore District (*V. R. ii, Tan. 2; 617 of 1902*). On March 7 a record of his in S. Mysore (*E. C. iv, Ga. 32; E. I. vi, 326*). Another in N. Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 656; 696 of 1901*). And in Chingleput.

(*V. R. i, Chln. 1186.*)

**A.D. 1373.** Grant by Anavēma Redḍi of Kondaviḍu, Guntur District (but date not quite accurate) at Nadupūru. It gives pedigree of the family. (*E. I. iii, 286; E. R. 1920, App. A, C-P. 6.*)

Bukka I reigning in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 179; 161 of 1901.*)

Kampana II ruling in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Kl, 305*). And in S. Arcot and Chittoor Districts.

(*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 529; Chitt. 343; 162 of 1906; 472 of 1905.*)

**A.D. 1374.** Bukka I reigning in Chingleput District. A long list of taxes mentioned in the inscription, payable to the temple authorities. It shews that there was a tax imposed on anyone entering the village from outside (*V. R. i, Chln. 689; 324 of 1911*). Also in E. Mysore (*E. C. ix, Nl, 533*). And in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Sb, 115.*)

Kampana II was ruling in Ramnad, at Tirupallāṇi (*V. R. ii, Ram. 132; 111 of 1903*). And on July 7 and September 1 in Chingleput District (*ibid. i, Chln. 343, 725, 732; 28 of 1890; 634 of 1904; 267 of 1912; E. I. vi, 325*). And in Pudukotta (*V. R. iii, Pudn. 380; 244 of 1914*). And in Trichinopoly District (*ibid. iii, Trich. 602; 282 of 1903*). And in N. Arcot.

(*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 11; 390 of 1905.*)

Judging by the inscription at Tirumalai near Pōḷur in N. Arcot District, Kampana II had died before December 11, 1374; but the details of this date in the record are not quite satisfactory. It mentions as chief ruler there Jammana, the son of Kampana II (*S. J. I. i, p. 103; No. 72; V. R. i, N. Arcot 390; 87 of 1887*). [If the date is accepted Kampana II died on a day between September 1 and December 11, 1374.]

(*See I. A. xxiv, p. 3.*)

Jammana, son of Kampana II and grandson of Bukka I is mentioned as ruler in N. Arcot in A.D. 1374-75 (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 529; 573 of 1902*). And in S. Arcot.

(*ibid., S. Arcot 348; 224 of 1906.*)

In S. Mysore 'Nanjanna,' son of Kampana II, is mentioned as in this year giving a village to Brahmans. He may be the same as, or a brother of Jammana, mentioned above. (*E. C. iii, Nj, 108.*)

In Travancore the Kērala king Ādityavarma-Sarvāṅganātha erected a shrine at Trivandrum, where there are three records of the year 1374-75. (*V. R. iii, Trav. 204; T. A. S. i, 171.*)

**A.D. 1375.** A son of Bukka I of Vijayanagar was ruling in S.-E. Mysore (*E. C. ix, Kn, 93*). The name of the son is illegible.

Bukka I was reigning in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. ix, Dr, 13.*)

Jammana, son of Kampana II and grandson of Bukka I, was ruling in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. x, Ct., 94.*)

[On April 21, 1375, according to Firishta, Muhammad Shāh Bāhmāni died, and was succeeded by Mujāhid, his eldest son. Muhammad has been already noticed for the ferocity with



which he carried out his campaigns. Another instance is shewn by his method of putting down gang-robbery and violence. He did so by wholesale massacre,—‘near 8,000 heads were brought to Kullbarga and piled up in heaps near the city.’ It can hardly be supposed that all these heads were actually those of dacoits themselves. Nevertheless, in spite of these defects he had his virtues, according to Firishtah. The *Burhan-i-Ma’asir* credits him with none.

Early in the reign of Mujāhid Bāhmani war broke out between him and Bukka I of Vijayanagar, owing to a dispute as to whether the Krishna or the Tungabhadra rivers was to be the boundary of the two kingdoms. At this time Bukka’s kingdom, now grown into an empire, included the Tulu districts on the west, and from Belgaum to the eastern sea, the Kākatiya family still, however, ruling the northern portion of the east coast. The whole of southern India, except the most southerly portion in Tinnevely, which was ruled by the Pāndya princes, acknowledged him as sovereign *de facto*. Granting that Mujāhid began to reign in April 1375, and that, according to the accounts on which we have to depend, some time elapsed before he started on his expedition; then, since we are informed that when he marched his elephants, crossed the two great rivers, and since it is clear that they could only have done so when the river-beds were almost empty of water in the dry season, we cannot suppose that this march took place in the hot weather of 1375. And it can only be in the hot weather of 1376.]

A.D. 1376. Bukka I reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. xii. St. 57; viii. St. 106*). And in Chingleput (*V. R. i. Chīn. 193 E. ; 490; 255 of 1901*). And in S. Mysore. (*E. C. ix. An. 29.*)

An inscription in Salem district is puzzling, as it seems to mention Kampana II of Vijayanagar as ruling there on January 3, 1376 (so Mr. Swamikannu Pillai). But the details of the date are irregular. I can only note it and pass on.

(See above i. v. 1374 for note of Kampana’s death. *V. R. ii. Salem 34; 431 of 1913.*)

The Kalinga-Ganga king Bhanudēva III reigning in Vizagapatam district in his 31st year.

(*V. R. iii. Visag. 196; 268 of 1899.*)

[Mujāhid Bāhmani probably began his campaign against Vijayanagar in the hot weather of this year. He crossed the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers with a large army and 500 elephants and arrived at Adoni. I follow broadly Firishtah’s narrative, but have no space for details. (See *Firishtah*, and summary given in ‘*A Forgotten Empire*,’ p. 391.) ‘By slow marches and with great caution’ he advanced towards Vijayanagar. We are told that Bukka Rāya fled but managed to re-enter his capital six months later. This takes us to the year 1377.]

A.D. 1377. The Hebbasūru inscription in S. Mysore records a grant of a village to Brahmans made by Harihara II of Vijayanagar in order that Bukka I, his father, ‘might obtain union with Śiva’. The date is February 24, 1377. And this probably means that king Bukka I died on that day. But it may mean only that the king was then very ill, and he may have died shortly before or after that date (*E. C. iv. Vd. 46*). It seems, however, from another C.-P. grant noted in the (*Mysore Arch. Ann. Report for 1914-15, p. 57*) that Bukka’s death did actually take place on February 24, 1377<sup>1</sup>. Another record (*E. C. xii. St. 52*) which apparently makes Bukka reigning on August 29,

<sup>1</sup> The actual expression used is that Bukka had attained to ‘Śivasāyujya’ which implies he was already dead. The grant of the *agrahāra* by the son was for his attaining to Śiva’s grace by the destruction of his sins. This means that Bukka was dead on the date February 24, 1377, and might have died sometime before. The date given is the date of the grant when Harihara was the ruler. If it be taken as the date of Bukka’s death, the grant would be without date, and Harihara could not then be described as being on the throne, as he is.—*Editor*.

1377 does not really do so; a virakal was erected on that day in honour of a woman who had become *sati* at an earlier date when Bukka I was reigning—a very different thing.

Bukka I was succeeded by his son Harihara II.

Harihara II was reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vii, St. 35; viii, Tl. 16*). And in Nellore District on June 21, 1377 (*V. R. ii, Nell. 369; B and V. C. 647*). And in N. Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 215, 518; 57 of 1900; 562 of 1902*). The date of the last is July 27.

In Central Mysore Bukka II was ruling as viceroy for his father Harihara II.

(*E. C. xii, Pg. 92.*)

Virūpanna or Virūpāksha, son of Bukka I, was governing the Āraga tract in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 125.*)

One of the Buktas of Vijayanagar was ruling in S. Kanara in A.D. 1377-78 later than March 10, 1377. But no details are given.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 69.*)

The Konḍaviḍu Redḍi chief Anavēma made a gift. (*V. R. ii, Godavari, 16, 505 of 1893.*)

[Mujāhid, early in the year 1377 was inside the outer defences of the city of Vijayanagar and close to the citadel, where he destroyed a temple. He was then savagely attacked by the infuriated populace, and very nearly lost his life. A battle that was fought ended favourably for the Musalmans, but one of the Hindu king's brothers arrived at the capital with a force described as one of '20,000 horse and a vast army of foot'. This is probably a gross exaggeration, made to exonerate Mujāhid from any blame attaching to him for the wise course which he adopted namely to retire. But he did retire and attacked Adoni, laying siege to the fortress for nine months. A prolonged drought caused great distress to the garrison but at last there was heavy rainfall. This points to the autumn season of 1377. Mujāhid was advised to abandon the siege, and did so. He retired to Mudkal, and while there was assassinated on April 17, 1378 (for details see '*A Forgotten Empire*', p. 42 f.).

With reference to the death of Bukka I having taken place on February 24, 1377, this must have been at the time when Mujāhid was before Vijayanagar city, and it is curious that the Muhammadan historians do not allude to it.]

A.D. 1378. Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sb. 100*). And in Central Mysore (*E. C. v, Cn. 256*). And in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Cl. 68; Sd. 112*). And in Chingleput (*V. R. i, Chin. 347*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 144, 173; 126, 155 of 1901*). One of these bears date June 11, 1378. Also in S. Arcot (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 926; 27 of 1905*). Harihara II assumed full imperial titles.

Anavēma Redḍi of Konḍaviḍu built a hall at Śrīsaīlam in this year. Inscription date = January 6, 1378 (*V. R. ii, Kurnool 456; 20 of 1915*). He has the title 'Jaganobbaganḍa'.

[Mujāhid Bahmanī was assassinated by Dāūd Khān on April 17. He was succeeded by Muhammad Shāh II. Harihara II taking advantage of this, crossed the Tungabhadra river and invested Raichūr. After this peace was made.]

The Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha IV reigning in Vizagapatam District.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 85, 91; 257, 263 of 1899.*)

Prince Virūpanna I of Vijayanagar ruling the Āraga tract in N.-W. Mysore. (*E. C. vi, Kp. 30.*)

A.D. 1379. Harihara II reigning in S. Kanara on April 18. (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 101; 59 of 1901*). And in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii, Hl. 84; viii, Sb. 196*). And in N., Central and E. Mysore.

(*E. C. xi, Dg. 31; xii, Si. 76; ix, Hl. 111.*)

The Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha IV reigning in Ganjam District in his 3rd year.

(*V. R. Ganjam* 204, 207; 326, 329 of 1896.)

Virūpanna I of Vijayanagar ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*Ji. C. viii Tl.* 14.)

There was a rising in the Konkan in this year against the rule of king Harihara, which was suppressed by his general Baichappa.

(*E. I. xv. p.* 12.)

An inscription on a rock in Coimbatore District mentions Prince Sāvanna of Vijayanagar, which prince of that name cannot be determined.

(*V. R. i. Coim.* 169; 169 of 1909.)

A.D. 1380. Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning in N.-W. Mysore. The death of general Baichappa in the Konkan rising is mentioned (*E. C. viii, Sb.*, 152). And in Central Mysore on October 29. The Nagasandra C.-P. grant tells how the fortress of Adoni was captured from the Muhammadans by Channappa, son of the prince Mallinātha and nephew of Harihara II. Channappa presented the fortress to the king, and was appointed its governor (*E. C. xii. Kg.* 43). Harihara II was reigning also in E. Mysore (*E. C. ix, Au.*, 49; *Bu.*, 73). And in S. Mysore (*E. C. iv. Ch.*, 64). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kanara*, 153; 135 of 1901). And in Chingleput district.

(*V. R. i. Chin.*, 1074; 205 of 1912.)

Anavēma Reddī of Kondavīdu ruling in the Amalāpuram taluk of Godavari District on February 6.

(*V. R. ii. Godav.*, 18; *E. I. iii.* 59.)

About this time Kumāragiri Reddī of Kondavīdu, son of Annavota divided his territory and handed over the Rajahmundry tract to his minister Kāṭayya Vēma, who was also his brother-in-law. Kāṭayya established himself as independent at Rajahmundry.

(*E. I. viii.* 9.)

A.D. 1381. Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning on January 21, in N. Arcot (122 of 1921). And on April 29, in S. Mysore (*E. C. iii, Ml.*, 21, 76). And in W. Mysore (*E. C. v, Bl.*, 32; *Hu.*, 36).

Anavēma Reddī of Kondavīdu carried out improvements at the temple at Drākshārāma.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari*, 352; 446 of 1893.)

In Tanjore, Bukka II son of king Harihara II of Vijayanagar granted land to a temple.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore*, 1505; 253 of 1894.)

A.D. 1382. Harihara II reigning in Cuddapah district. His son Dēva Rāya ruling Udayagiri province (*V. R. i. Cudd.*, 413; 404 of 1901). And on April 28, 1382 in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan.*, 192; 174 of 1901). And in W. Mysore (*E. C. v. Bl.*, 75). And in N. Arcot (*V. R. i. N. Arcot*, 621; 422 of 1905). And in Chingleput district (*V. R. i. Chin.*, 1065; 196 of 1912). Bukka II, son of Harihara II, ruling in E. Mysore (*E. C. ix, Hl.*, 154). Virūpanna I (or II?) ruling in Tanjore.

(*V. R. ii. Tan.*, 547; 654 of 1902.)

Gift in the reign of Harihara II by Iruga, son of the Vijayanagar general Raichayya, to a Jain temple.

(*V. R. i. Chingleput*, 451; 41 of 1890.)

Virūpanna II, son of Harihara II ruling in N. Arcot (*V. R. i. N. Arcot* 265; 251 of 1906). And in the Āraga tract in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. vi. Kp.*, 31). In this last inscription the prince is called 'Chikku-Rāya, son of Harihara-Rāya, son of Bukka-Rāya.'

A.D. 1383. Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning on March 7, in N. Arcot (251 of 1919). And in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii. Sb.*, 428.)

Gifts made in Vizagapatam district by Tārādēvi, queen of the Kalinga king Bhānuodēva III and Birijādēvi, queen of Narasimha III.

(*V. R. iii. Vizag.*, 97, 98; 267, 270 of 1899.)

**A.D. 1384.** Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning in Salem district on April 6 (*V. R. ii, Salem, 23 : 130 of 1913*). And in N.-W. and E. Mysore (*E. C. viii, Tl., 147 : ix, An., 32 : x, Kt., 67, 80.*)

Virupāksha II, son of Harihara II, ruling in Tanjore (*V. R. ii, Tan., 741 : 58 of 1913*). And in Trichinopoly. (*Ibid. iii, Trich., 531 : 665 of 1909.*)

An inscription in Central Mysore whose date is in the autumn of 1384 relates the death of Śāluva Rāma, a chief who was killed in battle when the army of king Harihara II 'went to the Warangal country' and when 'the Turukas came and attacked Kottakonḍa' (N.-W. of Warangal). [This may refer to an event of the year 1364 when the Bāhmani forces finally destroyed the Kākatiya kingdom of Warangal—and when very likely they attacked Kottakonḍa while on the march thither. But we have no information, so far as I know, that king Harihara had on that occasion sent an army to assist the Kakatiya king and had fought against Muhammad Bāhmani's forces at Kottakonḍa.] (*E. C. xii, Ck., 15.*)

**A.D. 1385.** Harihara II reigning at Conjevaram on June 8 (*V. R. i, Chingleput 346 : 31 of 1890*). And in Kurnool district. (*Ibid. ii, Kurn., 362 : 270 of 1905.*)

Virupāksha II, son of Harihara II, ruling in Tanjore District on February 5,

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 765, 837 : 75 of 1913 : 396 of 1908.*)

Vēma Redḍi, son of Kāṭama Redḍi of the Redḍi family of Rajahmundry ruling in the Krishna District (*V. R. ii, Kistna 311 : 521 of 1897*). Kāṭama or Kāṭayya had been minister to Kumārāgiri, the Redḍi chief of Konḍavida, and he had married Kumārāgiri's sister Mallāmbika. In gratitude for his assistance Kumārāgiri made over to him his territory about Rajahmundry.

**A.D. 1386.** Harihara II reigning in N.-W. Mysore on May 15 (*Mys. Arch. Ann. Rep. 1923, p. 90*). And in N. Mysore (*E.C. xi, Hk., 127*). And in W. Mysore (*E.C. vi, Kp. 34*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan., 81, 145 : 27, 127 of 1901*). And in Coimbatore (*V. R. i, Coim. 314 : 179 of 1910*). And in Kurnool (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 350 : 257 of 1905*). Where an inscription shews that Bhāskara-Bhavadūra, his brother, was ruling the Eastern provinces with his capital at Udayagiri.

Virupāksha, son of Harihara II was ruling for his father in South Arcot.

(*V. R. 1903-4, p. 12 : V. R. i, S. Arcot, 385 : 234 of 1904.*)

Iruḡa, son of the Vijayanagar general Baichayya, built the Gāṅgittī Jain temple at the capital, Hampe; on the wall of which is an inscription to that effect, bearing date February 16, 1386. (*S.I.I. i, 155 : V. R. i, Bellary, 334 : 17 of 1889.*)

Prince Vira Bhūpati, son of Bukka II and grandson of Harihara II, is mentioned in an inscription of date—December 13, 1386 on the Kumāraswāmi temple on the Sandūr hill near Vijayanagar (*742 of 1922*). This prince may be the same as prince Ōbaladēva mentioned in A.D. 1387-8.

Harihara II's son Bukka II was ruling for his father in E. Mysore. (*E.C. ix, Bn. 139.*)

Kāṭayya-Vēma III of the Rajahmundry Redḍis gave a gift to the Simhāchalam temple for the merit of his father Kāṭama II and his mother Doddāmbikā (*V. R. iii, Vizagapatam, 105 : 277 of 1899*). He also made a gift to the temple at Amarāvati. (*V. R. ii, Guntur, 625 : 259 of 1897.*)

**A.D. 1387.** Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning in N.-W., Central and West Mysore (*E.C. viii, Sb. 512 : xii, Tm. 39 : v, Bl. 63*). And in Chingleput District (*V. R. i, Chin. 895 : 675 of 1904*). And in N. Arcot (*Ibid. i, N. Arcot 149 : 29 of 1911*). And in S. Kanara (*Ibid. ii, 172 :*



151 of 1901). The last record says that he ruled from Dorasamudra, the old Hoysāla capital, thus preserving the traditions of that dynasty.

At Simhāchalam in Vizagapatam District the Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha IV made a gift to the temple. (*V.R. iii, Vizag. 181 ; 353 of 1899.*)

Prince Ōbaladēva, son of Bukka II, and grandson of Harihara II mentioned in a record in Chingleput District. (*V.R. i, Chin. 1167 ; 342 of 1909.*)

Prince Virūpāksha II, son of Harihara II, gave a village in Tanjore District. Śoraikkāvūr C.P. grant (*V.R. ii, Tan. 625-A ; E.I. iii, 298*). The date - March 20, 1387.

A.D. 1388. Virūpāksha II ruling in N. Arcot. His cousin Jammāna, son of Kampana II gave a grant in memory of his deceased father (*V.R. i, N. Arcot, 528 ; 572 of 1902*). He was also ruling in Chingleput (*Ibid. i, Chin. 193 B and C*). And in N. Arcot.

(*Ibid. i, N. Arcot 250 ; 236 of 1906.*)

Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning in S., N.-W. and Central Mysore (*E.C. iii, Mi. 20. viii, Sb. 483 ; xii, Tp. 9*). Also in S. Kanara. (*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 182 ; 164 of 1901.*)

Prince Bukka II of Vijayanagar ruling on January 23, 1388 for his father Harihara II in Anantapur District (*819 of 1917*). And in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Gd. 6*). The last inscription says that he resided at Penukonda. Another inscription in E. Mysore of the end of the year states that Bukka then had his residence at Mulbāgal. (*E.C. x, Bp. 17.*)

Annadēva of the Konḷaviḷa Redḍi chief's family gave a grant of a village in Mārkaṭpūr taluk, Kurnool District. (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 347 ; 254 of 1905.*)

A.D. 1389. Harihara II reigning in S. Kanara (*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 126, 156 ; 55, 156 of 1901*). And in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Sb. 116.*)

Virūpāksha II, prince of Vijayanagar, gave a village in S. Arcot on July 6, 1389. The week-day stated is, however, wrong (*328 of 1917*). Another record of his of October 12 in S. Arcot (*510 of 1921*). He also ruled in N. Arcot District.

(*V. R. i, N. Arcot 437 ; 483 of 1902.*)

Bukka II, son of Harihara II, governing E. Mysore for his father. (*E. C. x, Mb. 11.*)

The Kalinga-Ganga king Narasimha IV reigning in Vizagapatam District. Gifts by his mother Tārā-devī and his grandmother Birijādēvi. (*V. R. iii, Vizag. 159 ; 331 of 1899.*)

A.D. 1390. Harihara II reigning in N.-W. Mysore on October 9 (*E. C. vii, Sb. 313 ; Hl. 6*). And in E. Mysore. (*E. C. x, Kl. 105.*)

Virūpāksha II, his son, ruling in Trichinopoly District about February 25 (*V. R. iii, Trichinopoly 102 ; 170 of 1914*). [Mr. V. Rangāchāri equates the date to March 24, but I think this is a mistake.] Virūpāksha was also ruling in N. Arcot. (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 253 ; 239 of 1906.*)

In Travancore the Kēraḷa king Mārttāṇḍa-varman was ruling on October 2 (*V. R. iii ; Trav. 176-A ; I. A. ii, 361*). [Kielhorn settled the date ; but I find the details not quite satisfactory.]

There was a terrible famine in this year, long remembered as the 'Pramōḍa famine.' One of Virūpāksha's inscriptions noted above says that it was so disastrous that 'innumerable skulls were rolling about.' (*E. R. 1907, p. 82 ; 239 of 1906.*)

A.D. 1391. Harihara II reigning in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iv, Yd. 1.*)

Kāṭayya-Vēma III, Redḍi chief of Rajahmundry, son of Kāṭayya II, ruling at Pithāpuram. The record gives a pedigree of his family. (*V. R. ii, Godavari, 66 ; 493 of 1893 ; E. I. iv, 328.*)

**A.D. 1392.** Harihara II reigning in S. Kanara 'from Dorasamudra' (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 169; 151 of 1901*). And in Anantapur District (*V. R. i. Anant. 160; 338 of 1901*). And in W., E. and S. Mysore (*E. C. vi. Kp., 49; x. Bg. 15; Gd., 68; iii. ML., 47*). And in Coimbatore.

(*V. R. i. Coim. 330; 347 of 1913.*)

Virūpāksha II ruling for his father Harihara II in N. Arcot (*V. R. i. N. Arcot 736; 76 of 1908*). (For a valuable note on this prince and others see *E. I. viii. 298, 306.*)

**A.D. 1393.** Harihara II reigning in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii. Sb. 134*). And in Conjevaram (*E. I. iii. 229*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 177; 159 of 1901*). And in Chingleput.

(*ibid. i. Chin. 344; 29 of 1890.*)

Virūpāksha, son of Harihara II, ruling for his father on June 12 in Tanjore (*476 of 1918; V. R. ii. Tan. 542; 649 of 1902*). This last mentions the famine in the year 'Pramōda.'

**A.D. 1394.** Harihara II reigning in N.-W. and N.-E. Mysore (*E. C. viii. Tl. 173, 201; vii. Cl. 13*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 183, 233; 165, 112 of 1901*). And in Kurnool.

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. 610-c.*)

Bukka II, son of Harihara II, gave a gift in Salem District.

(*V. R. ii. Salem, 115; 208 of 1911.*)

**A.D. 1395.** Harihara II reigning in many parts of Mysore (*E. C. viii. Sb. 103; xii. Tp. 44*). This last mentions a war with the Bāhmānī Muhammadans, in which the general 'Bāichappa' distinguished himself in a battle which ended with Harihara capturing Rangiri (*E. C. ix. Cp. 37; v. Bl. 61, 62; x. Sp. 54*). Bukka II was viceroy in E. Mysore, residing at Mulbāgal. Harihara II was also reigning in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 167; 149 of 1901.*)

Virūpāksha II, son of Harihara II was ruling in S. Arcot

(*V. R. ii. S. Arcot, 554; 194 of 1906.*)

**A.D. 1396.** Harihara II reigning in Chingleput (*V. R. i. Chin. 835; 221 of 1910*). A long list of taxes is mentioned. He was ruling in N.-W. Mysore on June 21. The inscription which gives this date mentions the battle of Rangiri (*above, i. v. A. D. 1395*) and the valour of general Bāichappa (*E. C. vii. Hl. 71; viii. Sb. 121; vii. Sb. 241*). Another record of June 21, lunar eclipse. (*E. C. viii. Tl. 8*). He was reigning in W. Mysore (*E. C. v. Hn. 786*). And in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 86; 26 of 1901.*)

Prince Dēva Rāya I, his son, was ruling in Cuddapah District (*V. R. i. Cudd. 9 A.*). And at Udayagiri in Nellore District.

(*V. R. i. Cudd. 11.*)

Prince Virūpāksha was ruling N. Arcot District on April 13, 1396 (*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 419; 112 of 1900; E. I. vi. 329*). And on June 30 he was in authority in South Arcot, his minister being Nanjanna.

(*474, 475 of 1921.*)

The great 'Durga-Dēvi' famine, which lasted 12 years and the severity of which has never been forgotten, began this year.

**A.D. 1397.** [Muhammad Shāh Bāhmānī II died this year and was succeeded by his son Ghiyāsu-d-dīn, who was at once blinded and deposed. His brother Shamsu-d-dīn took the throne and was also overthrown, blinded and deposed; and the throne was seized by Piroz, cousin of Muhammad II. For full details regarding the Bāhmānī dynasty see Major I. S. King's translation of the *Burhan-i-Ma'asir* in the *Indian Antiquary* for 1899-1900, which has also an excellent map.]

Harihara II of Vijayanagar 'governing the Hoysāla country' and generally in Mysore (*E. C. iv. Ch. 114; x. Kl. 248; iii. Tu. 134*). Another record in N.-W. Mysore says that he was

'protecting the Āraṅga kingdom' (*E. C. viii, Tl. 146, 160*). He was reigning over Chittoor District on July 8, 1397 (*312 of 1922*). And in Coimbatore District. (*V. R. i, Coim. 343 ; 18 of 1910.*)

Harihara II's son Dēva Rāya I ruling in N. Arcot. (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 268 ; 254 of 1906.*)

Virūpāksha II, son of king Harihara, ruling in Chingleput District.

(*V. R. i, Chin. 530 ; 299 of 1910..*)

Bukka II, another son, was governing in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. x, Mb. 74.*)

Prince Nārāyaṇa son of Mallinātha who was brother of king Harihara II, gave on July 29 a grant of a village in S. Mysore to Brahmans.

(*E. C. iii, Tn. 64 ; E. I. vi 327.*)

A.D. 1398. [Invasion of N. India in this year by the Amir Timūr, or Taimūr of Samarkhand — 'Tamerlane' in English literature. He won his way to Delhi, killing the Hindu inhabitants mercilessly. He had 100,000 prisoners murdered in cold blood : and after he captured Delhi he renewed the slaughter of the townsfolk ; when he retired he carried off multitudes of women and children. This was only a wanton raid as he had no intention of remaining in Hindustan.]

Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore (*E. C. v, Cu. 195 ; x, mb. 29*). And in Chingleput District.

(*217 of 1916.*)

Virūpāksha II, his son, ruling in Tanjore (400 of 1918). And in Chingleput.

(*V. R. i, Chin. 572 ; 353 of 1911.*)

Rācha Vēma, brother of Śrīgiri of the Reklis of Kondavidu constructed an irrigation work this year in Nellore Taluk.

(*V. R. ii, Nell. 305 ; B and V. C. 549.*)

[In the cold weather of A. D. 1398 when the cotton-soil plains were passable, Bukka II, son of Harihara, was permitted by his father to make a raid northwards into Bāhmani territory with the object of seizing possession of the tract between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers, including Raichūr and Muḍkal. Fīroz Shāh advanced to meet him and found the Hindu army encamped close to the Krishna river. One night a Muhammadan Kāzi proposed to the sultan that he (the Kāzi) should cross the river disguised, mingle with the Hindus of the royal enclosure, and find some means of assassinating prince Bukka, or one of the princes. He was completely successful, stabbing to death prince Bukka's young son and escaping in the confusion which ensued. In the morning Fīroz, having crossed the river in the night, attacked the Vijayanagar camp. Bukka II, prostrate with grief, made a feeble attempt to oppose his enemy and finally fled, carrying off the body of his son to Vijayanagar. Immense slaughter followed and Fīroz retired with great booty from the plundered camp. About the middle of 1399 peace was made, Fīroz accepting a large sum as indemnity.]

A.D. 1399. Harihara II reigning in Nellore District in his 25th year on May 11, 1399 (*V. R. ii, Nell. 548 ; B. and V. C., 846*). And in Mysore (*E. C. viii, Tl. 215 ; v. Cu. 175*). And in Salem District (*V. R. ii, Salem, 221 ; 664 of 1905*). And in Chingleput on October 15 (*E. I. iii. 113, 116 ; V. R. i, Chin. 703-4*). Harihara's son, Bukka II, was ruling in E. Mysore on March 19.

(*Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 62.*)

Prince Dēva Rāya I, son of king Harihara, ruling in Guntur District.

(*V. R. ii, Gunt. 111-B.*)

Virūpāksha II, son of king Harihara, ruling in N. Arcot District.

(*106 of 1921.*)

A.D. 1400. Harihara II of Vijayanagar reigning in Chingleput District (*V. R. i, Chin. 891, 671 of 1904*). And in Mysore (*E. C. ix, Kn. 97 ; viii, Sb. 173*). And in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 14.*)

Prince Bukka II ruling Chingleput District for his father. (*V. R. i, Chin. 230 ; 344 of 1908.*)

A.D. 1401. Harihara II reigning in E. Mysore (*E. C. ix. Hl. 118*). The Āraga tract in N.-W. Mysore was governed under Harihara II by a certain Jannarasa (*E. C. viii. Tl. 31*). Harihara reigning in Chittoor District. (*V. R. i. Chit. 131 : 192 of 1903.*)

Pārvati-dēvi, queen of the Kalinga king Narasimha IV gave a gift to a temple.

(*V. R. iii. Vizag. 86 : 258 of 1899.*)

A.D. 1402. Harihara II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. vii. Sk. 302 : iv. Kr. 21, 22*) and in S. Kanara. (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 151, 152, 300 : 133, 134, 90 of 1901.*)

Prince Bukka II ruling for his father in Tanjore District.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 710 : 422 of 1912 : E. R. 1912, p. 118.*)

In Tinnevely District Jaṭilavarman Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya II was ruling in his 7th year. His accession had taken place in 1396-97. (*V. R. iii. Tinn. 290.*)

A.D. 1403. Harihara II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. xii. Sl. 95 : vi. Kp. 51, 52 : viii. Sb. 117 : x. Ct. 86*). The date of the last = May 18, 1403. He also was reigning in Chingleput District (*V. R. i. Chin. 884 : 664 of 1904 : 661 of 1919*). The date of this last = February 14, 1403.

Prince Bukka II was ruling North and South Arcot for his father on April 16 and October 12, 1403. (*257, 117 of 1919 : V. R. i. Chin. 524 : 293 of 1910.*)

Prince Dēva Rāya I ruled for his father in Salem District.

(*V. R. ii. Salem. 222 : 665 of 1905.*)

In Vizagapatam District a *Gopura* of a temple was built by a chief called Chōḍa or Chōḍendra. (*V. R. iii. Vizag. 22 : 210 of 1899.*)

An inscription of this year at Pulipparakōyil in Chingleput District gives a long list of taxes imposed by the temple trustees (*V. R. i. Chin. 524 : 293 of 1910*). A later one at the same place of A.D. 1417 (*q. v. below*) shews that the residents were dissatisfied.

A.D. 1404. Harihara II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. viii. Tl. 133*). The date of this is early in the year. Another of May 10, 1404 (*ibid. x. Kl. 73*). Another of March 26 (*E. C. viii. Tl. 9*). Building of a hall at the temple of Śrīsaṅgam in Karnool District during the year,—Harihara being king (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 447, 489-9 : 11 of 1915*). [The date of the earlier of these last requires further investigation since Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's interpretation of it (*January 29, 1405*) conflicts with the assertion made (*E. C. viii. Tl. 129*) that king Harihara II died in August A.D. 1404.]

August 16, A.D. 1404 = date of death of king Harihara II (*E. C. viii. Tl. 129 : ii. Sr.-Bel. 126 : E. I. xv. 13*). The first of these dates works out correctly. The second has, apparently (the word may have been misread) the week-day given as Monday (*Soma*—) whereas it was Saturday (*Sauri*—); and the wrong fortnight is quoted.<sup>1</sup> [On Harihara's death a struggle seemingly arose between his sons, the succession being disputed.]

<sup>1</sup> In regard to the date of death of Harihara II, the decisive record is E.C. VIII, Tl. 129. This gives the date of death of the king, equal correctly to August 16, A.D. 1404, according to Mr. Sewell. It gives the date of grant of the *agrahāra* by a minister Viṭṭhala, a fortnight after, called *Mukta-Hariharaṇḍara*, the city of Harihara 'released from life's bondage'. This grant was made when Harihara had died, and in consequence of it, on Saka 1326 expired, in Tārāṇa, Aśvīyūja Śa, Śamvatsara-Monday, 15th September 1404. The last part of the grant was the provision of a goldsmith, a carpenter and a metallur for the service of the village. This was provided for on *Kārttika*, Ba. 3.—Tuesday, 21st October 1404, which is the date of the record on stone. In regard to the first date Mr. Sewell finds it correct to August 16, 1404. Mr. Rice gives the equivalent as August 31, 1404. According to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's Ephemeris, both of them would be wrong in detail.

The Śrīsaṅgam record refers to the completion of a building ordered by Harihara, after his death, and the date has reference to the actual completion of the work.—*Editor.*



On October 27, 1404 an inscription in N.-W. Mysore, in the same part of the country as the first of the two just quoted, viz., *TL. 129*, names Harihara's son Virūpāksha as king, giving him full imperial titles (*E. C. viii. TL. 13*), and so does another of November 29, in the same tract also giving him imperial titles. (*E. C. viii. TL. 196.*)

But an inscription of October 5, again in the same tract, names Bukka II as 'Sovereign of the whole kingdom' and 'sitting on the throne of Vijayanagar.'

(*E. C. viii. TL. 11 ; E. I. xv. 13.*)

[Since these records all come from the same taluk it cannot be supposed that the brothers were at the same time recognized, each as sovereign, by rival factions—a supposition that might have been entertained if the records came from different provinces—and therefore the solution must be that from August 16 for a short time Bukka II was king, but that between October 5 and 27 Virūpāksha had succeeded in ejecting him and gaining the throne. Since an inscription of July 27, 1405 (*below*) in the same taluk again mentions Bukka II as king and thereafter, it is certain that he was king; we have to assume that Virūpāksha did enjoy a short reign and was ejected from the throne by Bukka II some time before July 1405. Virūpāksha is said to have been guilty of great cruelty and oppression during the brief period of his reign (*E. I. xv. 14.*)]

Bukka II ruling Chingleput District some time during A.D. 1404.

(*V. R. i. Chin. 575 ; 359 of 1911.*)

Pedda Kōmaṭi Vēma of Kōṇḍaviḍu mentioned as granting a village in this year.

(*E. R. 1920., App. A., C-P. No. 13.*)

**A.D. 1405.** About April-May, 1405, Bukka II of Vijayanagar consecrated a temple near Vellore and gave gifts (*S.I.I. i. 78*). He is recognized as sovereign on July 27 in inscriptions in N.-W. and S. Mysore (*see above; E. C. iii. Ml. 19 ; viii. TL. 12*). And in W. Mysore on November 4 (*E. C. v. Bl. 56*). Another record of his during the year is in Trichinopoly District (*V. R. iii. Trich. 229 ; 25 of 1913. See also E. R. 1904-5, p. 57*). Another in Chingleput District (*V. R. i. Chin. 528, 888 ; 297 of 1910 ; 668 of 1904*). Another in Mysore in September. (*E. C. viii. TL. 126.*)

Dēva Rāya I was apparently ruling in Chittoor District for his brother Bukka II in May-June, and on August 5, 1405.

(*313, 320 of 1922.*)

On January 1, 1405 Pedda Kōmaṭi Vēma Reḍḍi of Kōṇḍaviḍu gave land to a temple.

(*V. R. ii. Guntur, 604-A.*)

**A.D. 1406.** Bukka II of Vijayanagar reigning in Tanjore District on February 26 (*217 of 1917*). And at Conjevaram on March 26 (*12 of 1893 ; E. I. vi. 329*). And in S. Mysore on May 20 (*E. C. iii. Md. 28*). And in N. Arcot in May or June (*V. R. i. N. Arcot 594 ; 351 of 887*). And in S. Arcot on August 17 (*370 of 1917*). And at other times of the year in South Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 116 ; 41 of 1901*). And in Chingleput (*V. R. i. Chin. 171, 172, 308 ; 57, 58 of 1909 ; 12 of 1893*). And in Kurnool.

(*V. R. Kurn. 184.*)

Deva-Rāya I, brother of king Bukka, ruling in Chittoor District on April 14 and 19, 1406.

(*319, 321 of 1922.*)

Bukka II died some time between August and November 1406. And his successor, his younger brother Dēva Rāya I, was crowned king of Vijayanagar on November 5. [The other brother Virūpāksha is not heard of again.] (*E. I. xv. 8, the Anbil grant ; E. C. v. Hu. 133 ; I. A. 1909, p. 91 ; V. R. i. Cuddapah 159 ; 345 of 1905 ; I. A. xxiv. p. 204*). There is a record of king Dēva Rāya I in E. Mysore whose date—November 25, 1406.

(*E. C. x. Kl. 94.*)

The *Arch. Ann. Rep.* Calcutta for 1905-6, p. 169, mentions king Dēva Rāya I's son Harihara III as governing the country on the bank of the Bhavānī river, Coimbatore District.

The Kondaviḍu Reddi chief Mallaya, son of Śrīgīri, son of Pina Kōmatī, granted to a Brahman the hereditary right of priesthood in this year. (*V. R. ii, Nellore 321, a C.P. grant.*)

Shortly after Dēva Rāya came to the throne a Bēḍar chief in W. Mysore gave trouble. He 'slaughtered people all over the country, carrying off prisoners and causing great disturbances and famine.' The king ordered his viceroy in the Āraga tract, Viranna son of Bommanna, to quell the rising, and this gave rise to a battle. The revolt, or whatever it was, was crushed.

(*E. I. xv. 14.*)

[Shortly after his coronation Dēva Rāya was induced by the representations of a certain Brahman to send to Muḍkal and bring to his palace from there a beautiful girl, the daughter of a farmer, for his harem. This involving an expedition into enemy territory he sent a body of 5,000 cavalry for the purpose. Hearing of this, and exasperated by several years delay in paying the arranged tribute to him, Sultan Firoz Bāhmani in the winter of 1406 moved in great force towards Vijayanagar and attacked the city. Desultory fighting occurred in the suburbs, and the Sultan was compelled to withdraw his force a short distance. The country around was plundered and wasted by his army. Then he took Bankapūr and threatened Adoni. Dēva Rāya, reduced to great straits, bought of the Sultan peace by presenting him with his own daughter as a bride. Firoz accepted the bride, made peace, visited Vijayanagar in person and was received with honour in the Hindu capital. The farmer's daughter was taken by Firoz and married to his eldest son Hasan Khān.

(For details as given by Firishtah see '*A Forgotten Empire*' p. 57 f.)

A.D. 1407. Dēva Rāya I of Vijayanagar reigning in Anantapur District on May 21, and in Kurnool (*401 of 1928: V.R. ii, Kurn. 252*). And in Mysore (*Mys. A.A.R. 1923, p. 72: E.C. viii, Tl. 122, 131: xii, Si. 101: ix, Dv. 32*). And in S. Arcot.

(*V.R. i, S. Arcot, 800: 397 of 1909.*)

'Bhūpati-Rāya,' i.e. Bukka III, son of Dēva Rāya I, ruling in N. Arcot.

(*V.R. i, N. Arcot, 735: 75 of 1908.*)

Another son of Dēva Rāya I, Rāmachandra ruled in S. Mysore.

(*E.C. ix, Ku. 2: I.A. 1909, p. 91.*)

A chief named Viśvēśvara, claiming to be of Chālukya descent, built a hall at a temple in Vizagapatam District.

(*V.R. iii, Vizag. 28: 216 of 1899.*)

A.D. 1408. Dēva-Rāya I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore on August 7 and at other times (*E.C. x, Mb. 175: viii, Sb. 107, 261: ix, Bn. 122: vi, Kp. 26*). And in Chingleput District on October 29 (*486 of 1920*). And in Coimbatore District (*V.R. i, Coim. 344: 19 of 1910*). And in S. Kanara.

(*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 241.*)

In E. Mysore an inscription mentions a gift made 'for the merit of Harihara Rāya'—probably Harihara III son of king Dēva-Rāya I.

(*E.C. x, Gd. 59.*)

Gift of lands to a temple in Nellore District by Malla Reddi III of Kondaviḍu, son of Śrīgīri, who was son of Pina Kōmatī, who was son of Malla I, brother of Prōlaya Vēma (*V.R. ii, Nellore 289-292: B. and V. C. 502-515*). An inscription at Kondaviḍu mentions Pedda Kōmatī Redḍi.

(*V.R. ii, Guntur 217: 538 of 1909.*)

A.D. 1409. Dēva-Rāya I of Vijayanagar reigning in Cuddapah District (*V.R. i, Cudd. 551: 467 of 1906*). And in Nellore District (*V. R. ii, Nell. 41, 193: B. and V. C. 414*). And in N.

Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 403 : 248 of 1909*) where his son Vijaya Bhūpati *alias* Bukka III made a grant. And in Chingleput (*V. R. i, Chin. 1093 : 224 of 1912*). And in Bellary (*Ibid. i, Bell. 371*). And in Cuddapah (*Ibid. i, Cudd. 551 : 467 of 1906*). And in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 37.*)

In Tinnevely District an inscription of 14th year of Māravarman Kulaśekhara Pāndya whose accession took place in A.D. 1396.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn. 331 : 528 of 1911.*)

In Salem an inscription of Prince Vijaya Bukka III.

(*V. R. ii, Salem, 215 : 658 of 1905.*)

A.D. 1410. Dēva-Rāya I reigning in Mysore (*E. C. xi, Dg. 23 : viii, Sa. 8 : ix, Bu. 16 : vi, Mg. 85 : E. I. xiv, 68*). This last shows that prince Bukka III, 'Vijaya-Bhūpati,' was viceroy at Muḃbāgal. An inscription in South Arcot shews that 'Bhūpati-Uḃāiyar' *alias* 'Vīra Bhūpati' was ruling that country. This may be Dēva Rāya's nephew, son of Bukka II, or may be the same as Vijaya Bhūpati (*452 of 1921 : 388 of 1922*). Dēva-Rāya was also reigning over South Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 92 : 81 of 1901*). In N. Arcot 'Bhūpati-Uḃāiyar' was ruling for king Dēva-Rāya I.

(*V. R. i, N. Arcot 722 : 62 of 1908.*)

That prince Vijaya-Bhūpati, was ruling on March 20, in Chittoor District, near Punganūr (*V. R. i, Chittoor 213 : 324 of 1912*). On September 8, he founded an *agrarā* village for Brahmans near Palmanūr (*ibid. i, Chittoor 174-A : C-P. No. 6 of 1912-13*). This mentions his mother Hēmāmbikā, queen of Dēva Rāya I, who was the daughter of Nūka Bhūpāla, i.e. the Redḃi chief Nalla Nunka or Nūka who had married Vēmasāni the sister of Anavēma Reḃḃi of Konḃaviḃu.

On February 21, an inscription of Sūramāmbikā, wife of Pedda Kōmaṭi Vēma Redḃi of Konḃaviḃu. It says that that chief 'ruled for a long time, enjoying what was left of the kingdom after enjoyment by the Brahmans' (*V. R. ii, Guntur, 803 : 162 of 1899*). The record is on a pillar in front of the temple at Phirangipuram.

(*E. I. xi, 313.*)

Kāṭama Vēma Redḃi III of Rajahmundry made a gift of a village. The record mentions his former master Kumāragiri of Konḃaviḃu, and his (Kāṭama's) son Kumāragiri.

(*V. R. ii, Kurnool, 598 : 84 of 1915.*)

A.D. 1411. Dēva Rāya I of Vijayangar reigning in Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sb. 26*). And in Bellary District.

(*V. R. i, Bell. 372 : 25 of 1904.*)

Prince Harihara III, son of Dēva Rāya I, mentioned in an inscription in Coimbatore district.

(*V. R. i, Coim. 429 : 132 of 1909.*)

Prince Vijaya-Bukka III, son of Dēva Rāya I. A prayer for success to his arms, March 27. Inscription in Mysore (*E. C. ix, Ht. 149*). Another in Salem district calls him 'Vijaya-Rāya.'

(*V. R. ii, Salem 216 : 659 of 1905.*)

Prince Vīra-Mallanna, or Mallapa, son of Dēva Rāya I granted a village in N. Mysore, in memory of his mother Mallayavve.

(*E. C. xi, Cd. 14.*)

Prince Vīra-Bhūpati, son of Bukka II, ruling in Tanjore for his uncle, king Dēva-Rāya I.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. : 712 : 52 of 1913.*)

Pedda Kōmaṭi-Vēma of Konḃaviḃu ruling in Guntur district.

(*E. R. 1920, App. A, C-P., No. 14.*)

Kāṭama-Vēma II of the Redḃi family of Rajahmundry, mentioned as minister of the Konḃaviḃu Redḃi chief Kumāragiri, whose sister, Mallāmbikā he had married, granted a village in the Kōnadēsa, or Godavari delta.

(*V. R. ii, Godav. 17 : E. I. iv, 318.*)

**A.D. 1412.** Dēva Rāya I of Vijayanagar ruling in Mysore on April 25, August 8 and November 5 or a day or two later (*E. C. ix. Kn. 74; Hl. 63; An. 44; viii. Sb. 467*). And in S. Kanara. (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 138; 120 of 1901.*)

Prince Harihara, son of Dēva-Rāya I, ruling in Coimbatore district.

(*V. R. i. Coim. 248, 429; 596 of 1905; 132 of 1909.*)

Pedda Kōmaṭi Vēma, Reḍḍi chief of Konḍaviḍu gave away a village in the Vēlanāṇḍu country. (*V. R. ii. Madras, 196; C.P. 6 of 1908-09.*)

Severe famine in the Dekhan, described by Firishtah, this year.

(*J. A. 1923, p. 230.*)

**A.D. 1413.** Dēva-Rāya I reigning on August 19, in Mysore (*E. C. x. Cl. 81*). And in Guntur district on March 6. (*798 of 1922.*)

His son Vijaya-Bhūpati, Bukka III, ruling N. Arcot district for his father.

(*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 524; 568 of 1902.*)

**A.D. 1414.** Dēva-Rāya I reigning in Mysore on April 7 (*E. C. ix. Cp. 148*). Another in Mysore mentions Balchappa who had been the minister of Harihara I of Vijayanagar and of Bukka I. The text is somewhat obscure. (*E. C. v. Bl. 14.*)

'Kumāra Vijaya-Bhūpati,' i.e. Bukka III son of Dēva Rāya I ruling in Chingleput district for his father (*V. R. i. Chin. 231; 345 of 1908*). On September 24, an inscription in Central Mysore seems to shew him ruling there also. (*E. C. xii. Pg. 88.*)

Prince Harihara III ruling in E. Mysore and in Trichinopoly District for his father (*E. C. x. Cl., 95 A; V. R. iii. Trich., 475; C.P. 27 of 1905*). He was in authority in Coimbatore district, as is shewn by the Śrīrangam C.P. record. (*E. I. xvi, 222.*)

Kāṭayya Vēma Reḍḍi III of Rajahmundry ruling on October 28, 1414, the tract N. of the Godavari river. He built a hall at the temple at Drākshārāma.

(*V. R. ii. Godav., 50, 328; 453, 422 of 1893; E. I. iv. 328.*)

**A.D. 1415.** Dēva-Rāya I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore (*E. C. xii. Mi., 83; viii. Tl., 217; iii. Ng., 178*). The date of the first is April 24. Of the last October 4. Also in Nellore district (*V. R. ii. Nell., 106; B. and V. C. 350*). And in S. Kanara (*Ibid. S. Kan., 161, 165; 143, 147 of 1901.*)

Vīra Bhūpati, his nephew, granted land to a temple in Tanjore district.

(*V. R. ii. Tan., 1460-B.*)

Vēmaya-Rācha-Vēmana, son of Pedda Kōmaṭi Vēma of the Reḍḍi family of Konḍaviḍu, dug an irrigation channel. (*V. R. ii. Guntur, 766; 543 of 1909.*)

In Tinnevely district an inscription of the 31st year of Parākrama Pāṇḍya, implying his accession in A.D. 1385-86. [This chief or king is not otherwise known.]

(*V. R. iii. Tinn., 337; 203 of 1895.*)

**A.D. 1416.** Dēva-Rāya I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore (*E. C. vii. Sk., 252; x. Mb., 7; vi. Sg., 29; viii. Sb., 168; ix. Cp., 169*). And in Nellore district, where his son Rāmachandra was ruling as viceroy over the Udayagiri province (*V. R. ii. Nell., 363; B. and V. C. 636*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan., 190; 172 of 1901*). And in N. Arcot (*Ibid., N. Arcot 406, 251 of 1909.*)

His son Bukka III was ruling, late in the year, in W. Mysore. (*E. C. v. Hn., 18.*)

On January 10, Vīra Bhūpati, nephew of Dēva-Rāya I, was ruling in S. Arcot, and made a gift for the health of the king. (*335 of 1921.*)



Allāda Redḍi of the Rājahmundry branch 'B' of the Redḍis of Konḍaviḍu (*see pedigree and notes*), who had been minister to Kāṭayya Vēma Redḍi III of the Rājahmundry branch 'A' and who ruled the Amalāpuram tract, fought against the Konḍaviḍu Redḍi chief Pedḍa Kōmaṭi Vēma. An inscription of Allāda's (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 14; 503 of 1893*). Another in Narasapur taluk, Kistna district. (*V. R. ii. Kistna, 305, 306; 515, 516 of 1893.*)

A servant of Kāṭayya Vēma III of the Rājahmundry Redḍi chiefs (branch 'A') built a hall at the temple at Drākshārāma. (*V. R. ii. Godavari, 349; 443 of 1893; E. I. iv, 328.*)

A.D. 1417. Dēva-Rāya I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore (*E. C. vii, Sk., 37; x, Kl., 83; iii. Md., 103; ix. Cp., 58; viii, Tl., 148*). And in Anantapur district (*V. R. i. Anant., 107, 194; 526 of 1906*). And in S. Kanara (*Ibid. ii, S. Kan., 96; 83 of 1891*). And in Salem district.

(*Ibid. ii. Salem, 116; 209 of 1911.*)

Allāda Redḍi of branch 'B' of the Redḍis of Rājahmundry, at Drākshārāma.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari, 351; 445 of 1893.*)

Vijaya Bukka III, prince of Vijayanagar and son of king Dēva-Rāya I, ruling in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. x, Bp., 61.*)

Prince Harihara III, son of Dēva-Rāya I is said in an inscription in Chitaldroog taluk, N.-W. Mysore, to have marched to the west and seized the town of Kārēyapaṭnam. (*E. C. xi, Hr., 52.*)

[About this time Firoz Shāh Bāhmanī again waged war on the Hindus and advanced as far as Rājahmundry on the Godavari but he does not seem to have been very successful. The Vēmā-varam C.-P. grant alleges that Allāda Redḍi of Rājahmundry defeated 'Alp Khan', a Muhammadan general. About the middle of A.D. 1417 he attacked and laid close siege to Pāngal, a strong fort about 60 miles east of Raichur, but the Hindu defenders made a gallant night attack on the enemy and Firoz was completely defeated and compelled to retire. Such is the account given in the *Burhān-i-Ma'asir*. Firīshṭa says that the siege lasted two years, and was raised because a pestilence broke out in Firoz's army and he had to abandon his enterprise in consequence.

(*J. A. 1889, p. 188; Firīshṭa, Scott's Edit., i., 90.*)]

An inscription in Chingleput District at Pulippara Kōyil states that the people of the village had complained against unlawful taxation and oppression of them by the temple authorities, and the temple trustees confess that they wronged the inhabitants by the excess of their demands, and make some sort of reparation. (*V. R. i, Chin. 525; 294 of 1910; E. R., 1911, p. 83. See above*

*iv. A.D. 1403.*)

A.D. 1418. Dēva Rāya I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sb. 119; ix, An. 4; Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 91*). And in S. Kanara. (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 85; 22 of 1901.*)

Vijaya-Bukka, i.e. Bukka III, son of Dēva Rāya, ruling in S. Arcot. (*564 of 1902.*)

In Tanjore District an inscription on January 12, 1418, of Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍān Vikrama Pāṇḍya in his 17th year. (*See Pandya Genealogical Table—Notes. V. R. ii, Tan. 3; 612 of 1902.*)

A.D. 1419. Dēva Rāya I reigning in Mysore on November 18 (*E. C. viii, Sa. 35; vi, Mg. 47*). And in Chingleput on March 12, (*148 of 1923. V. R. i, Chin. 838; 224 of 1910*). And in Bellary District on November 19. (*283 of 1918.*)

An inscription of one of the Redḍi chiefs of Konḍaviḍu who was called 'Vēma, son of Kōmaṭi.' There were two such. (*E. R. 1920, C.-P. 7 of App. A.*)

[When Firoz Bāhmanī retired in confusion from his camp before Pāngal, owing to disease attacking the army (*see above, A.D. 1417*) after his two years' siege of the place he was attacked

while retreating, by a strong force despatched by Dēva Rāya I of Vijayanagar, and defeated. The Hindus revenged themselves by a massacre of the Muhammadans, and ravaged the Bāhmani territory, but were driven out eventually by Firoz's brother. (*Firishla, Scott, i. 90.*)

A.D. 1420. Dēva Rāya I reigning in Mysore in October and on June 12 (*E.C. viii, Sa. 74; iii, Ml. 80*). And in S. Kanara. (*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 178; 160 of 1901.*)

Vira-Bhūpati, son of Prince Bukka II of Vijayanagar, ruling in Tanjore District.

(*V.R. ii, Tan. 546; 653 of 1902.*)

[About this time the family of the Reṇḍis of Konḍaviḍu disappears from history. Konḍaviḍu fell into the hands of the Gajapati king of Orissa, and remained a possession of the Orissa kings till 1516 when it was captured by Krishnadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar. (*E.I. viii, 8.*)

A.D. 1421. Dēva Rāya I reigning in Mysore (*E.C. viii, Sb. 118, 120; Tl. 144*). And in Podu-kottai State (*V.R. iii, Podu. 180; 158 of 1907*). And in Chingleput. (*Ibid. i, Chin. 780; 355 of 1908.*)

Prince Mallappa of Vijayanagar, son of Dēva Rāya I, governing in E. Mysore for his father.

(*E.C. ix, An. 86.*)

In 1420 or 1421 Nicolo Conti visited Vijayanagar and has left us a graphic account of the grandeur of the city, which is well worth study. (*A Forgotten Empire, p. 81.*)

A.D. 1422. Dēva Rāya I of Vijayanagar died on some day before August 3, 1422. On August 2, his son, Prince Harihara, granted a village as an *agrarāya* to Brahmans 'in order that Dēva Rāya Mahārāja might attain to the world of merit.' (*E.C. ix, Gu. 24; Ch. 159; E.I. xv, 14.*)

These two inscriptions bear the same date, and give the same information. They may both refer to the gift of one village, or the prince may have dedicated two villages on the same day. Dēva Rāya I was succeeded by his son Vijaya-Bukka, or Bukka III, who had a very short reign.

Bukka III was ruling in Mysore early in 1422. The inscription referred to calls him 'Vijaya-Mahārāja'—a title which does not necessarily imply that his father was dead (*E. C. x, Sb. 1*). He seems to have been reigning as king on August 17 and on September 21 (*E. C. ix, An., 79; vii, Sb., 93*). The latter record in W. Mysore gives him full royal titles as sovereign. Also on October 14 (*E. C. x, Kl., 178; see also ibid. viii, Sb., 161*). He was reigning also in Kurnool District. (*V. R. ii, Kurnool, 318; 255 of 1905.*)

Another inscription of prince Harihara III in Mysore. (*E. C. iv, Ch., 144.*)

Inscriptions of Reṇḍi chiefs of Rajahmundry in Godavari District. (*V. R. ii, Godav. 11, 15; 500, 504 of 1893*). Annavota was ruling in Narasapur Taluk. (*Ibid. ii, Kistna 301; 514 of 1893.*)

In Ramnad Jaṭavarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 22nd year on December 16. His accession was in 1401. (*V. R. ii, Ramnad, 262; 124 of 1908; E. I. xi, 139.*)

In Vizagapatam District an inscription mentions a chief Nrisimha, said to be of Chālukya descent. He married Viramā. (*V. R. iii, Vizag. 30, 31; 218, 219 of 1899.*)

The inscription at Tenkāṣi reported on in the *Travancore Arch. Sur. I, p. 44*, shews that Arikēṣari Parākrama Pāṇḍya began to rule in that country in June-July 1422. He is spoken of as being 'born in (the asterism) Mrigaśiras.' He lived till A.D. 1463-64. There are a number of inscriptions of his time existing. He has other names—'Mānābharana,' 'Mānakavacha,' 'Mānābhūsha.' He is perhaps the Mānābhūsha who is said to have been defeated by the Tuluva Narasa Nāyaka in the period when the latter was serving under Śāluva Narasimha, then minister to the king at Vijayanagar, before the fall of the first dynasty. (*T. A. S. I. 44, 95, 126; 514 of 1909; 172, 178, 188, 199 of 1895; E. R. 1905, p. 56; 1906, p. 72; 1910, p. 100; 1913, p. 158.*)

[Fīroz Shāh Bāhmanī died, so far as can be gathered from Firishta's history, on September 24, 1422, and was succeeded by his brother Ahmad Shah I, who ousted the rightful heir, Fīroz's eldest son Hasan. He at once made preparations for an attack on Vijayanagar and on the Hindus generally. The account of his doings in the *Burhān-i-Ma'āsir* is rather confused. Firishta's narrative is clearer, and is here shortly summarized. Hearing of Ahmad Shah's activity Bukka Rāya III<sup>1</sup> obtained help from Warangal and the combined armies encamped on the bank of the Tungabhadra. The Bāhmanī army encamped, facing them, on the north bank. The Warangal troops withdrew and deserted their allies. Some Muhammadan leaders crossed the river at night and attacked Bukka-Rāya's own camp, where the king was asleep. Utterly surprised he took refuge in a thick plantation of sugarcane. He had some interesting experiences as he was quite alone and undressed, and passed unrecognized by his own soldiers; but at last he made himself known to some officers, and then taking command withdrew his whole force to the capital. Ahmad Shāh then crossed the river with his entire army, and leaving Vijayanagar to itself spread himself over the country, slaughtering the inhabitants and desolating the villages.]

Firishta is quite clear as to Ahmad's conduct. He says that whereas the former Shāh Muhammad had promised to spare the lives of the innocent when he was at war Shāh Ahmad 'overran the open country, and wherever he came put to death men, women and children. . . . Laying aside all humanity, whenever the number slain amounted to 20,000 he halted three days and made a festival in celebration of his bloody work. He broke down the idol temples and destroyed the colleges of Brahmans.'

Afterwards Ahmad Shāh marched to Vijayanagar and besieged it so straitly that Bukka Rāya was compelled to sue for peace. Terms were arranged, based on payment of heavy tribute, and the king's son conveyed this to the Shah's camp. The Hindu prince was received honourably and the Bāhmanī invaders returned to their own country. (Scott's *Firishta* I, p. 99.)

A great famine this year in the Dekhan.

(*ibid.* p. 102.)

Some inscriptions in Madura and Tinnevely Districts of a Pāṇḍya ruler named 'Māra-varman-Kōṇṛinmaikōṇḍān-Kaliyugarāman-Tirunelvēlpperumāl-Vira-Pāṇḍya,' shew that his accession took place in A.D. 1422-23, and as that is the year of accession of Arikēsari-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, (*above*) it is reasonable to suppose that the two may have been the same.

(*86 of 1905* ; 172, 178 of 1895.)

A.D. 1423. Bukka Rāya III of Vijayanagar seems to have died this year, after a very short reign of a few months. He was succeeded by his son Dēva Rāya II, who had the titles 'Gajabēṭekāra', 'Praudha Pratāpa', and 'Vijaya-Rāya'.

There are two inscriptions of Dēva-Rāya II, in which the week-day is wrongly given but the other details afford the dates February 10 and 25, 1423. He may, on those days, have been king. He certainly was heir to the throne.

(*E. C. viii.*, Tl, 14 ; Sb, 565.)

Dēva-Rāya II had some Muhammadan subjects, amongst them his servant Ahmad Khān.

(*V. R. i*, Bellary 356 ; 18 of 1901.)

A.D. 1424. Dēva-Rāya II reigning in N. Arcot. The Satyamangalam C.-P. grant, whose date is June 26, 1424, and who calls the king a 'Suratrāga' (sultan) says that he had a brother called 'Praudha Pratapa Dēva-Rāya'. [There has been much discussion as to whether there were

<sup>1</sup> Firishta calls the Vijayanagar king, 'Dewul Roy,' for Dēva-Rāya, in error. It is almost certain that Bukka III was the hero of the episode referred to, though it may have been his son Dēva-Rāya II.

two brothers, each called 'Dēva-Rāya'; or whether there was only one actual Dēva-Rāya, i.e. the king, and a brother Śrīgīrindra who was also styled 'Dēva-Rāya', that being in his case a complimentary title. I am inclined to the latter view, and have framed my notes on the history of the times accordingly.]

(*V. R. i. N. Arcot 564; E. R. 1890, p. 2; E. I. iii. 35. See also V. R. i.*

*Chingleput 885; 665 of 1904; and the late T. A. Gopinatha Rao in E. I. xv. 16.)*

Dēva Rāya II reigning in S. Kanara

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 82, 197, 198, 298; 25, 179, 180 of 1901.)*

Prince Śrīgīrindra brother of Dēva Rāya II ruling a tract in N. Arcot on November 3.

(*V. R. ii, Madras, 189, 1. N. Arcot 625, E. I. viii. 306.)*

An inscription of A.D. 1424-25 in Tanjore records a grant made to a temple by Vijaya-Rāya. This may refer to Dēva-Rāya II, the title 'Vijaya' being honorific, or to a gift made in an earlier year by Bukka III.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 1460-A.)*

Dēva Rāya II reigning in Chingleput District (*V. R. i. Chin. 961; 367 of 1911.* And in N. Mysore on November 6.

(*E. C. xi, Dg. 29.)*

Firishta states that in this year 1424-25 Āhmad Shāh Bāhmani marched against Warangal in revenge for its king having allied himself with Vijayanagar. He halted at Golkonda and sent forward his general to Warangal, who succeeded in gaining possession of the fortress and killing its ruler, taking immense treasures back with him. The sultan then retired to Gulbarga.

(*Scott's Edit., p. 103.)*

A.D. 1425. Dēva Rāya II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. viii, Tl. 163; ix, Ku. 59; Dv. 81.*) The date of the last November 25, 1425, is accurate in all details.

In Godavari District a gift made 'for the merit of' Akāḍa Redḍi of Rajahmundry branch 'B' in the genealogical table.

(*V. R. ii, Godav. 61; 497 of 1983.)*

Dēva Rāya II reigning in Tanjore District (*V. R. ii, Tan. 907; 519 of 1904.* And in Cuddapah.

(*Ibid. i, Cudd. 597; 496 of 1906.)*

Prince Śrīgīrindra brother of Dēva Rāya II, inscription in N. Arcot (*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 723; 63 of 1918.*) An inscription in S. Mysore says that Prince 'Pārvati', i.e. Śrīgiri, jumped a ditch on his horse when out boar-hunting.

(*E. C. iv, Ch. 195.)*

A.D. 1426. Dēva Rāya II reigning in S. Arcot on April 6 (*133 of 1919.* And in Bellary (*V. R. i, Bell. 399; 32 of 1889.* And in Mysore (*E. C. iii, Tn. 55; ix, cp. 162; Ht. 114; x, Bp. 83. xii, Tm. 11.* And in N. Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 602; 49 of 1887.* [The date of this last is a sound one: February 27, 1426.] (*Ibid. i, N. Arcot 614-A.*) And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 227; 86 of 1901.* And in Chingleput (*V. R. i, Chin. 684; 319 of 1911.* And in Nellore (*V. R. ii, Nell. 797; B. and V. C. 1391.* He built a Jain temple at Hampe, the capital (*S. I. I. i. 160.*) In this last he is called 'Abhinava-Vīra-Dēva-Rāya', the first portion of the name shewing him to have been then a young man.

Prince Vīra-Pārvati, alias Śrīgīrindra, gave a grant in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iv, ch. 105.)*

A temple was built in 1426 in Nellore District by Śāluva Śamburāya. (*See Pedigree of a branch of the Śāluva family. Below. V. R. ii, Nell. 606; B and V. C. iii., pp. 1184, 1202.*)

A.D. 1427. Dēva-Rāya II of Vijayanagar reigning in Chingleput District. An inscription at Tīruvoṛṇiyūr gives an interesting list of taxes enforceable (*V. R. i. Chin. 829, 1095, 1190; 215 of 1910; 226 of 1912.* Also reigning in Mysore (*E. C. ix. An. 64; vi, Kp. 27.* And in Chittoor District (*V. R. i. Chitt. 276, 350; 389 of 1911; 479 of 1905.* And in Salem District (*V. R. ii, Salem,*



223 ; 666 of 1905) where mention is made of his minister Lakkanna. And in Trichinopoly District (*E. I. xvi. 110*). This last record shews that the old names of districts still persisted in use. The north bank of the Kāvēri river was in the 'Rajarāja-vaṇaṇḍu,' while the south bank belonged to the 'Rajagambhira-vaṇaṇḍu'.

**A.D. 1428.** Dēva Rāya II reigning in Nellore District (*V. R. ii. Nell. 83, 571-A ; B. and V. C. 319*). And in Mysore, where a grant was made by the minister Lakkanna (*E. C. x. Kt. 104*). And in S. Kanara. (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 291 ; 104 of 1901.*)

The Triplicane plates mention, as ruling, 'Pratāpa Dēva Rāya' brother of king Devā-Rāya II. I have already given my opinion that this was a name applied to Śrīgiriṇdra.

(*E. I. xiii. 1.*)

In part of Vizagapatam District a local chief Nrisimha, descended from the ancient Chāḷukya family was ruling. (*V. R. iii. Vizag. 26 ; 214 of 1899.*)

Dēva Rāya II, reigning in S. Arcot, remedied a serious wrong, according to an inscription gratefully engraved on the wall of the temple at Chidambaram. His official had been fleecing the people, and enforcing the payment of unjust taxes demanded by the temple-officials and others.<sup>1</sup> The hardship and suffering was felt so severely that the people deserted their homes and worship in the temple ceased. The king, being appealed to, after enquiry ordered restoration to be made. It is significant that this condemnation of the conduct of the temple authorities was actually engraved on the temple wall. (*V. R. i. S. Arcot, 168 ; 376 of 1913.*)

**A.D. 1429.** Dēva Rāya II reigning in Nellore (*V. R. ii. Nell. 23-A, 107 ; B. and V. C. 352*). And in Mysore (*E. C. iv. Yl. 69 ; viii. Sb. 24 ; ix. An. 1 ; xii. Kg. 18*). The date of the last — March 6, 1429. He was also reigning in S. Arcot (*V. R. i. S. Arcot, 433 ; 72 of 1903*). And in Cuddapah (*V. R. i. Cudd. 626*). And in S. Kanara, where there is an inscription of this year at Mudabidri (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 103, 108 ; 28, 113 of 1901*). And in Tanjore (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1507 ; 255 of 1904*). And in Trichinopoly (*V. R. iii. Trich. 231 ; 30 of 1913*). This gives a long list of taxes imposed. And in N. Arcot. (*270 of 1921.*)

[There seems to have been a great deal of local oppression of the people at this period, as is shewn by the following two inscriptions, one in Tanjore District, and one in South Arcot.]

(i) On a temple wall at Tiruvaigāvūr, Tanjore, an inscription of date — October 29, 1429 declares that 'since the time of the Hoysālas,' for about a century the people had been paying taxes to the temple-authorities but not to the crown. The temple-authorities seem to have leased out the right to collect taxes—'collections were not made by any one single person'—and there was such grinding tyranny and oppression that 'the whole district was brought to ruin.' At last, naturally after a great deal of negotiation, the people got the list of admittedly payable taxes fixed, and the result was engraved on the temple wall. A long list of taxes is given. There was a poll-tax on every one, a trade-tax on every trade, a house-tax on every house and every shed, in addition to land-taxes and tolls. (*V. R. ii. Tanjore, 1088 ; 59 of 1914 ; E. R. 1915, pp. 106-108.*)

(ii) April 24, 1429. Inscription in S. Arcot, Dēva-Rāya II reigning. The people there had suffered so much at the hands of the king's tax-collectors that a compact was entered into between

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sewell is here confounding issues. The question is one of confusion of rights between temple and public lands. The temples suffered by official appropriation or misappropriation resulting from the confusion of invasion, or enemy occupation. This was enquired into and set right. For the correct exposition of this and matters noted under 1429, see my *Sir W. Meyer Lectures in the Press.*—Editor.

the rival *Valangai* and *Ilangai* castes that these bodies would chastise any man who assisted a collector or helped him with his accounts. Moreover no shelter was ever to be given to a collector; and if any member of those castes broke this agreement in any way he should be stabbed and killed.

(92 of 1918, see also 216 of 1917.)

**A.D. 1430.** Dēva-Rāya II of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore. He had, so says the first of these records, 10,000 Musalman cavalry in his army—probably from the north with a certain number of mercenaries from Bāhmani territory (*E. C. iii, Sr., 15; x. Bp., 72; xi. Cd., 29*)—which mentions Dēva-Rāya's elder sister as having married Śāluva Tippan, and thus proves the growing importance of the Śāluva family (*E. C. viii, Sk., 10*). He was also reigning in N. Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 695; 87 of 1908*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan., 3, 73, 137, 166; 119, 148 of 1901*). And in Chingleput (*207 of 1922*). And in Cuddapah (*V. R. i. Cudd., 139*). And in Salem. (*V. R. ii. Salem, 88; 193 of 1910*.)

This year, or perhaps 1429, is the probable year of accession of the Gajapati king of Orissa Kapilendra or Kapileśvara, who seized the throne and established a new dynasty fixing his capital at Cuttack. When fully established, his dominions extended as far south as the river Krishna.

(*V. R. i, Ganjam 162, 191, 195; and ii, Kistna, 60; 284, 313, 317 of 1896; 308 of 1892*.)

In Tinnevely this year began to rule Aḷagan-Perumal-Kumāra-Kulaśēkhara Pāṇḍya (see *Pāṇḍya genealogical table, note*). [He was ruling some part of the south at the same time as Arīkēśari Parākrama Pāṇḍya was ruling another part. These matters must be worked out hereafter, defining the separate divisions of the country governed by the Pāṇḍyas.] Kulaśēkhara had a son Parākrama who built the *Gopura* of a temple at Tenkūsi. (*T. A. S. i, 33; 278 of 1908; 198 of 1895*.)

**A.D. 1431.** Dēva-Rāya II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. ix, Bn., 127; viii. Nr., 1; Sa., 51; x. Mb., 96; Mr., 3*). In the last of these the Śāluva chief Gōpa, son of Tippan, was locally ruling (*vii. Sh., 71, iii, Sr. 7, whose date=October 7, 1431*). And in S. Kanara at Barakūr.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan., 139, 191; 121, 173 of 1901*.)

The Reḷḷi chief of Rajahmundry, Allāda-Dodḍa, granted a village.

(*V. R. ii. Godavari 359; E. R. v. 53*.)

The Jain colossus of Gōmata at Kārkaḷa was set up in this year by Vira Pāṇḍya, chief of Kaḷasa, son of Bhairava. His family was allied to the Sāntara family of Huncha.

(*E. I. viii 122; V. R. ii. S. Kan., 208; 63 of 1901; I. A. ii, 353; E. I. vii, 109*.)

**A.D. 1432.** Dēva-Rāya II reigning in S.-E. Mysore, where an inscription records a local raid, highway robbery, and a death (*E. C. ix, Cp., 149*); more disturbances and fighting in N.-W. Mysore (*E. C. viii, Th., 23*). Other inscriptions of the year (*E. C. x. Gd., 17; ix, D.-B. 62; viii, Sh., 497; v, Cu., 241; vii. Cl., 73 bis*). And in Nellore district (*V. R. ii. Nell., 80*). And in Anantapur district (*765 of 1917*). And in N. Arcot (*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 379; 95 of 1887*). This is dated October 24, 1432.

The Jain colossus at Kārkaḷa was dedicated and consecrated on February 13, this year.

(above s. v. A.D. 1431)

**A.D. 1433.** Dēva-Rāya II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. ix. An., 35; Ht., 153*). And in Bellary district (*V. R. i. Bell., 359, 377; 21 of 1901*). And in Chingleput (*200 of 1916*). And in Trichinopoly on June 19 (*44 of 1920*). And in Cuddapah (*V. R. i. Cudd., 820; 606 of 1907*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan., 98, 195; 56, 177 of 1901*). And in Tanjore.

(*V. R. ii. Tan., 712; 424 of 1912*.)

In Rāmnād Mīravarman Vira Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 12th year. He began to rule, therefore, in 1422-23. (V. R. ii, Ram., 138; 86 of 1905.)

A.D. 1434. An inscription of date=June 7, 1434 shews the Reḍḍi chief Allāda, or Allaya, Doḍḍa ruling at Rajahmundry. (E. I. xiii, 237.)

Dēva Rāya II reigning in Trichinopoly district (V. R. iii, Trich., 449, 450; 3, 5 of 1888; C.-P. 19, 20 of 1905-6). He was reigning in Mysore (E. C. viii, Sb., 126; xi, Mk., 32). The date of the last, mentioning a solar eclipse is correct and=June 7, 1434. Also in Cuddapah (V. R. i, Cudd., 642). And in Chingleput. (202 of 1923.)

Mallāmbikā, wife of the Rajahmundry Reḍḍi chief Kaṭayya-Vēma III, gave a grant of land to the temple at Bhīmayaram. (V. R. ii, Godavari, 20; 461 of 1893.)

A.D. 1435. [On February 27, this year Āhmad Shāh Būhmanī died, and was succeeded by his son Alāu-d-dīn II. The latter's younger brother Muhammad Khān rebelled but was pacified and forgiven, and was given the government of a province in Telingana which included Raichūr and Warangal (J. A., 1899, p. 238). Dēva Rāya II sent an expedition to attempt the capture of the town of Muḍkal. It was successful for a time and the place was occupied; but when Alāu-d-dīn attacked in turn and besieged the Hindus in Muḍkal they were compelled to submit and make terms, promising heavy tribute as indemnity.] Dēva Rāya was reigning in Chittoor District.

(V. R. i, Chitt., 132, 325; 293 of 1903; 454 of 1905.)

A.D. 1436. Dēva Rāya II reigning in S. Kanara (V. R. ii, S. Kan., 22, 26, 230; 109 of 1901). And in South Arcot (V. R. i, S. Arcot, 271; 153 of 1902). And in Chingleput (V. R. i, Chin., 84; 272 of 1912). And in Mysore (E. C. viii, Sb., 490). He was also ruling Ānegundi fortress, north of the Tungabhadra river immediately opposite the city of Vijayanagar.

(V. R. i, Bell, p. 301, Ānegundi inscriptions b.)

A.D. 1437. Dēva Rāya II reigning in Mysore (E. C. iii, Nj., 109; viii, Ti., 175; ix, Cp., 147; xii, Tp., 137; Mys. A. A. R. 1921, p. 29). And in N. Arcot (V. R. i, N. Arcot 525; 569 of 1902). And in S. Kanara (V. R. ii, S. Kan., 95; 85 of 1901). And in Cuddapah District (V. R. i, Cudd., 637.)

In Travancore the reigning king was Vira-Rāma-Mārthāṇḍavarman.

(T. A. S. i, p. 299. See Kerala kings' pedigree, notes.)

A.D. 1438. Dēva-Rāya II reigning in Rāmnād, when a gift was made for the merit of his minister Lakkanna's brother Mādanna. (V. R. ii, Ram., 205; 141 of 1903.)

A.D. 1439. Dēva-Rāya II, called Gajabeteḡāra, reigning in S. Kanara (V. R. ii, S. Kan., 141, 146; 123, 128 of 1901). His servant Āhmad Khān dug a well this year.

(V. R. i, Bell, 356; 18 of 1904.)

In Travancore Vira-Rāma-Mārthāṇḍa-Varman was reigning.

(V. R. iii, Trav., 108 T. A. S. i, 299.)

In Tinnevely Vira Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 19th year. This is the same as the Vira Pāṇḍya noted above in A.D. 1422, and identical with Arikēśari-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, whose accession was in 1422 (V. R. i, Tinn., 325; 178 of 1895). Another local ruler in Tinnevely District was the 'Chēra, Udaya-Mārthāṇḍa' perhaps the same as Rāma-Mārthāṇḍa ruling this year in Travancore.

(V. R. iii, Tinn., 124-A.)

A.D. 1440. Dēva Rāya II reigning in Mysore, with Vira Pāṇḍya ruling the Kaṭasa country (above A.D. 1431; E. C. vi, Mg., 42). A victory is mentioned gained by his general Mādanna (E. C. x, Mb., 101). A local leader in E. Mysore made a gift to the god Chokkanātha in order that

king Dēva Rāya 'might be seated on the throne' (*E. C. ix, Bn. 8*). He was also reigning in Trichinopoly District, where a gift was made 'for the merit of the king's general Lakkanna,' 'lord of the Southern Ocean' (*V. R. iii, Trick. 230; 26 of 1913*). And in Coimbatore (*V. R. i, Coim. 113; 583 of 1903*). And in Cuddapah (*V. R. i, Cudd. 317*). Lakkanna was also in power in Tanjore where he was governing for King Dēva Rāya.

(*V. R. ii. Tanjore 945, 946; 566, 567 of 1904; E. R. 1904-5, p. 57. For a note about him in power in Madura see I. A. January 1914.*)

**A.D. 1441.** Dēva Rāya II reigning in Mysore on June 19, 1441 (*E. C. viii, Sa. 68*). And in Kurnool (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 361; 269 of 1905*). And in Coimbatore (*V. R. i, Coim. 111; 581 of 1903*). And in Salem District (*Ibid. ii, Salem 91; 196 of 1910*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 10*). And in N. Arcot. (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 654; 694 of 1904.*)

In Tinnevely a record of Vira Pandya in his twentieth year; i.e., Arikēśari Parākrama Pandya whose accession was in 1422-23. (*Above s. v. 1139. V. R. iii, Tinn. 319; 172 of 1895.*)

**A.D. 1442.** Dēva Rāya II reigning in Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sb. 489; vii, Sb. 240*). The date of the latter is October 15, 1442. Also in N. Arcot, where Sāluva Tippaya made over some taxes to a temple (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 663; 703 of 1904*). And in Cuddapah.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 41.*)

In the Godavari district a local ruler Ayyappa Māharāja of the Vatsa family is mentioned.

(*V. R. ii, Godav. 59; 495 of 1893.*)

[About this time, according to Abdul Razzak's chronicle, king Dēva-Rāya took great pains for better organization of his army. He entertained Musalman soldiers, gave their leaders jaghirs, erected a mosque for them at the capital, and commanded that they be allowed to practise their religion undisturbed, etc. His army consisted of 2,000 Musalman and 60,000 Hindu archers, 80,000 horse, and 200,000 foot.

Abdul Razzak was at Calicut from November 1442 to April 1443, and while he was there king Dēva-Rāya's brother, probably Śrīgiriandra made a desperate attempt to gain the throne. He carried out a carefully arranged plan whereby numbers of the king's officers and guards were privately murdered in a hall in the palace at Vijayanagar, and then he went to the king in person and tried to induce him to enter the same hall. On Dēva Rāya's refusal the prince stabbed him and believing him dead ascended a portico and proclaimed himself king, saying that his brother had been slain. Dēva Rāya however recovered, and, by way of his harem, went to the portico and cried out to the people that he was alive. Whereupon the courtiers threw themselves on the traitor-prince and killed him.

(*See 'A Forgotten Empire,' p. 72. Arch. Ann. Rep. Calcutta 1905-6, p. 169.*)

**A.D. 1443.** Dēva-Rāya II reigning in S. Arcot on November 4.

(*230 of 1916; V. R. i, S. Arcot 344; 55 of 1905.*)

[Abdul Razzāk, the chronicler, had an interview with king Dēva-Rāya II about December, 1443. To continue shortly his narrative—when Alau-d-din Bāhmanī heard of the abortive attempt on Dēva-Rāya's life he thought it well to attack the Hindu king once more, and made preparations to that end. Dēva Rāya received information of these preparations and at once took the field, sending an army under command of his general Lakkanna into Kulbarga territory. Muḍkal was taken, Raichūr besieged, and the country was devastated as far as Bijapur. The Bāhmanī army under Malik-al-Tijar marched to Raichūr and battle was joined. During the fight Dēva Rāya's



eldest son, Mallikḥārjuna was wounded, and Malik-al-Tijar was made prisoner by the Hindus. Hard fighting followed, but eventually peace was made. This was earlier than December 1443].

There is an inscription of Dēva-Rāya's general Lakkanna in Tanjore district, in which he is described as 'lord of the southern ocean.' (*V. R. ii. Tan. 894; 100 of 1911.*)

Prof. Kielhorn examined three inscriptions of this year, between March 13 and July 28 in the Tinnevely, Madura, and S. Arcot districts, which shew 'Māravarman-Vira-Pāṇḍya as locally ruling. (*E. I. ix. 229—'M.'*)

A.D. 1444. Dēva-Rāya II reigning in Trichinopoly (*V. R. iii. Trich. 70; 740 of 1909*), and in S. Kanara (*ibid. ii. S. Kan. 7, 15*). And at Drākshārāma, Godavari district (*ibid. ii. Godav. 348; 112 of 1893*). And in Mysore (*E. C. x. Bp. 11*). And in Guntur district (*V. R. ii. Gun. 457; B. and V. C. 1121*). The details of the date in this last are impossible.

A.D. 1445. Dēva-Rāya II reigning in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 75*), and in Mysore on April 22, (*E. C. viii. Tl. 200*), and on May 7. (*Ibid. xii. Tm. 37.*)

In Tinnevely district is an inscription of the 23rd year of Māravarman Vira Pāṇḍya, alias Arikēṣari Parākrama, shewing his accession to have been in 1422. (*422 of 1917.*)

A.D. 1446. Dēva Rāya II reigning on January 2 in Mysore (*E. C. x. Gd. 50*), and on March 10 and 18 in S. Arcot. (*68 of 1918; 32 of 1922.*)

Dēva Rāya II died on May 24, 1446. The Śrāvapa-Belgola record of this is worded—'In the evil year *Kṣaya*, in the wretched second month *Vaiśākha*, on a miserable Tuesday in the dark fortnight, on the fourteenth day' (*E. C. i. Sr. Bd. 125; I. A. xcv. 1896, p. 346*). The accession of his son Mallikḥārjuna by queen Ponnalā-dēvi therefore took place on that day. Like his father he received the appellation '*Gaja-sēṭṭal-kāra*'—'he who witnessed the elephant hunt.' His minister was Śāḷuva Tirumala or Timmana whose family now rose to great eminence. Tirumala was son of Guṇḍa III and brother of Narasiṃha, who later on usurped the throne.<sup>1</sup>

An inscription in S. Arcot of date — September 30, 1446 states that the king's officials had been forcing the people to give them presents at the beginning of each reign. 'In consequence of this all the ryots were harassed and went away to other places, abandoning their homes. Worship and festivals at the temples ceased. The country became full of disease. All people [that remained] either died or suffered.' The king, being appealed to, put a stop to these extortions. (*176 of 1921; E.R. 1905, p. 58.*)

An inscription in Tanjore, whose date — June 29, 1446, names as king 'Pratāpa Dēva-Rāya.' This may refer to Dēva Rāya II, the gift commemorated having been made by one of his officers; or it may refer to Mallikḥārjuna who was also so-called. (*V. R. ii. 1356; 35 of 1891; S.I.I. ii. 338.*)

At Kuttālam in Tinnevely District on April 10, 1446, Vira-Pāṇḍya was locally ruling. See also in last year (*452 of 1917*). Repairs or additions to the Tenkāṣi temple in Tinnevely District were carried out by Arikēṣari-Parākrama. [These two inscriptions help to shew that the two Princes named were one and the same.] (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 343; 507 of 1909; T.A.S.I. 102.*)

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sewell has not noted any authority for this statement. There were a number of Tirumalas, two of these being of the family of the Śāḷuvās. One of them was Narasiṃha's brother; another Pratāpa Dēva Rāya's cousin. The minister however seems a different man, son of a chieftain of Nagamangala in Mysore (*E.C. Mys. I. Se. 89, 86 and 133*). The elder brother of Śāḷuva Narasiṃha is under reference in *E.C.X. Bp. 24* as governor of the locality. The other Tirumala of the Śāḷuva family referred to as Gopa Thamma also is under reference, in No. 67 of 1903 and 59 of 1892. See the *A Little Known Chapter of Vijayanagar History*, pp. 22-25.—Editor.

[There is said to have been a combined attack on the new king of Vijayanagar early in his reign by the Bāḥmani king Muhammad III, and the king of Orissa, Kapilēśvara Gajapati, which was repulsed by Sālūva Narasimha. So says the drama *Gangādāsa-pratāpa-vilāsa*, but the assertion needs corroboration.]

(*Sources of Vijayanagar History*, p. 65.)

**A.D. 1447.** Remission of taxes by King Mallikḥārjuna in Chingleput District (102 of 1923). He was reigning in N. Arcot District. (435 of 1922.)

Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Mysore in April (*E.C. vi, Kp. 32*); and on September (*E.C. iii, Ml. 86*), and on August 17 (*E.C. vii, Sb. 239*) and on November 19 (*E.C. iii, Sr. 11; xii, Pg. 69*). He was also known as 'Immaḍi-Dēva-Rāya'.

Virūpāksha III, brother of King Mallikḥārjuna, was ruling in parts of Mysore.

(*E.C. iii, Ml. 121; ix, Do. 38*.)

An inscription of May 16, 1447, (at Šambūr-Vaḍagarai, of Arikēšari-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, ruling in his 25th year (see above s.v. *A.D. 1422*, and below *A.D. 1458*.) (*T.A.S.I. pp. 255-256, Not. B.C.D.*)

There were serious local disturbances in Anantapur District. One chief, with '1000 horse and 100,000 foot' (so says a *śrakāḥ*), attacked another chief. 500 men were killed.

(33 of 1917.)

**A.D. 1448.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in December in Mysore (*E.C. viii, Sb. 473*). And in Chingleput District. (*V.R. i, Chin. 502; 133 of 1896*.)

**A.D. 1449.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Mysore on February 18, 1449. The date is a sound one. It mentions the death of Dēva-Rāya II (*E.C. viii, Sb. 18*). And in N. Arcot on August 2 (*V.R. i, N. Arcot, 381; 97 of 1887; S.I.I. i, 110*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 163; 145 of 1901*). And in Chittoor. (*V.R. i, Chit. 342; 471 of 1905*.)

At Tenkāṣi in Tinnevely District, on November 2, 1449, Jotilavarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 28th year. He is probably, as already stated, identical with Arikēšari-Parākrama.

(*V.R. iii, Tinu. 376; 5 of 1912*.)

**A.D. 1450.** An inscription at Suchindram of the same Parākrama-Pāṇḍya date of which = April 15, 1450.

(*T.A.S.I., p. 281, 'y'*.)

Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Mysore on October 11, 1450 (*Mys. A.A.R. 1923, p. 77*). And in S. Arcot (154 of 1919). And in Chittoor District (*V.R. i, Chit. 341; 470 of 1905*). And in Tanjore (524 of 1920). And in Bellary, where he is called 'Immaḍi-Pranḍhadēva' (*V.R. i, Bell. 374; 34 of 1904*). [Some inscriptions shorten 'Immaḍi-Dēva-Rāya' into 'Dēva Rāya,' and cause confusion in so doing, leading some to interpret them as records of his predecessor (e.g. *E.C. viii, Nr. 67; See E.R. 1903-4 notes*). Mallikḥārjuna was also reigning at Conjevaram. (645 of 1919.)

Several records about this time and later mention the powerful nobles of the Sālūva family.

(*V.R. i, Chittoor, 10-15; 249-254 of 1904; S.I.I. ii, 117-119*.)

**A.D. 1451.** Mallikḥārjuna of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sb. 566*). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 104; 29 of 1901*). And in N. Arcot (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 398; 67 of 1907*). And in Chingleput (*V. R. i, Chin. 900; 680 of 1904*). And in Kurnool (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 601*). A record of date December 13, 1451 shews that cattle-robbery and violence, leading to death, was prevalent in Shimoga taluk, N.-W. Mysore.

(*Mys. A. A. R., 1923, p. 86*.)

**A.D. 1452.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Tanjore on April 3 (448 of 1922). And in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 16, 39*). And in Chingleput. (*V. R. i, Chin. 526; 295 of 1910*.)

In Tinnevely District inscriptions of 'Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya' on July 19 and of 'Arikēśari Parākrama-Pāṇḍya' on November 13.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn. 377* ; 6 of 1912 ; *E. R. 1922, p. 94* ; 507 of 1917.)

**A.D. 1453.** Śāḷuva Tīrumanalaya or Timma in power in Trichinopoly.

(*V. R. iii, Trich. 392* ; 67 of 1902 ; see also 593, 594 of 1902 and *I. A. 1914, p. 13.*)

An inscription in the Madura country shews that in this year a chief of the Bāṇa stock, Urangūvillidāsan-Māvali-Vāgarāya was ruling at the old Pāṇḍya capital in this year.

(*T. A. S. i, p. 53.*)

This was the accession year of the Pāṇḍya prince Jaṭilavarman Parākrama *alias* Srivallabha who was 'born in Ādrā,' or 'Tiruvādirai.'

**A.D. 1454.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 11, 25*). And in N.-W. Mysore, where there were more cattle-raids and consequent deaths.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 167.*)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, *alias* (1) Arikēśari Parākrama ruling at Tenkāśi on November 7 in his 33rd year.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn. 378* ; 7 of 1912 ; *E. R. 1922, p. 94.*)

**A.D. 1455.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Trichinopoly (*V. R. iii, Trich. 710* ; 474 of 1908). And in N. Arcot (*Ibid. i, N. Arcot 4, 374* ; 383 of 1905 ; 346 of 1912). And in Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Nr. 65.*)

An inscription in the Kistna District shews that the Gaṇapati king of Orissa was then ruling the country about Bezvada and Konḍapalle. King Kapilēśvara's officer Rahutarāya or Rantarāya, who had 'defeated two Turushka princes,' gave to a temple at Bezvada a village near Konḍapalle.

(*V. R. ii, Kistna, 60* ; *I. A. xx, 390.*)

Śāḷuva Tīrumanala remitted some taxes in Tanjore District, shewing that he was locally ruling there (*V. R. ii, Tan. 1312* ; 73 of 1888 ; *S. I. I. ii, p. 209, 217*). Śāḷuva Narasimha, son of Guṇḍa, gave a village near Tirupati in N. Arcot ; he was therefore also ruling locally in that tract.

(*V. R. i, Chit. 14* ; 253 of 1904.)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya was ruling in Tinnevely on March 24 (467 of 1917). Māravarman Vira Pāṇḍya ruling at Tenkāśi on July 20, 1455 in his 13th year.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn. 387* ; 196 of 1895 ; *E. I. viii, 282* ; see also *V. R. i, S. Arcot, 319* ; 57 of 1903.)

**A.D. 1456.** Śāḷuva Tīrumanala, son of Gōpa or Goppa, made many gifts to the temple at Śrīśailam.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 489-H.*)

Mallikḥārjuna reigning in S. Arcot (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 383, 479, 732* ; 232 of 1904 ; 26 of 1905 ; 304 of 1910). The last of these mentions Śāḷuva Narasimha. Mallikḥārjuna was also reigning in Chingleput.

(*V. R. i, Chin. 366* ; 4 of 1906.)

**A.D. 1457.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Mysore on July 1.

(*E. C. iv, Ng. 91.*)

In Ramnad is an inscription, of date—January 16, shewing Māravarman-Vira Pāṇḍya ruling there in his 14th year. His rule had begun in A.D. 1443 (*V. R. ii, Ramnad, 155* ; 578 of 1902 ; *E. I. viii, 283*). Another record of his 14th year on March 12.

(*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 319* ; 57 of 1903.)

Śāḷuva Narasimha was ruling locally in N. Arcot.

(107 of 1921.)

In S. Kanara a chief Abhinava Pāṇḍya of Humcha is mentioned, who was a Jain by religion and 'belonged to the family of Jinadatta.'

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 215* ; 70 of 1901.)

**A.D. 1458.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Tanjore District. The inscription calls him 'Praudha-dēva' (452 of 1922). And in Kurnool on February 4 (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 458, 461* ; 22, 25 of 1915).

And in Mysore on December 2 (*E. C. iii. Sr. 89, 133; v. Hu. 16*). And in Pudukottah State (*V. R. iii. Puduk. 324; 281 of 1914*). And in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 143, 162; 125, 144 of 1901*.)

At Tirupati in Chittoor District is an inscription mentioning 'Ahobala-rāja Kampaya Mahārāja'; evidently a chief of distinction but not yet identified.

(*V. R. i. Chit. 9-H; 60 of 1889*.)

An inscription at Sāmbūr-Vajlagarai in Travancore mentions Parākrama, *alias* Śrīvallabha Pāṇḍya, nephew of Arikēśari Parākrama Pāṇḍya, ruling in his 5th year on September 29, 1458; shewing his accession to have been in the year following September 29, 1453.

(*T. A. S. I. 263-1; compare V. R. iii. Trav. 132*.)

Alāu-d-dīn Bāhmanī died in H. 862, says Firishta, i.e. in the year beginning in November 1457, and was succeeded by Humāyūn Shāh, one of the most ferocious wretches that have ever disgraced a throne. His horrible atrocities, as related by the chronicler, need not here be mentioned in detail.

(*See Firishta, Scott's Edit. I. 1401*.)

Humāyūn put down the rebellion of a relative, and then attacked some Telugu fortresses, amongst others Devarakonda where he suffered a defeat, the defenders being assisted by troops from Orissa.

(*J. A., 1899, 244*.)

A.D. 1459. Mallikhārjuna reigning in Kurnool District (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 517*). And in Cuddapah (*Ibid. i. Cudd. 516*). And in N. Arcot, where a gift was made for the merit of (Śāluva) Narasimha (*Ibid. i. N. Arcot 13; 392 of 1905*). And in Mysore.

(*E. C. viii. Sa 1*.)

Warangal was now in possession of the Orissa king Kapilēśvara (110 of 1902, *E. R. 1902, §7*). The inscription which is on a pillar at the gate of the fort at Warangal, says that 'the son of Kapilēndra Gajapati' took the fort. Kondavidu and the neighbouring country had been occupied by him since about 1420.

Two inscriptions in Mandya taluk, S. Mysore, shew that king Mallikhārjuna and his viceroy in the N.-E. coast provinces, Śāluva Narasimha, were together at Penukonda, consulting 'on the affairs of Narasimha's territories.' Apparently they were perturbed by Kapilēśvara's successes which seemed threatening.

(*E. C. iii. Md. 12, 59*.)

In Tinnevely are three records of Arikēśari-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, one of which bears date = June 13, 1459.

(*V. R. iii. Tin. 356, 390; 199 of 1895; 520 of 1909; 533 of 1917*.)

A.D. 1460. Mallikhārjuna reigning in Trichinopoly. (*V. R. iii. Trich. 231; 27 of 1913*.)

Two records of Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, i.e. Arikēśari-Parākrama, of dates—January 5, in his 38th year and November 1, 1460, in his 39th year—both in Tinnevely District.

(*535, 568 of 1917*.)

A.D. 1461. Mallikhārjuna reigning in S. Kanara and Madras (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 164; 146 of 1901; ibid. ii. Madras, 192*). And in Mysore.

(*E. C. viii. Sb., 562*.)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely District in his 40th year on August 30.

(*3 of 1912; E. R. 1922, p. 94*.)

[In this year the cruel Humāyūn Shāh Bāhmanī died and was succeeded by his son Nizām, a boy only 8 years old. Taking advantage of this king Kapilēśvara of Orissa marched, by way of Rajahmundry, 'says Firishta, plundering and wasting the country, but was defeated and driven back.

(*J. A., 1899, 277. Firishta, Scott's Edit. i., 143*)]



**A.D. 1462.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in Trichinopoly District (*V. R. iii. Trich. 458; C.-P. No. 28 of 1905*). An inscription in Mysore, of about April 1462, seems to shew that the whole power there was in the hands of Śaṣuva Narasimha. (*E. C. x. Bp. 24.*)

Arikēśari-Parākrama Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely District.

(*V. R. iii. Tinn. 362, 367; 526, 531 of 1909.*)

Prince Virūpāksha III, brother of king Mallikḥārjuna, mentioned in an inscription in Nellore District. (*V. R. ii. Nell. 32; B. and V. C. 242.*)

Śaṣuva Narasimha mentioned in an inscription at Tirupati, Chittoor District; also in another Śaṣuva Timma, son of Guṇḍa, and elder brother of Narasimha (*V. R. i. Chitt. 9 Q, 10; 69 of 1889; 219 of 1901*). [The date of the last is A.D. 1463-64.] Narasimha is mentioned in a record in Chingleput District. (*V. R. i. Chin. 1113; 244 of 1912.*)

**A.D. 1463.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii. S. Kan. 181; 163 of 1901*). And in Mysore (*E. C. viii. Nr. 68, 69*). And in Salem District. (*V. R. ii. Salem, 103; 203 of 1911.*)

Arikēśari-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya ruling on July 28, 1463 in his 42nd year. An inscription in Tinnevely District, mentioning 'Perumāl-Mūran-Parākrama *alias* Parākrama Pāṇḍya', states that that chief died in this year. This was probably the same Arikesari-Parākrama.

(*V. R. iii. Tinn. 312; 506 of 1909.*)

April 29, 1463. On this day a festival was held, perhaps in all parts of the Vijayanagar kingdom, it being the name-giving day of a son who was born to king Mallikḥārjuna. It was celebrated in the Sāntalige tract in N.-W. Mysore, where the king gave a grant of land in commemoration of the event. As this young prince is said to have been only one year old when his father died this record helps to confirm the date given for the king's death. (*E. C. viii. Tl. 206.*)

The Bāhmanī kingdom was greatly disturbed at this time. No sooner was the attack from Orissa in 1461 repelled than the sultan of Mālwa attacked Galbarga. A great battle was fought which ended favourably to the invader; but on a contingent from Gujarat arriving to assist the Dekhānīs the tables were turned and the army of Mālwa was driven back. Suddenly young Nizām Shāh the Bāhmanī Sultan died, and his brother Muhammad, then only nine years old, succeeded.

**A.D. 1464.** Mallikḥārjuna reigning on March 9 in Mysore (*E. C. ix. Kā. 36*). And in Tanjore District in 1464-65. (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1624; 489 of 1901.*)

Several inscriptions go to shew that the Gajapati king of Orissa, Purushōttama, came to the throne in A.D. 1464-65 (*V. R. i. Ganjam, 152, 225, 243, 244; 274, 347, 365, 366 of 1896*). Thus Ś. 1392 (A.D. 1470-71) is named as his 7th year; Ś. 1417 (A.D. 1495) is named as his 32nd year; and so on.<sup>1</sup>

Arikēśari-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely District, on March 2. (*518 of 1917.*)

At the village of Munnūr in Tinḍivānam Taluk, S. Arcot District, are two inscriptions, one a copy of the other, which mention as ruler 'Dakshīna-Kapilēśvara-Kumāra-Mahāpātra, son of Ambira', which last name is believed to mean Ham-vīra. This Kapilēśvara is said in the record to have been 'Pariksha' or viceroy of Konḍaviḍu, but now in 1464 to be viceroy of a number of places including Trichinopoly and even Chandragiri. Ambira is evidently the chief called by

<sup>1</sup>The late Mr. R. D. Banerji gives the date of accession of Purushottama as in the year 1470. (See his History of Orissa. I. 303.)—Editor.

Firishṭa 'Ambur Ray'. Mr. H. Krishna Sāstri considers (*E. R.*, 1919, § 47) that this conclusively proves that the new king of Orissa carried out an invasion far to his south and west about this time. If so the success of his arms must have seriously frightened the rulers of the Vijayanagar kingdom, and largely curtailed their dominions (51, 92 of 1919). And yet in 1466 we find Śāluva Narasimha recognized as the ruler in this same village in S. Arcot, under the Vijayanagar king (53 of 1919). Hence the only safe conclusion to adopt is that the expedition so far to the south, of the Orissa force from Kondavid, was merely a sudden raid, followed by speedy withdrawal.

**A.D. 1465.** June 18. A grant made for the merit of Mallikārjuna of Vijayanagar in Mysore (*E. C. ix, Bp. 18*). He was reigning in Conjevaram in this year (*V. R. i, Chingleput, 352*; 37 of 1890; *I. A., xxi, 321*). And in Cuddapah District (*V. R. i, Cudd. 336*). And on July 14 in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iii, Ml. 64.*)

In Tinnevely District Perumāl-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya, i.e. Śrīvallabha was reigning in his 36th year. His accession had been in 1430. (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 366*; 530 of 1909.)

Mallikārjuna died this year, and his son being only one year old, the king's brother Virūpāksha III was raised to the throne. He was crowned on November 1465.

(*Śrīsailam plates, E. I. xv, 8, 24*)

The Śāluva family chiefs were now in great power. Narasimha practically ruled the Vijayanagar kingdom. His cousin Parvata was ruling at Tirupati in Chittoor District (*V. R. i, Chit. 12*; 251 of 1904; *I. A., 1911, p. 12*). [Records of Narasimha are found over the whole eastern and central dominions of Vijayanagar, from as early as A.D. 1462, but not on the west coast, where Mr. Krishna Sāstri thinks the Kalasa chiefs were growing in strength.]

**A.D. 1465.** On October 23, king Virūpāksha III gave a grant in W. Mysore (*E. C. v, Bl. 135*).

Śāluva Narasimha mentioned as ruler in E. Mysore, where, on December 22, he granted 13 villages to a temple (*E. C. x, K7. 33*). Also in S. Arcot on December 7. (53 of 1919.)

In Tinnevely Jaṭilavarman Kulaśēkhara, alias Śrīvallabha alias Kumāra Kulaśēkhara, Pāṇḍya was ruling on November 8, 1466 in his 36th year, which shews his accession to have been on or after November 9, 1430 (476 of 1917). On June 26 an inscription of Jaṭilavarman Kulōttunga Pāṇḍya, 'born in Jyēshthā' asterism. He was one of the four brothers of Arikēṣari Parākrama. This record being in his 43rd year, his installation dates from June 27, 1423.

(569 of 1917.)

**A.D. 1467.** Virūpāksha III reigning on July 31 in Mysore (*E. C. ix, Dv. 56*). And in Anantapur on December 28 (*V. R. i, Anant. 83*; 576 of 1912). Also in Mysore on August 22 (*E. C. iii, Sr. 139*). And in Conjevaram on August 19 (658 of 1919). And in Bellary on November 9. (*V. R. i, Bell. 60*; C-P. 2 of 1914.)

Śāluva Narasimha gave certain final orders about worship in the temple at Tirupati in Chittoor District (762 of 1916; *V. R. i, Chit. 11*; 250 of 1904). He gave away five villages to the temple on November 28. His father Guṇḍa is mentioned.

Jaṭilavarman Kulaśēkhara Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely in his 38th year, shewing the latest possible date for his installation to have been November 28, 1430 (see above under A.D. 1466). These two records shew that he began to rule between November 9 and 28, 1430 (649 of 1917). Another of his records shews him ruling on May 23, 1467, in his 37th year (453 of 1917). Others of his in the same district. (471, 477 of 1917.)

**A.D. 1468.** Virūpāksha III reigning in E. Mysore on February 22. A gift was made by a private person 'for the merit of Narasimha', Śāluva, (*E. C. x. Mb. 20*). On the same day in Kurnool Śāluva Parvatayya, Narasimha's cousin, gave lands to a temple (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 469 : 33 of 1915*). Another record of Virūpāksha III is in N.-W. Mysore, Date March 9. It mentions fighting between local chiefs (*E. C. viii. Tl. 143*). He was reigning also in Vellore (*V. R. i. N. Arcot 533 : 4 of 1896*). This last mentions young prince Rajasēkhara, son of Mallikārjuna and nephew of Virūpāksha III, then about five years old.

In Tinnevely records of Jaṭila Kulasēkhara Pāṇḍya on March 16 in his 38th year, October 6 and October 12 in his 39th year (*643, 526, 419 of 1917*). And of Jaṭila Arikēṣari Parākrama Pāṇḍya on August 19. [The regnal year here stated appears to be in error.] (*541 of 1917*.)

The rule of Alagan-Perumāl-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya who was born under the constellation Dhanishṭhā (Tamil 'Avittam') began in this year. (*T. A. S. I. 351*.)

**A.D. 1469.** Virūpāksha III of Vijayanagar reigning in E. Mysore (*E. C. x. Mb. 147*), and near Seringapatam. (*E. C. iii. Sr. 86*.)

Śāluva Narasimha ruling in N. Arcot District. (*V. R. i. N. Arcot, 710 : 75 of 1900*.)

Jaṭilavarman-Kumāra-Kulasēkhara ruling in Tinnevely on March 22 in his 39th year.

(*645 of 1917*.)

Another Pāṇḍya prince Bauvanēka-Vira-Samarakolāhala mentioned in this year (*V. R. i. Chin. 340 : 25 of 1890 ; E. R. 1907, § 37 : 1909, § 31 ; I. A., 1914, p. 13*). And another two years later (see below) named Alagan-Perumāl Śrivalḥabha.

An inscription on a bell in Tinnevely District names as ruler the Travancore prince Ādityavarman. (*V. R. iii. Tan. 282, 283 ; I. A. ii. 360 ; E. I. iv. 146, n. 2*.)

In the autumn of 1469 Muhammad Shāh Bāhmāni III despatched an expedition to the Konkan to reduce certain refractory chiefs. Mallik-al-Tijār Maḥmūd Gāwān commanded the Gulburga army.

There was trouble about now also in Trichinopoly where a local chief Kampa, claiming descent from the Cholas, opposed Śāluva Tirumala in his government of the country.

The Gajapati king of Orissa, now in possession of Konḍaviḍu and other fortresses, is said to have marched southwards along the Coromandel coast as far as Conjevaram (*E. R. 1906-7, p. 56*). This expedition has been assigned to this year, but it may possibly refer to the southward raid alluded to above (*s. v. A. D. 1464*).

**A.D. 1470.** [Maḥmūd Gāwān commanding the Bāhmāni king's army captured several places on the west coast including Goa which he took from the king of Vijayanagar. He devastated the country far and wide. Muhammad Shāh III then sent Nizām-ul-Mulḥ Bahri to the east and seized Rajahmundry and Konḍaviḍu, and Konḍapalli from the king of Orissa.

(*So the 'Burhan-i-sa'atir', I. A., 1899, 285*.)]

The Gajapati king Parushōttama reigning in his 7th year in Ś. 1373 = A. D. 1470-71 or 1471-72. (*V. R. i. Ganjam 152, 243, 244 : 274, 365, 366 of 1896*.)

Virūpāksha III of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore on May 23 (*E. C. xli. Gb. 29*). And in Chingleput (*V. R. i. Chin. 354 : 39 of 1890*). And in Tanjore (*V. R. ii. Tan. 1548 : 487 of 1912*). Here he is 'called' Vira Pratāpa Dēva Rāya. His minister Śāluva Narasimha was ruling for his master in S. Arcot. (*V. R. i. S. Arcot, 862 : 1 of 1905 : 8 of 1922*.)

Mention of the then very young Vijayanagar prince Rajasēkhara, aged about seven years.

(*121 of 1921*.)

**A.D. 1471.** Virūpāksha III reigning early in the year in S. Arcot (*461 of 1921*). [I base this on the month 'Kumbha' stated in the Epigraphist's List, *E. R. 1921-22*, p. 40. But Mr. Swamikannu Pillai (p. 88) says that the month was Simha. If he means that the true reading of the original is 'Simha' then the date of this inscription is August 27 A.D. 1470]. Virūpāksha was also reigning in Chingleput (*V. R. i, Chin. 865; 9 of 1911*). And in N. Arcot on July 21, 1471 (*120 of 1921*). And in S. Kanara. (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 105, 176; 30, 158 of 1901*.)

Alagan-Perumāl-Srivallabha-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely. (*V. R. iii, Tinu. 298; 278 of 1908*.)

Śaṣya Narasimha minister of the Vijayanagar king (whose name is not mentioned) ruling at Tirupati. (*V. R. i, Chitt. 9-D; 67 of 1889*.)

**A.D. 1472.** Virūpāksha III reigning in Conjevaram on January, 92, 1472 (*613 of 1919*). And in Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sa. 60*). And in S. Arcot. (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 596; 93 of 1906*.)

Śaṣya Narasimha ruling for the king in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Bp. 19*). And in S. Arcot (*118 of 1919*). And in N. Arcot. (*V. R. N. Arcot, 598; 45 of 1887*.)

Perushōttama Gajapati king of Orissa reigning in Vizagapatam District.

(*V. R. iii, Vizag. 113; 285 of 1899*.)

[In this year Muhammad Shāh Bahmani III, hearing that the governor of the fort at Belgaum had marched to try and recover Goa for the kingdom of Vijayanagar, collected his forces and captured Belgaum after a siege. The sultan then returned to Gulbarga. Firishṭa (*Scott's Edit. 156 ff.*) devotes much space to the relationship at this period between Muhammad Shāh and his minister and general Khwāja Jahan Mahmūd Gāwān emphasizing the devotion of the latter and the affection felt for him by the king. Muhammad Shāh added Belgaum to Mahmūd Gāwān's Jāghīr.]

**A.D. 1473.** Several inscriptions in Tinnevely of Kumāra-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya whose accession was in 1430; viz. in his 42nd year on April 17 [it was really his 43rd year]; and in his 43rd year and 44th year. (*6156 of 1917; V. R. iii, Tinu. 359, 360, 382; 523, 524 of 1909; 11 of 1912*.)

**A.D. 1474.** Mention of Śaṣya Tippa in Negapatam Taluk, Tanjore District, on January 3, when he gave away a village to a temple. This was probably the chief who married a sister of Deva-Rāya II, king of Vijayanagar. (*182 of 1922*.)

A great famine this year in the Dekhan, lasting two years. (*Firishṭa, Scott's Edit. i, 162*.)

Jatilavarman-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya, whose accession was in 1430, ruling in Tinnevely on January 3, in his 44th year (*565 of 1917*). And on February 18. (*544 of 1917*.)

Two records in Travancore State, of correct date — October 13, 1474, mention the seventh year of Parākrama, *alias* Vira-Pāṇḍya, who was born under the constellation Dhāśiṣṭhā (Tamil 'Avittam'). His accession was in A.D. 1468. Another record of the same bears date = February 5, 1475. (*T.A.S. i, pp. 256, 260, E.F.G.*)

**A.D. 1475.** Virūpāksha III of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore.

(*E.C. viii, Sb., 527; ix, Ma., 44*.)

Śaṣya Narasimha ruling for the king in Chittoor District. (*V.R.i, Chitt. 9, G; 59 of 1889*.)

**A.D. 1476.** [The Hindu population of Kondapalli fortress in the Krishna District revolted in this year, or a year or two later against the Bāhmani governor and murdered him. They asked for aid from Orissa which was given, Gajapati troops advancing as far as Rajahmundry on the Godavari river, where the Bāhmani governor was Nizām-ul-Mulḥ Bahri, and besieging the place. Muhammad Sultān came to the rescue of the garrison and the Gajapati army was compelled to retire. The accounts given in the *Burhān-i-Ma'adīr* and by Firishṭa differ in details, but both



agree that the Bāhmanī king in the end retained possession of Kondapalli. The *Burhān-i-Ma'asir* states that Muhammad Shāh took savage vengeance in 1477 on the people of Kondapalli—destroying a temple and erecting a mosque in its place, and killing the Brahman priests. It is very difficult to get a clear story with accurate dates as to the events of this or of the next three or four years, as the Muhammadan chroniclers differ in essentials.]

An inscription in Salem District (*V.R. ii, Salem 90 : 195 of 1910*) professing to be of the Śaka year 1398 (A.D. 1476-77) should be re-examined. It records a gift made in that year and mentions Mallikārjuna of Vijayanagar as reigning. But Mallikārjuna had died in 1465.

Virūpāksha III, reigning in S. Kanara. (*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 114, 180 : 39, 162 of 1901.*)

In Madura this year was ruling a chief of the old Bāṇa stock, Sundara-Tōl-uḍaiyān I, son of Tiru-Māḷirunjolai-Māvali-Vāṇa (*T.A.S. i, p. 53*). His father was alive in 1477.

Śāḷuva Tirumala, brother of Śāḷuva Narasimha remitted taxes in a part of Tanjore District, shewing that he ruled there as viceroy of Vijayanagar. (*534 of 1922.*)

A.D. 1477. [About this time, or may be a little later, Muhammad Bahmanī made Nizām-ul-Mulk Bābri his viceroy in the Telingana tracts of Rajahmundry, Bellamkonda, Kondapalli, etc., and placed Azīm Khān in charge of Warangal.]

Śāḷuva Narasimha ruling in Cuddapah for Virūpāksha III.<sup>1</sup> (*V.R. i, Cudd. 653 : 405 of 1911.*)

In Ramnad a gift to a temple was made by Tirumāl-Irunjolai-Mahābali-Bāṇa, ruling in Madura. (*V.R. ii, Ram. 178-C.*)

A.D. 1478. [About this time (the date is doubtful) Firishta states that Muhammad Bahmanī III marched to the capital of Orissa slaughtering the inhabitants and devastating the country as he went (*Scott's Edit., p. 163*). He was bought off by rich presents, and returned southwards to Kondapalli, where, as related above (*s.v.*, A.D. 1476) he captured that place and slew the priests of the temple. After which he halted three years at Rajahmundry.]

A grant was made in Mysore<sup>2</sup> for the *dharma* of Śāḷuva Narasimha. The king is not mentioned (*E.C. ix, Cp. 158*). He was also ruling for the king in S. Arcot (*408 of 1921*). And in North Arcot. (*402 of 1912.*)

Virūpāksha III reigning in Mysore. (*E.C. v, Cu. 153 : x Bp., 69.*)

A.D. 1479. [According to Barros (*Dec. I, vii, c. 10*) there was a great massacre of Muhammadans in this year at Honawar, then in possession of Vijayanagar. There was a great trade in Arab horses at that place, and when it was reported at the Hindu capital that the Mūsalmān traders had been selling horses for the army of the Bāhmanī Sultan, orders were issued that the hostile traders should be slain. These were carried out to such effect that 10,000 'Moors' lost their lives.]

A.D. 1480. [About this time (the exact date is doubtful) Firishta tells us that the Bāhmanī Sultan Muhammad III received information concerning the richness and grandeur of the temples at the Hindu city of Kānchi, Conjevaram, and, being only ten days' journey from that place, viz., at 'Ghondpore'<sup>3</sup> which Brigg's Edition renders as 'Kondapalli', he made a forced march to Kānchi (*Firishta, Scott's Edit., I. 166, 167*). The *Burhān-i-Ma'asir's* story goes that the Sultan, hearing that a rebellion had broken out amongst his subjects at Kondaviḍu, assembled an army and marched

<sup>1</sup> Neither of the authorities cited has reference to Virūpāksha III in the original.—*Editor.*

<sup>2</sup> If Firishta's 'Ghondpore' was really Kondapalli the Sultan would have had to travel about 500 miles to reach Conjevaram, too far for 'a two-days' journey', and especially so in a hostile country, and with a very small force.

to that place in November, 1480. Having invested it the rebels pleaded for mercy alleging that they had been misled by certain ambitious nobles. Muhammad forgave them, but ever afterwards cherished a belief that Malik-al-Tijar Mahmūd Gāwān had turned against him and was a traitor. The Sultan then went to Malūr (a place I am unable to identify—it cannot be Malūr in Kolar District, Mysore) and Śāluva Narasimha fled before him. *Then* it was that the Sultan heard of the richness of the Kānchi temples, and, selecting a small body of troops, he rode hastily to that city, his army following him and surrounding the town. He arrived there on March 12, 1481.]

Virūpāksha III of Vijayanagar reigning in Chingleput District.

(*V.R. i, Chin, 759; 661 of 1904.*)

In Travancore State an inscription of date May 11, 1480, shewing Kēraja Mārttānda reigning there.

(*V.R. iii, Trav, 227; E. I. iv, 204.*)

In Tinnevely on November 26, Parakrama Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 13th year.

(*548 of 1917.*)

The rule of Kulasēkhara-Pāṇḍya who was born under the constellation Kṛttikā began between January 12, and August 1, 1480.

(*T. A. S. i, p. 46; 542, 618 of 1917.*)

**A.D. 1481.** [On April 5, Sultan Muhammad Bāhmanī summoned to court his old and faithful minister Mahmud Gāwān and there, declaring him to be a traitor, he caused him to be put to death. All authorities are agreed as to the date. This tragedy had a double effect. Very shortly after this Muhammad III died, stricken with remorse when he discovered his error; and almost all his nobles turned against the Sultan, so that the Bāhmanī kingdom broke up.]

Śāluva Narasimha ruling in Mysore.

(*E. C. ix, Kn, 8.*)

Śāluva Sangama mentioned in an inscription in Trichinopoly District.

(*V. R. iii, Trich, 359; 594 of 1902.*)

At Śrīrangam is an inscription of this year of a 'Chōla-Nārāyaṇa' chief.

(*30 of 1891; I. A. 1914, p. 13, note.*)

**A.D. 1482.** Virūpāksha III reigning near Trichinopoly.

(*V. R. iii, Trich, 812; 83 of 1892.*)

Śāluva Narasimha ruling for Virūpāksha III in North Arcot—Gift made by a certain Nāgama Nāyaka (*V.R. i; N. Arcot 601; S.I.I. i, p. 132; 48 of 1887*). And in South Arcot (*ibid i, S. Arcot, 1005; 198 of 1904*). His agent Narasa Nāyaka is mentioned.

[On March 26, 1482 Muhammad Shāh Bāhmanī died, and was nominally succeeded by his son Mahmūd Shāh. But he had no power, and one after another his nobles deserted him and established their independence.]

**A.D. 1483.** An inscription in North Arcot mentions, on April 14, 1483, 'Dēva-Rāya, son of Mallikārjuna' of Vijayanagar,—probably another name of prince Rājāsēkhara. (*309 of 1919.*)

**A.D. 1484.** In E. Mysore Śāluva Narasimha ruling for the king who is not mentioned.

(*E. C. ix, Ma., 32; iv, Ng. 59.*)

And in Chingleput District, where Nāgama Nāyaka, is mentioned.

(*318 of 1909; E. R. 1910, p. 113.*)

In Tinnevely District on November 26, 1484 an inscription of 'Parākrama Pāṇḍya' ruling in his eleventh year. This would make the beginning of his rule as in 1473-74. He is not therefore the prince of that name who began to rule in 1468. One other record of his is at Śankaranāyanūr-kōvil of date A.D. 1506-07, mentioning his 33rd year.

(*520, 521, 551 of 1917.*)

**A.D. 1485.** Inscription mentioning Dēpanna-Voḍeyār of Ummattūr in S. Mysore, son of Immaḍi-Rāya. (*E. C. iv, Ch. 127.*)

An inscription mentioning—'Kumāra-Mallikārjuna' of Vijayanagar on July 13, 1485, has been commented on by the Government Epigraphist, who points out that since this cannot be the king of that name it may be some prince of the family. (*473 of 1921; E. R. 1922, p. 111.*)

Virūpāksha shewn to be reigning in S. Arcot during some part of the year (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 801; 398 of 1909*). And in E. Mysore on July 29. (*E. C. x, Mb. 101.*)

[The powerful Minister of Virūpāksha III of Vijayanagar, Śāluva Narasimha, usurped the throne in this year dispossessing king Virūpāksha III. It is difficult to arrive at the exact truth. Nuniz, writing about seventy years later, says (*A Forgotten Empire, pp. 305 f*) that Virūpāksha had two sons,—that the eldest son murdered his father and was in turn murdered by his own brother 'Padearao' (Praudha-dēva-Rāya). Then that Śāluva Narasimha, supported by the nobles who were tired of the misgovernment of the recent kings, went to the palace in force. The young king fled, and Narasimha was raised to the throne amidst great rejoicings. I have stated my opinion (*J. R. A. S. 1915, pp. 383 f.*) that this event occurred after July 29, 1485—(basing this date on the last-noted record)—and before November 1, 1486, on which day the Sitakallu inscription noticed below gives Narasimha full imperial titles as a reigning sovereign. This period may be shortened by an examination of the details of the two inscriptions 593 of 1902 and 31 of 1901, a summary of whose contents has not reached me.] (*See E. C. x, Mb. 101; xii, Tm. 54.*)

An inscription of September 9, 1485, shews Narasimha ruling (as Viceroy possibly) in Anantapur District. (*710 of 1917.*)

**A.D. 1486.** At Sitakallu in Tumkur District, Mysore. Inscription of date—November 1, 1486, mentioning Śāluva Narasimha as king—giving him full imperial titles and saying that he was seated on the diamond throne in Vijayanagar (*E. C. xii, Tm. 54*). Another inscription of his in Cuddapah District. (*V. R. i, Cudd. 588.*)

Śāluva Sangama made a grant of land in Trichinopoly District in this year (no details of date available), his overlord being mentioned as 'Praudha-dēva, son of Virūpāksha' (III). (*V. R. iii, Trich. 358; 593 of 1902.*)

Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, said to be in his second year of office, mentioned in two inscriptions in Trichinopoly and Ramnad. (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 365; ii, Ram. 178-D; 529 of 1909.*)

**A.D. 1487.** Śāluva Narasimha, now king in Vijayanagar, reigning on April 29, in Chingleput District. (*648 of 1919; 235 of 1922.*)

**A.D. 1488.** Śāluva Narasimha reigning in S. Arcot District on July 27. (*308 of 1921.*)

Gift by a 'feudatory of Mahābali-Bāṇa' in Madura District, shewing that the Bāṇa chief was ruling there. (*V. R. ii, Madura 170; 44 of 1908.*)

**A.D. 1489.** Nanja-Rāja, Rāja of Ummattūr in S. Mysore, son of Immaḍi, ruling in that tract and in the Dhārāpuram country in Coimbatore District. (*E. C. iv, Gn. 9; 108, 109 of 1920.*)

The Gajapati king of Orissa at this date was Purushōtama, who to a certain extent, relieved his country from attacks by the Bāhmani king. (*E. I. xiii, 155.*)

[This year saw the beginning of the end of the Bāhmani kingdom. Muhammad Shāh had encouraged all kinds of Asiatics to come to the Dekhan, and Firishta says that numbers of Georgians, Circassians, Calmucks and other Turkish tribes were imported. The Turks looked to Yusuf Ādil Shāh, said to be of Ottoman descent as their leader. He was appointed viceroy of

Bijāpur. The Dekhanis and Abyssinians were headed by Nizām-ul-mulkh Bāhri, and there was great rivalry between the two nobles. Before long there occurred riots and disturbances in the city (Gulbarga) and several thousand men lost their lives. Then Yasaf Ādil retired to Bijāpur, and became practically independent in 1489, but did not openly proclaim himself so. Nizām-ul-mulkh Bāhri having been slain, his son Malik Ahmad took up a strong position, founded the city of Ahmadnagar and assumed the title of Ahmad Nizām Shāh in the same year. A little later Qāsim Barid raised his standard as sovereign at Bidar. Imād Shāh of Berar had become independent already in 1485. Qutb Shāh at Golkonda, like the Ādil Shāh did not at once renounce his allegiance to the Bāhmanī throne, but became independent in 1512. Thus the Bāhmanī kingdom broke up into five separate states.]

**A.D. 1490.** An inscription at the temple at Tagadūr in S. Mysore names as ruler the Ummattur chief Nanja-Rāja, son of Immaḍi-Rāya (*E.C. iii, Nj, 118*). These chiefs made a bid for independence, and 20 years later Krishnadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar had to crush them.

**A.D. 1491.** In Tinnevely District a record of Jaṭavarman-Parākrama-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya ruling in his eleventh year on February 13. He was 'born in Krittikā' and began to rule in 1480. (*502, 503, 524 of 1917.*)

Another inscription in the same district mentions another Parākrama-Pāṇḍya ruling in 1491-92 in his second year. (*V.R. iii, Tinn. 304-D.*)

In Kurnool a record of a grant by Timma-Rāja, minister to prince Immaḍi-Narasimha, son of king Narasimha who had usurped the throne of Vijayanagar. (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 602.*)

**A.D. 1492.** [Some time in this year, or at least on a day earlier than January 27, 1493, Śaḷuva Narasimha, sovereign of Vijayanagar died and was succeeded by the elder of his two sons; but this young prince was almost immediately murdered by a certain Timmarasa. Then the minister Narasa Nāyaka, keeping all the power in his own hands, raised to the throne the younger brother Tamma-dēva or Tammayya (= *Dharma*) who was given the title of 'Immaḍi-Narasimha' and who is recognized as being king in an inscription of date — January 27, 1493, in Mysore.

(*E.C. vi, Mg. 50, 54, 56; J.R.A.S. 1915, p. 386. See also V.R. iii, Trichinopoly, 66; 736 of 1909.*)

Nuniz says that Immaḍi Narasimha was practically kept in confinement at Penukonda by Narasa Nāyaka with 20,000 men stationed there to guard him and prevent his escape, while the minister governed the kingdom at the capital. (*A Forgotten Empire, p. 310.*)

By this time Yusuf Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur had become possessed of the forts of Muḍkal and Raichūr on the north side of the Tungabhadra; and Narasimha, urged, according to Firishta, by Qāsim Barid of Bidar, sent an army into that country and took both those places. But a little later in a pitched battle the Bijāpur Sultan retook them and the neighbouring tracts in April-May 1493.]

Immaḍi Narasimha named as reigning in A.D. 1492-93 in an inscription in Kurnool.

(*V.R. ii, Kurn. 516.*)

There are three inscriptions in the year 1492-93 of the Ummattūr chief Nanja-Rāja, and one of Immaḍi-Dēpanna in S. Mysore and in Coimbatore District.

(*E.C. iv, Gu. 2; Ch. 192; Yd. 41; 179 of 1920.*)

In this year in April Yusuf Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur advanced to the south and defeated an army of Narasimha of Vijayanagar. The Shāh then seized the territory of Muḍkal and Raichūr. Narasimha's son died of wounds received in action in this battle. The disputed tracts remained in possession of Bijāpur.



**A.D. 1493.** Immaḍi Narasimha reigning in Cuddapah District. Gift by a servant of the minister Narasa-Nāyaka (*V.R. i, Cudd. 618 ; 516 of 1906*). The inscription naming him king on January 27, 1493 has already been noticed. He was reigning in E. Mysore on May 14 (*E.C. vi, Mg. 50.*), and on September 25. (*E.C. x, Gd. 80.*)

Some puzzling records in the Doḍ-Ballāpur Taluk of E. Mysore should be further examined. One mentions a prince Śāḷuva-Dēpanna son of Immaḍi Narasimha<sup>1</sup> as ruling there. [But king Immaḍi Narasimha was himself very young in 1493.]

(*E.C. ix, D-B. 42 and 45.*)

**A.D. 1494.** Another similar inscription shewing 'Śalliri-Dēvappa-Nāyaka,' son of Immaḍi-Narasimha,<sup>2</sup> making a gift to a temple in Central Mysore. (*E.C. xii, Kg. 26.*)

Immaḍi-Narasimha was reigning in Chittoor District at Kottakōṭa near Madanapalli, where a mosque was built this year,—proving that there were numerous Muhammadan residents there at the time. (*V.R. i, Chit. 158 ; 438 of 1914.*)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya, 'born in Krittikā,' ruling in Tinnevely District in his 15th year. (*V.R. ii, Tinn. 379, 380, 278-W ; 8, 9 of 1912.*)

**A.D. 1495.** The same ruler mentioned in an inscription whose date = March 6, 1495, (*T.A.S. i, 265*); and March 11. (*8 of 1912 ; E.R. 1922, p. 93.*)

Immaḍi-Narasimha reigning in Mysore (*E.C. ix, Bn. 123 ; Ht. 23 ; x, Kl. 34 ; ix, Dv. 66 ; Ma. 31*). And in North Arcot. (*V.R. i, N. Arcot, 597 ; 44 of 1887.*)

Two of these dates shew him reigning in August, 1495.

In Ganjam District an inscription of the 32nd year of the Gajapati king of Orissa, Purushōttama. (*V.R. i, Ganjam, 225 ; 347 of 1896.*)

**A.D. 1496.** Immaḍi-Narasimha reigning in Mysore on February 14 and March 15. (*E.C. x, Kl. 1 ; xii, Mi., 33*). The last of these mentions his minister and general Narasa-Nāyaka. An inscription at Hanche a village near Mysore City mentions as reigning on September 19 the 'Mahamandāḷēvara Narasimha-deva.' (*E.C. iii, My., 33.*)

Travancore was, on June 22, under the rule of Jayasimha, *alias* Vira-Kēraḷa-Varman, residing in Quilon. (*T.A.S. ii, p. 26 ; V.R. iii, Trav. 53.*)

**A.D. 1497.** Immaḍi Narasimha reigning in Anantapur District (*V.R. i, Anant. 39*). And in Cuddapah. (*ibid. i, Cudd. 508.*)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Kulaśēkhara Pāṇḍya (*see i.v, A.D. 1494, etc. . .*) ruling in Tinnevely in his 18th year on August 1, 1497. (*502, 504, 508 of 1917.*)

[In this year Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese adventurer, with three vessels, doubled the Cape and discovered the open sea-route from Europe to India and the East.]

The Ummattūr chief Channa-Nanja-Rāja ruling in South Mysore.

(*E.C. iv, Gn. 11 ; V.R. i, Coimbatore 259 ; 441 of 1906.*)

<sup>1</sup> The two inscriptions, Nos. 42 and 43, are copies of one record. The grant is dated Śaka 1415, Pramadi in 45 but Śarvajit in 42 which is wrong. The corresponding English date is December 18, 1493, during the governorship of Tipṭūr Simā by Śāḷuvaya Devapa Nāyaka, son Śāḷuva Immaḍi Rāya Mahārāya. The village Bhairāpura was granted to Tipṭarasaḃya, son of Śingappaḃya by Baiyapa Gauda, son of Baiyapa Gauda, the Nāḍ-prabhu of Hallakadi, on *Makara-Saṅkrānti* to be enjoyed as an exclusive aḡrahāra by him and his descendants. Makara-Saṅkrānti fell in that year on Saturday, December 28, 10 days later than the date of the grant. The ruler under reference was ruler of a sub-division and was the son of Śāḷuva Immaḍi Rāya which need not mean Immaḍi Narasimha.—*Editor.*

<sup>2</sup> The name is not Immaḍi-Narasimha in the original Kannarese even in this case.—*Editor.*

**A.D. 1498.** [Vasco da Gama seized and plundered on the coast of Africa a small vessel belonging to a Muhammadan which had a rich cargo. This act of piracy roused the people against him. (*See Costanhoda, Kerr, ii, 336; I.A. 1923. Suppl., p. 18.*)

On August 26, 1498, he arrived at Calicut on the west coast of India. This was the first appearance of the Portuguese in India in any force. He shortly afterwards returned to Lisbon.

Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur obtained possession of Kulbarga and Sāgar in 1498.

Immaḍi Narasimha reigning in Anantapur District in March, 1498 (*719 of 1917; 129 of 1920*). And in Cuddapah District (*V.R. i, Cudd. 400*). One inscription, noted in *E.R. 1904-5, § 44*, mentions the king's minister Narasa-Nāyaka as being not so much his minister as his partner (*pampu*). It shews what power Narasa-Nāyaka had acquired.

Narasa-Nāyaka granted a village in Mysore on December 13.

(*E.C. iii, Nj. 16; I.A. xxvi. 330.*)

**A.D. 1499.** Immaḍi-Narasimha reigning in Mysore in April and June. One inscription calls him by his name 'Tammaya-dēva' (*E.C. x, Mr. 5; ix, Cp. 52*). And in North Arcot (*25 of 1919*). And in South Kanara (*V.R. ii, S. Kan., 184; 166 of 1901; E.I. vii, 79*). And in Ramnad.

(*V.R. ii, Ram. 203, 216, 227; 139, 151 of 1903; 89 of 1908.*)

The Ummattūr chief of South Mysore, Nanja-Rāja, is represented as ruling part of Coimbatore District.

(*V.R. i, Coim. 31, 175, 373; 200 of 1909; 315 of 1908; 579 of 1893.*)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely District in his 20th year, November 14, 1499.

(*505 of 1917; V.R. iii, Tin. 388; 197 of 1895.*)

In Madura Muttarasa-Tirumalai-Māvalivāṇa, a chief of the old Bāna family, ruling Madura.

(*T.A.S., i, 53.*)

**A.D. 1500.** [The Portuguese under Cabral arrived on October 29, 1500, at Calicut. They attacked and robbed the Moorish vessels on the Malabar coast. Quarrels with the resident merchants and with the 'Zamorin' (*Sāmurt*) followed, and much blood was shed on both sides. The Portuguese detested all 'Moors' but behaved generously to the Hindus. The Māppilla (Moplah) merchants opposed the foreigners, and slew many of them, thus provoking the latter to revenge themselves, and in doing so the Portuguese used no mercy and were guilty of horrid cruelties. They established a factory at Calicut.

In Guntur District is an inscription of date = November 5, 1500, shewing the Gajapati king Vira Rudra, son of Parusbhōttama, reigning over that country. [The Gajapati king was then in possession of Udayagiri and Kondaviḍu.]

(*802 of 1922; V.R. ii, Gun. 98-A.*)

Parākrama-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely in his 21st year on October 2, 1500.

(*516 of 1917.*)

**A.D. 1501.** Immaḍi Narasimha reigning in Trichinopoly and Salem Districts, where he is called Tammaya-dēva, and in Chingleput under the name 'Dharma-Rāja' (*V.R. iii, Trich. 530; 664 of 1909; 173 of 1919; V.R. ii, Salem, 203; 155 of 1905*). Another record of his of this year is in Cuddapah District, where it mentions a gift made 'for the merit of Narasa Nāyaka, the king's minister' (*V.R. i, Cudd. 829; 615 of 1907*). The same king, but called 'Vira Narasimha' was reigning in South Kanara (*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 170; 152 of 1901; 615 of 1907; E.I., vii, 80*) and in Kurnool.

(*V.R. ii, Kurn. 16.*)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely in his 22nd year on November 27, 1501.

(*534 of 1917.*)

In Ramnad the farmers were so harassed by the unendurable amount of taxation imposed on them that they sold their lands and left their homes. (50 of 1916.)

[The Portuguese in this year fought an Arab fleet and sunk their ships. They were befriended by the Rāja of Cochin.]

**A.D. 1502.** [Vasco da Gama returned to Calicut, this time as an open enemy, in consequence of the massacre of the Portuguese that had taken place there. He seized a large ship filled with Muhammadan travellers and burned it with all on board, some 300 men and 30 women (*Castanheda, Kerr's Voyages* i. 435). He also bombarded the town of Calicut and burned the ships belonging to the Chief of the place.]

Immaḍi Narasimha reigning on October 1, in Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Nr. 73; III, Nj. 88.*)

Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely on August 11, in his 23rd year. (527 of 1917.)

**A.D. 1503.** Immaḍi Narasimha reigning in Kurnool on August 7 (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 551, 552; 166 of 1913*). And in Mysore on December 29 (*E.C. xii, Mi. 59*). And in South Arcot (368 of 1917; *V.R. i, South Arcot 136; 344 of 1913*). Mention made, March 13, of the minister Narasa-Nāyaka. (*E.C. xii, Mi. 106.*)

In Ganjam District the king of Orissa Gajapati Pratāpa Rudra was reigning. [He afterwards fought, with disastrous result, against Krishnādēva Rāya of Vijayanagar.]

(*V.R. i, Gau. 224; 346 of 1896.*)

In South Mysore gift by Mahādēva, brother of the Changāḷva chief Nanja (*E.C. iv, Hs. 63*). The inscription gives a pedigree of the family for four generations.

The Chief of Calicut, in revenge for the loss of his ships and jealous of the Cochin Raja's support of the Portuguese, made war on Cochin, drove the Raja from his capital, and compelled the Portuguese to retire. Later in the year Albuquerque arrived at Cochin, expelled the Calicut force, and established a factory there, which he fortified.

A curious inscription, commented on by Dr. Hultzsch (*E. R. 1902, §7*), praises a certain 'Chittapa Khan', for having taken Warangal fortress from the Muhammadans. He seems to have been a Hindu, but to have been given a Muhammadan title. (108 of 1902.)

**A.D. 1504.** Immaḍi Narasimha reigning on April 26 in Salem. The inscription calls him 'Dharma-Rāya' (*V. R. ii, Salem 5; 412 of 1913*). The king gave a village in Chittoor District on August, 25 (*V. R. i, Chitt. 371; E. i. vii, 74—the Devulapalli plates*). He was reigning in N. Arcot on September 25, 1504 (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 196; 395 of 1913*). And in Mysore on October 23, where an inscription calls him simply 'Narasīnga-Rāya.' (*E. C. x, Gd. 38.*)

[Amir Barid of the Barid Shahs of Ahmadābad succeeded his father in this year.]

Inscription in S. Mysore mentioning a grant by Nanja Rāja, probably the Changāḷva chief of that name. (*E. C. iv, Gu. 6.*)

[At Cochin Albuquerque succeeded in patching up a treaty with the *Samuri* (Zamorin) of Calicut. But shortly afterwards some Portuguese seized a Calicut boat, and then the new Portuguese fort at Cochin was attacked, but without success. Lopo Soares blockaded the town. The Portuguese, however, did not treat the Hindus of Cochin well and there was much antagonism between them, and violent outbreaks.]

**A.D. 1505.** Immaḍi Narasimha reigning in N. Arcot on February 2 and on February 28, 1505 (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 197, 155; 396, 354 of 1913*). [This inscription states the day as being in the year 'Raktākshi' which = A. D. 1504-05, and the details given suit the date February, 28, 1505 ;

but the number of the Śaka year is wrongly stated as 'Ś. 1429', which would = A. D. 1507-08. In my opinion a mistake has been made in the number of the Śaka year, either in the original or the copy which should read '1426' and would then correspond with Raktākshi. It is easier to imagine a mistake in the number than in the name. I hold that this king was alive on this February 28 (*J. R. A. S., 1915, p. 391*). Mr. Swamikanu Pillai has examined a record of this king which professes to make him alive on February 11, 1506, but he has announced that the details of the date are unsatisfactory.]

An inscription in Cuddapah (*V. R. i, Cudd. 462*) shews 'Śāluva Narasimha' alive and reigning in the year Krōdhana, but again quotes a wrong Śaka year. And since the ruler's name is ambiguous it cannot be assumed that Immaḍi Narasimha was meant.

[On some day, then, subsequent to February 28 and before August 14, 1505 (*see the inscription next noted*) the king of Vijayanagar Immaḍi Narasimha was treacherously assassinated by a 'captain', to use Nuniz's phrase—who with other nobles had planned the deed in order to raise the minister Narasa-Nāyaka to the throne. I translate Nuniz's version of the captain's name 'Code-merade' into 'Kondama-Raja', who is heard of in some inscriptions. The vacant throne was now seized by the minister Narasa-Nāyaka, son of Išvara of a Tuluva family who established the very powerful third dynasty of Vijayanagar. I must note, however, that Prof. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has expressed the opinion that possibly Narasa Nāyaka did not himself seize the throne, but that it was his son Vira Narasimha who did so (*'A Little Known Chapter of Vijayanagar History', p. 70.*) (*'A Forgotten Empire', pp. 311-14.*)

Very shortly after the murder of Immaḍi Narasimha, Narasa-Nāyaka died and Vira Narasimha became king.]

An inscription in E. Mysore shews that Vira Narasimha was king on August 14, 1505. The date given is a sound one (*E. C. x, Gd. 77*). He was reigning in S. Arcot in Ś. 1427, A. D. 1505-06 (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 363-B*). And in Kumool on October, 16 (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 381, 556; 54 of 1915; 171 of 1913*). The date of the last of these two is doubtful in detail.

A record in Mysore notifies a gift made in A. D. 1505-06 'for the prosperity of Narasimha Mahārāja and Narasimha-Nāyaka'. This might have been engraved after the beginning of Ś. 1427, i.e., after March 6, A. D. 1505 and if so we should have to assume that Immaḍi Narasimha was murdered on some day later than that March 6. It may be so, but this is not the place for a full discussion. (*E. C. x, Mb. 242.*)

[In A. D. 1505 the king of Portugal appointed Almeida as his viceroy on the Indian coast. He attacked Honore which belonged to Vijayanagar, with a fleet and 1,500 soldiers, burning some ships there on October 16.]

**A. D. 1506.** 'Immaḍi-Narasa-Nāyaka' mentioned as reigning over Vijayanagar on February 5, 1506. This must be intended for Vira-Narasa, son of Narasa-Nāyaka, since Immaḍi Narasimha, equally with his own father Narasimha, was not called 'Nāyaka'. (*330 of 1921.*)

To a certain extent this is supported by another record in Mysore which mentions 'Śāluva Immaḍi Narasimha' as reigning on some day (details of date illegible) in Ś. 1427; but the date cannot be depended upon. (*E. C. ix, Ht. 121.*)

Vira Narasimha was reigning in Trichinopoly District on July 17, 1506 (*V. R. iii, Trich. 79; 147 of 1914*). And in Cuddapah, in 1506-07, where an inscription calls him 'Immaḍi-Rāya-Dēvarāya' (*V. R. i Cudd. 62*). He sent an expedition against the Kalasa country



(*E.C. vi, Mg. 41*). Varthema says that he attacked the Musalmans at Goa. The *kongudela-rajakka* says that he tried to put down a rebellion by the chief of Ummattūr but was not successful.

In Tinnevely District Parākrama Pāṇḍya was ruling. (*V.R. iii, Tinn. 304-A.*)

The Ummattūr chief Chikka-Rāya Malla-rāja, son of Dēvanna gave on December 15, a grant in the reign of 'Bhujabala Vira Narasimha'. 'Bhujabala' is the origin of the name 'Busbal-rao' given to Vira Narasimha by Nuniz in his chronicle (*'A Forgotten Empire', p. 314*).

(*E. C. iii, Ml. 95.*)

A.D. 1507. Vira Narasimha reigning in Mysore on January 13, 1507. The exploits of his father Narasa are related in somewhat fanciful fashion. Vira Narasimha's mother Tippāji mentioned (*E. C. viii, Nr. 64*). And during the year in S. Arcot.

(*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 597; 94 of 1906.*)

Taxation in villages was excessive at this period. Four records at Dēvikāpuram in N. Arcot give details of 33 separate taxes levied, 32 of which were enforced by the temple and one by the Crown.

(*353, 355, 395, 396 of 1912.*)

An inscription in Coimbatore District of the Ummattūr Rāja Nanjanna-Uḍaiyār. His son was 'Chikka' Ganga Rāja.

(*V. R. i, Coim. 353; 210 of 1909.*)

[The Portuguese at Cochīn were attacked this year by a fleet said to be manned by both Muhammadans and Hindus. Several actions were fought. De Brito was besieged in Cannanore but was saved by a Portuguese fleet commanded by Da Cunha. Almeida succeeded in destroying the Zamorin's fort at Ponnāni.]

A.D. 1508. Vira Narasimha reigning in Cuddapah (*V. R. i, Cudd. 565; 389 of 1904*). And in Mysore on January 3 (*E. C. ix, Bu. 52*). And, early in 1508 in Chingleput, where the Kuḍiyantān-dal C. P. grant gives him full royal titles.

(*E. I. xiv, 231.*)

Parākrama-Kulaśekhara ruling in the south on January 12. This is the chief who was born in Krittika.

(*618 of 1917.*)

In Coimbatore a record of the Ummattūr chief Chikka, son of Nanja.

(*V. R. i, Coim. 30, 326; 199 of 1909; 23 of 1910.*)

An inscription in Bellary District mentions Āravīṭi Timmaya, son of Rāma and grandson of Bukka. This was Timma Rāja uncle of that 'Alīya' Rāma Rāja who was destined to become very prominent in the later history of the Vijayanagar Empire; the date is April 15, 1508. (*689 of 1920.*)

[Almeida visited Cannanore, and at Dabhōl was guilty of a terrible massacre of the inhabitants.]

A.D. 1509. Vira Narasimha, reigning in Salem District on January 26, 1509 (*V. R. ii, Salem I; 408 of 1913*). And on April 5, in E. Mysore (*The Teki grant; E. C. x, Mr. 6*). And on April 17, at Conjevaram (*601 of 1919*). And on July 22, in S. Arcot—if the date be accepted as such, but though that is the day corresponding to the named tithi, etc., week day does not correspond with the one mentioned in the record (*289 of 1915*). The Tāḍpatri record (*V. R. i, Anantapur, 207; 342 of 1892*) shews that Vira Narasimha was reigning, and the date has been stated to be May 4, 1509, but I have not been able to prove it. An inscription in S. Kanara of the year 1509-10 records gift of a village by 'Narasimha Rāja', who may have been Vira Narasimha. But this is not certain.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 9.*)

An inscription in Bellary District shews Vira Narasimha's brother and successor Krishnadēva Rāja reigning on July 26, 1509.

(*703 of 1919.*)

And this seems to prove that Vira Narasimha died on some day between (certainly) April 17, or (possibly) July 22, and July 26, 1509.

Krishnadēva Rāya was reigning as king (we may now call him Emperor) of Vijayanagar in the month Kārttika of Ś. 1431—October 14 to November 13, 1509. Inscription at Pulivēṇḍla in Cuddapah District. (*V. R. i, Cudd. 627; 491 of 1906; Arch. Anz. Rep. for 1908, p. 175.*)

[Nuniz relates a painful story—whether true or not will never be known—of the last act of Vira Narasimha. Nuniz was told that on his deathbed the king sent for his minister Śāḷuva Timma and commanded that the king's own young son, then only eight years old, should be placed on the throne; and to this end he ordered the minister to put out the eyes of his (the king's) brother Krishnadēva Rāya and bring them to him, so that Krishnadēva should never become king. Śāḷuva Timma tore the eyes out of a she-goat and presented them to his sovereign, who then died happy. Whereupon Krishnadēva was raised to be king in his stead.

(*'A Forgotten Empire', 314-15.*)

Afonso d'Albuquerque was made viceroy to the king of Portugal in supersession of Almeida. Lopes de Sequeira was governor of the seas East of Cape Comorin.]

Krishnadēva Rāya reigning in some part of the year 1509-10 in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 36.*)

Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati of Orissa ruling Udayagiri fort and neighbourhood in Nellore District.

(*E. R. 1921, App. A, C, P. 21.*)

In E. Mysore an inscription mentions 'Virupāksha-Rāya' as governing the country,—probably locally. It is not known who this was.

(*E. C. ix, Hl., 76.*)

Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely District on January 3, 1509, in his 30th year. This may be the same as the Kulasekhara who was 'born in Krittikā; but if so there would seem to be a mistake of perhaps a few days in the date as it would make January 3, 1480, the last possible day for his accession, and this would not quite agree with the results obtained from other records.

(*12 of 1912; E. R. 1922, p. 94; see the Pedigree Table of Pāṇḍyas.*)

A.D. 1510. Krishnadēva Rāya was crowned king, or Emperor, of Vijayanagar, which now embraced the whole of Southern India with a few local exceptions (there are no records naming him as king in Tinnevely District), on January 23, 1510 (*Hampe temple inscription, E. I. i, 361*). His minister was Śāḷuva Timma.

Inscriptions shew Krishnadēva Rāya reigning in Mysore on March 11, 1510 (*E. C. xii, Mi. 58*). And on the same day in Conjevaram (*411 of 1919*). This record says that a gift was made by a private person of land made over to him by 'Narasimha Mahārāya,' who may be identical with Śāḷuva Vira Narasimha *alias* Chellapa or Sellapa of whom we hear in other records, and who was Krishnadēva Rāya's viceroy in the south.

(*Below, i, v, 1530.*)

Krishnadēva Rāya was reigning in Mysore on September 17, and October 14 (*E. C. ix, D.-B. 1 x, Gd. 28; C.-B., 4*); and on December 16.

(*E. C. xii, Mi. 64.*)

Other records of the same year shew him reigning in Anantapur, Guntur, Chittoor, Ramnad, and Cuddapah districts (*717 of 1917; V.R. ii, Gun. 371; B. and V.C. 974; 348 of 1922; V.R. ii, Ram. 229, 230; 91, 92 of 1908; V.R. i, Cudd. 399, 563; 387 of 1904*). The Rāmnād inscriptions referred to record gifts of land and villages to a temple 'for the merit of Chellapa *alias* Vira Narasimha'. In Chingleput, another inscription similarly records the grant of a village 'for the merit' of the same person (*V.R. i, Chin. 340; 256 of 1910; see Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's*

*Introduction to Mr. Satyasatiah Aiyar's 'History of the Nayakas of Madura', p. 8; and the former's 'Sources of Vijayanagar History' Introd. pp. 12, 13, and Text 158, 162.*

[N.B.—It is unnecessary henceforth to refer to all the inscriptions which mention the names of Vijayanagar kings. They are very numerous and the periods of the kings' reigns are now well-known. Attention will therefore be called only to those of historical importance.]

Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati of Orissa reigning in Vizagapatam District.

(*V.R. III, Vizag. 198; 377 of 1905.*)

[Yusuf Adil Shāh of Bijāpūr died this year and was succeeded by his son Ismāʿil Adil Shāh.]

[On January 4, 1510, Albuquerque attacked the Zamorin's palace at Calicut and burned it, but in the end was repulsed and withdrew to Cochīn. On February 28, the Portuguese took Goa from the Muhammadans. It was retaken on May 20, by the Bijāpūr army, and was again seized by the Portuguese on November 10. Several thousand inhabitants, men and women, were killed. A Portuguese embassy visited King Krishna Rāya, asking his help against the Adil Shāh: and in return Krishna Raja sent envoys to Goa, and granted permission to the Portuguese to erect a fort at Bhatkal, one of his reasons being to increase the trade in horses for the supply of his army.

(*'A Forgotten Empire', pp. 126-128.*)

When he came to the throne Krishnadēva's first precaution was, says Nuniz (*'A Forgotten Empire', p. 325*), to immure his nephew, Tirumala, son of Vira Narasimha and the rightful heir to the throne, as well as his own three brothers in the fortress of Chandragiri, where shortly afterwards Tirumala died.]

Krishnadēva remitted the tax on marriages which had been previously enforced on all brides and bridegrooms. It existed at least as far back as the eleventh century A.D., and is alluded to in the Leiden grant (*Tamil and Sanskrit inscriptions, 201, 221*). The inscription which records this remission mentions as locally ruling in Cuddapah District the Chief Minister Śajava Timmaya and others.

(*V.R. Cudd. 563; 337 of 1904. Cf. Cudd. 399.*)

**A.D. 1511.** Either in this year or in 1512, Krishnadēva made war against and defeated the refractory chief of Ummattūr in S. Mysore, Nanja Rāja. These chiefs claimed to be Lords of Penukonḍa. Krishnadēva captured Śivanasamudra from them, and then the whole of the south of Mysore submitted to him (*E.I. vii, 17*). [This victory over the Ummattūr chief has been misplaced in Nuniz's chronicle. He makes out that it occurred after Krishnadēva's campaign against Simhachalam, which he calls 'Symandari' (for Simhādri). There is however no doubt that it was the king's first exploit before he marched to attack the Gajapati king at Udayagiri. Nuniz states that the country governed by the Ummattūr chief was 'the land of a lord,' which land was called 'Catur.' Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's excellent article on the subject in the *Hindustan Review*, 1917, makes it clear to my mind that, as he suggests, 'Catur' is a rendering of 'Kādava', and that it really referred to the name of the Ummattūr chief's ancestry, or to the ancestry of other chiefs in alliance with him, viz., those who claimed to belong to the family of the 'Kādava' chief Perunjinga. Nuniz's description of the operations which led to Krishnadēva's capture of the Kādava's chief city is similar to that given in the *Krishnarājaviyayana* when dealing with the capture of Śivanasamudram.]<sup>1</sup>

[Albuquerque went to Malacca and was guilty of much wanton bloodshed there. Goa was again attacked by the Adil Shāh but was relieved.]

<sup>1</sup> See also the Telugu poem *Pirijātāpavarāṇama* dedicated to Krishna himself.—Editor.

**A.D. 1512.** An inscription in Chittoor District mentions Krishnadēva's queen Chinnāji.

(*V.R. i, Chit. 9-M ; 65 of 1889.*)

The Ummattūr chief Chikka Rāya, son of Nanja Rāja, mentioned in a record in Coimbatore district.

(*V.R. i, Coim. 326 ; 23 of 1910.*)

[Krishnadēva Rāya sent an expedition to recapture the fortress of Raichūr from the Bijāpūr Sultan, and after a time it was successful and the place passed into the hands of the Vijayanagar king and remained in his possession for some years. But we hear of it as being again held by Bijāpūr when Krishnadēva attacked it in 1520.

(*'A Forgotten Empire', p. 325 f.*)

In this year Quli Quṭb Shāh of Golkonda became independent Sultan of Golkonda. As Quṭb-ul-Mulkh, he had been governor of the Telingana provinces of the Bāhmani kingdom, and he had remained loyal to his sovereign, lately bereft of all power, till this year.]

**A.D. 1513.** [In this year Krishnadēva Rāya, after elaborate preparations and the collection of large forces, set out on a campaign against Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati of Orissa with the intention of capturing from him the group of fortresses south of and near the Krishna river, namely, Udayagiri, Kondaviḍu, Konḍapalli, Vinukonda, Bellamkonda and others which had passed into the possession of the kings of Orissa during the previous half century. He marched first to Udayagiri and besieged it (*E.I. vii, 18. A 'Forgotten Empire', 130, 316*). Nuniz says that his army was composed of 800 elephants and 34,000 foot. He lay before Udayagiri for a year and a half, making approaches and roads.]

While besieging Udayagiri, Krishnadēva held the surrounding country, and he gave a village in the Polur taluk, Nellore District, to a temple.

(*V.R. ii, Nell. 636 ; B. and V.C. 1316.*)

The *gōpura* of the Vīṭthalaswami temple at Hampi was built this year by Krishnadēva and his two queens (*V.R. i, Bellary, 337*). And he gave six villages to the temple of Rāmachandra.

(*ibid. 349, 350.*)

Gift by Śāluva Gōviṇḍa (*V.R. i, Anantapur 305 ; 340 of 1892*). A peace was patched up between the Portuguese and the chief of Calicut and a factory was established there.

**A.D. 1514.** The fortress of Udayagiri was captured early in this year, and there Krishnadēva Rāya made prisoners of an uncle and an aunt of the king of Orissa, whom he treated with all honour. The uncle's name was Tirumala Kānta *a/ias* Rāghava Rāya. The Gajapati king fled to Kondaviḍu and was pursued thither. Krishnadēva was encamped at Udayagiri, after its fall, on June 9, 1514. An inscription on a rock at the fortress gives the date and the name of the prince taken prisoner (*V.R. ii, Nellore 791 ; B. and V.C. 1386*). He carried away from Udayagiri an image of Krishna and erected it at the capital after his return thither, and gave some villages to temples (*V.R. ii, Nellore 788 ; 203 of 1892 ; B. and V.C. 1382*). In his summary of these two records, Mr. V. Rangacharya is in error in calling Tirumala Kānta the 'nephew' of the Gajapati king. The inscriptions distinctly call him uncle.

An inscription in South Arcot of February 12, 1514, alludes to excessive taxation of the people and the consequent abandonment of their homes by the villagers. This led to a revision of the taxes.

(*246 of 1916.*)

Krishnadēva's governor of Udayagiri, Rāyasam Konḍamarasa gave a grant on August 20, 1514.

(*V.R. ii, Nellore 617 ; B. and V.C. 1197.*)

The king's erection of the image of Krishna, which he had brought from Udayagiri, at Vijayanagar is mentioned in inscriptions. (*V.R. i, Bellary 392, 393, 419 ; 25, 26 of 1889 ; 498 of 1907.*)



Other grants of this governor have been found (*V.R. ii, Nellore 298, 584, 730; B. and V.C. 556, 1156, 1330*). One bears date about May 1514.

[In 1514 A.D., the Ādil Shāh, Sultan of Bijapur, was successful in several campaigns against the rival Sultans of the Dekhan.]

**A.D. 1515.** [At the beginning of this year, Krishnadēva Rāya marched with a large army against Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati. He began by besieging the Konḍaviḍu hill fortress, south of the Krishna river, to which the Gajapati king had fled from Udayagiri. In the course of his operations he captured a number of fortresses, Addanki, Vinukonda, Bellamkonda and others. He stormed Konḍaviḍu, captured the stronghold on June 23, 1515 (*Pillar inscription at Mangalagiri, V.R. ii, Guntur 148; 257 of 1892*), and made prisoners of Prince Virabhadra Gajapati, son of Pratāpa Rudra, a certain Nariharipātra, son of Hammirapātra, and many other Hindu chiefs, and also seized two Musalman chiefs who apparently were resident at Konḍaviḍu. (It is to be noted here that, according to Muhammadan accounts, Qalī Quṭb Shāh of Golkonda had about this time, after considerable difficulty, captured Konḍaviḍu in the course of a campaign against the Gajapati king. It is impossible in a work like the present, to attempt a reconciliation of all accounts that conflict.)]

While at Konḍaviḍu Krishnadēva visited Amarāvati on the Krishna river, weighed himself against gold, and made some munificent gifts to the temple of Amarēśvara. Two inscriptions record this and mention his queens Tirumalādēvi and Chinnādēvi (*V.R. ii, Guntur 632, 638; 266, 272 of 1897*). He was at Amarāvati on July 8.

His capture of Konḍaviḍu is noted in a number of inscriptions.

(*V.R. ii, Guntur, 148; 257 of 1892; E.I. vi, 108 ii; B. and V.C. i, 125.*)

After his capture of the Krishna fortresses Krishnadēva Rāya visited Śrīsaillam and Ahobilam, where he gave gifts and benefited the temples on July 25 and December 21.

(*V.R. ii, Kurnool 454, 455; 578; 18, 19, 64 of 1915.*)

At Pēnūr near Guḍivāḍa are two records of this year and 1520 stating that Nādēndla Appanna, son of Timmaya and nephew of Śāḷuva Timma, the king's minister, was made governor of Vinukonda, Gutti and Amaravati by Krishnadēva Rāya; and that Appanna's brother Gōpanna was made governor of Konḍaviḍu (*V.R. ii, Kistna, 234-D., 234-E; E.I. vi, 230*). At one time the two governors seem to have changed places.

After his capture of Konḍaviḍu and visit to Amarāvati, Krishnadēva moved to Bezvada and laid siege to Konḍapalli, a strong hill-fortress north of the Krishna River. The place fell into his hands, and Nuniz says that it was there that Krishnadēva made prisoners of the wife and one of the sons of Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati, whom he sent to Vijayanagar. It would seem then that this young prince was not the prince Virabhadra but another son of the king of Orissa. Virabhadra apparently was treated kindly by Krishnadēva, for an inscription, whose date = October 19, 1515, shews him as Nāyaka of a small tract in Mysore, and as making a grant by permission of Krishnadēva and 'for the merit' of Krishnadēva and Virabhadra's father king Pratāpa Rudra. He must have been sent into the Mysore country very shortly after his capture.

(*Inscription at Malebennur in N. Mysore. E.C. xi, Dg., 107.*)

[From Konḍapalli Krishnadēva marched northwards into Gajapati territory, capturing a number of places till he got as far as Simhachalam; whence, having the Gajapati king now completely conquered and holding his queen as hostage, he returned to Vijayanagar, entered into a

treaty with Pratāpa Rudra, made peace, and married his (the Gajapati king's daughter). This carries the story into A.D. 1516.]

[The Portuguese viceroy Albuquerque died in 1515, and Lopes Soares was appointed viceroy of Goa in his stead.]

**A.D. 1516.** A long inscription at Tiruvannāmalai in N. Arcot gives a list of Krishnadēva's triumphs to date. (*V.R. i, N. Arcot 530 ; 574 of 1902.*)

Early in the year Kondamarasa, governor of Udayagiri, granted a village to a temple (*V.R. ii, Nellore 610 ; B. and V.C. 1187*). He settled certain boundary questions about the territories of Konḍaviḍu and Konḍapalli. (*325 of 1919.*)

Śaḷuva Gōvinda mentioned in a record in Cuddapah District. (*V.R. i, Cudd. 156 ; 342 of 1905.*)

Krishnadēva built this year the 100-pillared hall at the temple of Viṭṭhalaswāmi at the capital. (*711, 712, 713 of 1922 ; V.R. i, Bellary, 344, 345.*)

The king made a grant in Hassan District, Mysore on June 29, 1516 'when he was returning' home after his successes in his war against the king of Orissa, and after he had set up a pillar of victory on the bank of the Krishna river. (*E.C. v, Hu. 13.*)

A grant was made, in the Kādūr District, W. Mysore, by a local chief Bhairarasa, ruling the Kaḷasa country on July 13, 1516, in gratitude to heaven for his escape from the threatening approach to his country of a great Vijayanagar army which had been encamped at Mangalore, but had retired. (*E.C. vi, Mg. 41, 39.*)

That Krishnadēva's arms really reached as far as Sīmhāchalam is shewn by his inscriptions of the year A.D. 1516 in Vizagapatam District.

(*V. R. iii, Visag. 71, 72, 73 ; 243, 244, 245 of 1899.*)

He visited Kālahasti in 1516 and erected there a 100-pillared hall at the temple.

(*V. R. i, Chittoor, 135 ; 196 of 1903.*)

In an inscription of this year in Mysore he is given the titles of the Śaḷuva family, to which he did not belong. This is also noticeable in a few other cases. (*E. C. v, H. N. 19.*)

In Cuddapah District an inscription records a gift made 'for the merit of' Krishnadēva and Śaḷuva Govinda. (*V. R. i, Cudd. 156 ; 342 of 1905.*)

**A.D. 1517.** A long inscription at Śēdamangalam in South Arcot District gives a list of Krishnadēva's triumphs up to date (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 435 ; 74 of 1903*). In Cuddapah District mention made of his minister Śaḷuva Timma, *alias* Appāji. (*V. R. i, Cudd. 32, 44.*)

A fragmentary (broken) inscription in Coimbatore District seems to shew that the defeated Ummattūr chief Nanja still held rule over a tract there. (*V.R. i, Coim. 284 ; 208 of 1909.*)

In Anantapūr District a record stating that a gift was made to a temple by Rāyasam Kondamarasa, governor of Udayagiri (*above, A.D. 1514*), in order that king Krishnadēva might be blessed with children. The king's son Tirumala was born shortly before or after this event.

(*V.R. i, Anant. 47 ; 87 of 1912.*)

A pedigree of Krishnadēva's family, Tuḷuvas, is given in an inscription.

(*E. C. iv, Gun. 30.*)

The king's minister, Śaḷuva Timma, gave a grant on November 4, 1517, at Kālahasti in Chittoor District. (*113 of 1922.*)

An inscription in Ramnad mentions the Bāṇa chief 'Mahābali-Vaṇāda-Rāya-Nāyaka'.

(*V. R. ii, Ram. 131 ; 113 of 1903.*)

A.D. 1518. [Muhammad Shāh Bāhmani died on December 26, 1518, according to Major T. S. King's chronology. (I.A. 1899.)]

Krishnadēva Rāya retained his hold of the territories captured from the Gajapati king; and in 1518 was sovereign at Konḍapalli, according to an inscription at Bezvada in the immediate neighbourhood—in which mention is made of his minister Timmarasa.

(V. R. ii, Kistna 81; 329 of 1892.)

Śāḷuva Gōvinda mentioned in a record in Cuddapah.

(V. R. i, Cudd. 157; 343 of 1905.)

In Ramnad District mention of a Bāga chief.

(113 of 1903.)

[Diogo Lopes de Sequeyra was appointed viceroy at Goa this year.]

A.D. 1519. I omit several records of Krishnadēva Rāya of this year as unimportant, but it is advisable to note that he was ruling over S. Kanara below the Western Ghats as well as in the Mysore country.

(V.R. ii, S. Kan. 35.)

A.D. 1520. [In the early part of this year Krishnadēva Rāya made preparations for an attack on Ismā'il Ādil Shāh of Bijāpūr. He tried to enlist the support of the other Musalman Sultans of the Dekhan, and while he appears to have obtained the 'approval' of his plans from the Sunni Sultans of Berār, Ahmadabad and Golkonda, the Shia Sultan Burhān Nizām-ul-Mulkh could not be detached from his fellow-feeling for his co-religionist, the Shia Ismā'il Ādil Shāh.

Krishnadēva assembled a very large army and marched into the Raichūr Dōāb, bent on conquest. The fortress of Raichūr was, according to Nuniz, then in the possession of the Bijāpūr Sultan. The place was besieged. Ismā'il Ādil Shāh advanced to the Krishna river to repel the attack, and, in an evil moment when heated by wine (so Firishta), crossed the river with a small force, and threw himself on the Hindu camp. He was completely defeated. The battle took place on May 19, 1520. It is described by Nuniz (*'A Forgotten Empire'* 137, 332), and by Firishta (*Scott's Edit. i, 239*). Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has carefully examined the different accounts given (*Hindustan Review*, 1917).

After the battle Krishnadēva returned to his camp in front of Raichūr. A Portuguese merchant in horses, Christopher de Figueiredo who had been residing at Vijayanagar, was at the Hindu camp, and was favoured by the king. He one day took a party of twenty Portuguese musketeers and fired on the Muhammadan defenders of the walls, terrifying the garrison who were unaccustomed to firearms and preventing them from making proper resistance to a storming party of Hindus who were trying to make a breach in the walls. The breach was made. The governor of the city was killed. And twenty days after the battle in the field the fortress surrendered.

Thus Raichūr and shortly afterwards Muḍkal and the country round, passed into possession of the king of Vijayanagar. The story, as told by Nuniz, is continued by describing an embassy sent by the Ādil Shāh to Vijayanagar, which ended with a demand by Krishnadēva that Sultan Ismā'il should present himself before him in person; and how on the latter's shrinking from such an ordeal Krishnadēva marched into the enemy's country and even entered the Ādil Shāh's capital, Bijāpūr, which his soldiery left in ruins. When eventually they quitted it, Krishnadēva retired to Muḍkal. While there he was visited by Assad Khān on behalf of the Sultan, and by him was tricked or believed himself to be so; and in a fury marched against the city of Kulbarga and destroyed it. Then he returned to Vijayanagar. No dates are assigned to these events.

(*'A Forgotten Empire,'* p. 350 f.)

Firishta mentions none of these things.

Hearing of the defeat of the Ādil Shāh Ruy de Mello, now Governor of Goa annexed part of the mainland opposite that place.] <sup>1</sup>

An inscription of date 1520 in Nellore District mentions the Governor of Udayagiri, Konḍamarasa. (*V. R. ii, Nell. 301, 594 ; B. and V. C. 542, 1170.*)

An inscription at Konḍaviḍu on a pillar, May 2, 1520, mentions the Governor Nādēṇḍla Gōpa. (*E. I. vi, 230 also V. R. ii, Guntur 208 ; 242 of 1892.*)

**A.D. 1521.** Several records of Krishnadēva Rāya in this year in Chingleput, Guntur, S. Arcot and Mysore.

The Changāḷva chief, Nanja, ruling locally in S. Mysore. (*E. C. ix, Hs. 78.*)

[Diogo Lopes de Sequeyra was recalled by the king of Portugal and de Menezes was appointed Governor of Goa in his place.]

**A.D. 1522.** Records of Krishnadēva Rāya in Chittoor, Tanjore, Madura, Salem, Cuddapah and S. Kanara Districts, and in Mysore, and the Pudukottai State.

A village in Dinḷigul Taluk, Madura District, was given away by Rāyasam Konḍamarasa, Governor of Udayagiri. (*V. R. ii, Madura 5-B.*)

In Cuddapah District, the Telugu chief Maṭṭa Kumārāyya was locally ruling.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 832. See the Genealogical List of Maṭṭa chiefs, below.*)

**A.D. 1523.** The Mādhva teacher Vyāsatiṭṭha flourished at this time, and was active at the court of Krishnadēva Rāya at Vijayanagar. (*V. R. i, Chittoor 9-V ; Bellary 363 ; 74 of 1889.*)

[Śāḷva Timma minister to king Krishnadēva, attacked the Portuguese in consequence of their having seized territory on the main land, but he was checked.

The Portuguese established a factory at Cranganore.

Ismāil Ādil Shāh and Burhān Nizām Shāh quarrelled and fought one another.]

**A.D. 1524.** Krishnadēva Rāya reigning in S. Kanara (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 20*) and in Mysore, and in Bellary, and Madura Districts. And in the Pudukottai State (*V. R. iii, Pudukottai 314 ; 271 of 1914*). And in the Chingleput District at Conjevaram.

The king's son Tirumala, heir to the throne of Vijayanagar, was now six or seven years old, and was nominally governor in Chingleput and S. Arcot. Inscriptions recording this in S. Arcot bear date July 31, December 10 and 11, 1524 (*101, 115, 116, 117 of 1918 ; V. R. i, Chin. 372 ; 139 of 1896*). Prince Tirumala died very shortly after this, according to Nuniz ('*A Forgotten Empire*', p. 359). Two inscriptions at Gōraṅḷa in Anantapur District mention him as if ruling that tract. (*V. R. i, Anant. 48, 50 ; 91 of 1912 ; 181 of 1913.*)

Near Konḍapalli and Bezvada some villages were devoted by 'Malik Quṭb-ul-Mulkh', i.e., Muhammad Qulī Quṭb Shāh of Golkonda for the support of a charitable institution founded in memory of Khwāja-Khizr (*V. R. ii, Kistna 104 ; 153 of 1913*). [It is a question how the Sultan had the power to deal with these villages.]

[Ismāil Ādil Shāh fought several battles with other Dekhāni Sultans and defeated them.

Vasco da Gama was made Governor of Goa, but died there on December 24, 1524. De Menezes succeeded him as Governor.]

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sewell takes the account of Nuniz to refer to the same event as described by Ferishta notwithstanding difficulties he has himself noted. Rev. H. Heris has attempted to prove Nuniz's account to refer to the battle of Rachol in the island of Salsette, near Goa, while Ferishta's refers to a campaign in the Doab, Raichur having been attacked in the course of the war. *J.R.A.S.* 1931, 142-7.—*Editor.*



The Kaṭasa and Kārkaṭa tracts 'above and below the ghats' were ruled in this year by the († Śāntara) chief Immaḍi-Bhairarasa subject to the Vijayanagar king.

(*E. C. vi, Mg. 62.*)

Śaṣuva Timma mentioned as a great lord ruling in E. Mysore 'in the time of Tirumala-dēva' son of Krishnadēva-Rāya.

(*V. R. i. Cuddapah, 123; E. C. ix, Ma. 82.*)

A.D. 1525. Krishnadēva Rāya gave a village near the capital to the Mādhva teacher Vyāsa-tīrtha.

(*E. R. 1904-5, p. 59.*)

[Nothorn India was convulsed at this time by the invasion of the Mughals under Bābur of Samarkhand, who crossed the frontier and attacked Hindustan.]

A.D. 1526. An inscription at Atti in N. Arcot District of August 20, mentions the grant of that village made by king Krishnadēva Rāya while 'encamped on the bank of the Krishnavēni river.' The government epigraphist suggests that he was on the lower Krishna engaged in trying to come to terms with the Gajapati king; but it seems equally likely that it refers to the upper reaches of the river and Krishnadēva's camp near Raichūr.

(*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 227; 299 of 1912.*)

[The Mughal Emperor Bābur, pursuing his victorious career, fought and won a great battle at Pānīpat, and captured Agra and Delhi, the Sultan Ibrahim Lodi being slain. Bābur was proclaimed Pādshāh on April 25, and established the Mughal Empire.]

An inscription in Nellore District of a date early in the year 1526 represents Krishnadēva Rāya's brother Achyuta-Rāya as 'seated on the diamond throne of Vijayanagar.' This was not actually the case, though Achyuta may have represented the king or may have been his viceroy or Delegate.

(*V. R. ii, Nell. 509; B. and V. C. 802.*)

In Travancore Bhūtala-Udaya-Mārttāṇḍa protected Christian fishermen who had been molested by their Hindu rivals.

(*V. R. iii, Trav. 40-B.*)

A.D. 1527. Grant of a village in Udayagiri-rājyam by Rāyasam Ayyapa—probably of the family of the Governor of Udayagiri, Rāyasam Koṇḍama.

(*V. R. ii, Nellore 350; B. and V. C. 615.*)

[Bābur was joined this year at Delhi by his son Humāyūn.]

Several inscriptions of Krishnadēva Rāya in this year in Bellary, Coimbatore, Chittoor and Chingleput Districts and in Mysore.

A.D. 1528. Inscriptions of Krishnadēva Rāya in Bellary, Chingleput, Kurnool, Madura and S. Kanara Districts and in Mysore.

An inscription in Central Mysore commemorates a remission of taxes by Krishnadēva Rāya's 'dear son,' Singappa Nāyaka.<sup>1</sup> The expression son—*pillai*—is only a metaphor meaning a valued public servant or friend. Several records noted above in earlier years use a similar expression.

(*E. C. xii, Ck. 37.*)

<sup>1</sup> Harsan III is dated Sarvadhāri, Śrāvāṇa. Ba. 5 - Monday, July 6, 1528 is a grant by some Nāyaka, a relative presumably of Singappa Nāyaka, son of Venkaṭāḍri and grandson of Krishna Rāya. It was a grant to God Mādhava in the local temple made in the auspicious—Sankrānti. This could only be Dakṣhināyana Sankrānti which fell on Monday, June 29th, preceding.

Chikkanāyakanahalli 37 is of date Saka 1450, Vaisāka Ba. 30, Sōmavāra, Sūryoparāga - 18th May 1528, Monday, on which there was an eclipse of the sun. Here Singappa is referred to as a dear son of Krishnadēva Rāya Mahārāya. The two Singappa's are not the same—while the latter may in some sense be son, or simple favourite, the former may have had no connection as Krishna is not referred to with any distinctive royal appellation—Editor.

In E. Mysore an inscription mentions Prince Achyuta of Vijayanagar as ruling that country.

(*E. C. x, Sd. 15.*)

An inscription of this year at Mutṭatti in Hassan Taluk, Mysore, requires some examination and explanation. It purports to record a grant made by Singappa-Nāyaka<sup>1</sup> (note the other inscription of this chief in the same year—*above*), son of Venkatādri and grandson of Krishnadēva Rāya. We know of no son or grandson of this king bearing those names, and the king himself was not much above forty years of age in 1528; for Nuniz says that he was only 'over twenty' in 1509.

(*E. C. v, Hn. 111.*)

[Bābur attacked Rāputāna and captured Chandēri fort and Ranthambor.

The Portuguese at Goa assisted Burhān-Nizām-Shāh of Ahmadnagar against Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, and destroyed a Gujarāt fleet.]

A.D. 1529. Inscription in Mysore, of date March 15, representing Achyuta-Rāya of Vijayanagar as 'ruling the kingdom'—evidently as viceroy for the king, his brother. (*E. C. xii, Gb. 32.*)

Krishnadēva Rāya was reigning in Chingleput and Bellary Districts on April 15 and 23, and in Kurnool on April 29 (*The Udayambakkam Grant, E. I. xiv, 168; I. 398; V. R. i, Bell. 366; Chin. 168; Kurn. 549; 233 of 1901; 164 of 1913*). And in N. Arcot on June 26 (*V. R. i, N. Arcot 240; 294 of 1912*). And in Nellore District on 28 July (*V. R. ii, Nell. 113; B. and V. C. i, 362*). And at Conjevaram on October 17 (*512 of 1919*). And in Kurnool District on October 27.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 451; 15 of 1915.*)

[About this time or a little earlier Krishnadēva Rāya appointed Visvanātha Nāyaka his viceroy in Madura, in succession to the latter's father Nāgama, whose behaviour had displeased the king.]

An inscription, which unfortunately in the absence of certain details cannot be verified, but of which the given details correspond to November 11, 1529, represents Achyuta-Rāya, brother of Krishnadēva Rāya, as ruling in Mysore. It may be assumed, from the analogy of other records noted above, that Achyuta was ruling then as viceroy, and it may be that Krishnadēva was still alive on that day. But this is not certain.

(*E. C. viii, Sb. 39.*)

The Kadalāli C.P. grant of Achyuta Rāya distinctly states that on December 28, 1529, Krishnadēva Rāya was dead (*E. I. xiv, 310; V. R. i, N. Arcot, 373*). It seems certain therefore that Krishnadēva's death occurred between October 27 and December 28, 1529.

Achyuta-Rāya's minister was Rāmabhaṭṭu. His chief general was Saṭakam (or Chālukya?) Tirumala, whose sister was one of the queens. Rāmabhaṭṭu is mentioned in an inscription in Coimbatore (*V. R. i, Coim. 325; 22 of 1910*). [Nuniz calls Krishnadēva's minister Śāluva Timma, 'Salvatinica', and Achyuta's minister 'Salvanay' (Śāluva Nāyaka). He asserts, (*A Forgotten Empire*, p. 361) that Krishnadēva, believing that Śāluva Timma had poisoned prince Tirumala, the king's son, had the minister blinded.]

A.D. 1530. [Immediately on Krishnadēva's death, Ismāil Ādil Shāh took up arms and marched to recover Raichūr and the Doab country generally, which was given up to him by king Achyuta who, Nuniz says, was a man of weak character, 'very negligent of the things which most concern the welfare of the kingdom' and 'given over to vice and tyranny' (*A Forgotten Empire*, 367, 369). Nuniz gives an interesting list of Achyuta's principal nobles and governors.

(*Ibid. p. 384, 1.*)

<sup>1</sup> Please see note on p. 244.

Achyuta-Rāya reigning earlier than March 1530. Inscriptions in Chingleput District and N. Arcot (*V.R. i, Chin. 825; N. Arcot 195; 295 of 1917; 394 of 1912*). There are a number of his inscriptions of this year in the Madras Districts and Mysore including Ramnad, but none in Tinnevely.

On March 14, he was reigning in Anantapur. (*453 of 1920*). And during the year ending in March 1530 in N. Arcot (*V.R. i, N. Arcot, 195; 394 of 1912*). And on April 12, in Mysore (*E.C. ix, D.B. 30*). These sufficiently establish the period of his accession.

Vira Narasimha *alias* Chellapa, the Vijayanagar governor of the South has been already mentioned (*s.v. 1510*). At Uraṭūr in Chingleput District is an inscription of A.D. 1530-31, commemorating a gift made 'for his merit' (*V.R. Chin. 240; 256 of 1910*). His exploits are related in the Achyutarāyābhūdayam (See Krishnaswami Aiyangar's *Sources of Vijayanagar History*, p. 158 f.).

The Sāntāra (?) chief Bhairarasa was ruling the Kārkaṭa country below the ghats of Western Mysore. (*E.C. vi, Kp. 47*.)

In December 1530 the Mughal leader Bābur died, and his son Humāyūn succeeded him.

[The Portuguese, finding their trade greatly hampered by the piracy so prevalent on the west coast, looted a number of coast towns in the belief that they were the abode of the pirates.]

A.D. 1531. Many inscriptions of king Achyuta-Rāya in Chingleput, S. Arcot, Anantapur and Bellary Districts, in the Pudukottai State, and in Mysore, in this year.

War between Ismā'īl Ādil Shāh of Bijapur and Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar, in which the former was victorious.

An inscription of date—March 20, 1531, states that one of the Golkonda Sultan's officers, who was a 'friend' of his master's, established near Kondapalli (Kistna District) certain charitable institutions and gave for their maintenance two villages. (*V. R. ii, Kistna, 103; 152 of 1893*.)

[Śāluva Narasimha, *alias* Chellapa, allied with Tumbichi Nāyaka and the Tīruvaḍi-Raja of Vēṇād (Travancore) Udaya-Mārttāṇḍa, took up arms about this time, threw over the overlordship of Vijayanagar and attempted to drive out the Pāṇḍya ruler Jaṭilavarman-Śrīvallabha. They were attacked and defeated by a Vijayanagar general, and Chellapa fled for refuge to Travancore. The Vijayanagar generals were Salakam-Tirumala, Nāgama Nāyaka of Madura and his son Viśvanātha Nāyaka.]

A.D. 1532. Many inscriptions of Achyuta-Rāya—unimportant.

The image of Narasimha was set up this year in the court of the temple of Viṭṭhalaswami at Hampi by the Mādhva teacher Vyāsātīrtha. (*710 of 1922*.)

Achyuta-Rāya visited Conjevaram this year and had himself weighed against pearls which he distributed in gifts (*V.R. i, Anantapur 87; 580 of 1912*). He was in Conjevaram on May 21, 1532. (*541 of 1919*.)

[In this year the Portuguese continued their attacks on coast towns near Goa, and compelled the people of Bombay and Thānā to pay large sums.]

A.D. 1533. Many records—unimportant—of Achyuta-Rāya.

His son Venkaṭādri is mentioned in an inscription of October 29, 1533, in Anantapur District. (*V.R. i, Anant. 81; 574 of 1912*.)

An inscription mentioning Kānchirāya-Rangayya Chōla-Mahārāja—one of a line of chiefs of former years akin to the Chōla-Mahārājas of Nidugal. (*V. R. i, Cuddapah 509; 479 of 1906*.)

Achyuta was at Conjevaram on January 20. (*543 of 1919*.)

The *Achyutabhyudayam* ('*Sources of Vijayanagar History*' p. 159) says that after king Achyuta had been weighed against pearls in Conjevaram, hearing that his rebellious viceroy Chellapa after his defeat by Vijayanagar troops had taken refuge in Travancore, sent his general, the 'son of Salaka', to the south to reduce the refractory leaders. A battle was fought 'near the mountains' when Chellapa was completely defeated. He and the Tiruvadi-Rāja were taken prisoners and presented to Achyuta, who commanded that the Rāja should be punished, and the Pāndya Prince restored to his 'ancestral territories'. This Pāndya Prince was Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśēkhara-Śrīvallabha, who, having freed his country received the title 'Irindakālam-Eḍutta'—'he who brought back the old times.'

A village in Nellore was granted by Salakam-Tirumala, king Achyuta's brother-in-law (*V. R. ii, Nell. 233; B and V. C. 432*). He is also mentioned in a record in Anantapur District in this year. (*V. R. i, Anant. 10; 51 of 1912.*)

Grant of land at Cape Comorin by Bhūtala-Udayamārttaṇḍa of Travancore.

(*V. R. iii, Trav. 39.*)

A.D. 1534. A number of unimportant inscriptions of Achyuta-Rāya.

This is the year of accession of the Pāndya Prince Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśēkhara-Śrīvallabha 'who brought back the old times,' and was son of Āhaya-Rāma (see *Pedigree Table and Notes*). He had been aided by Achyuta-Rāya (*above*). (*525 of 1909; E.R. 1910, p. 101; T.A.S. i, 56 see also 650 of 1917.*)

On February 28, 1534, a grant was made in Anantapur District on the occasion of Achyuta-Rāya performing the *Lakshahoma* ceremony. (*V. R. i, Anant. 144; 179 of 1913.*)

An inscription in Madras District mentions Achyuta's minister Salakam-Timma.

(*V. R. ii, Madras 185; C. P. 11 of 1905-06.*)

In the Ramnad a gift made 'for the merit of Viśvanātha-Nāyaka,' who later on founded the Nāyaka dynasty of Madura. (*V. R. ii, Ramnad 251; 113 of 1908.*)

[The Portuguese erected a fort at Diu, and again fought against and defeated the Zamorin of Calicut; who after this ceased from his opposition to the foreigners.]

War broke out between the Sultans of Bijāpūr and Golkonda; in the course of which Muhammad Quṭb Shāh of Golkonda is said to have behaved brutally to the prisoners he had captured, cutting off their noses and ears. (*Firishta, Scott's Edit. i, 257.*)

Ismāil Ādil Shāh died this year on August 13. Assad Khān was made Regent for the new Sultan Malū, son of Ismāil, who, after a few months, being found incompetent, was deposed and blinded, his brother Ibrahim Ādil being raised to the throne.]

A.D. 1535. A number of inscriptions, of no historical importance, shewing Achyuta-Rāya reigning.

[According to Firishta, the new Sultan of Bijāpūr, Ibrahim Ādil Shāh was invited by Achyuta to visit Vijayanagar and he did so, accompanied by Assad Khān.]

Jaṭilavarman Śrīvallabha was ruling in Tinnevely District (*V. R. iii, Tin. 361; 525 of 1909*). He is called 'Irindakālam-Eḍutta'—'he who brought back the old times.'

The Government of Madura was in the hands of Viśvanātha Nāyaka.

(*113 of 1908; E. R. 1909, p. 119.*)

In Ramnad District, a gift by Sundara-Tōl-Uḷaiyār, the Bāga chief.

(*585 of 1902; 121 of 1903.*)

A.D. 1536. Many unimportant records of king Achyuta.



In an inscription in Bellary District mention is made of his son the 'Chikka Rāya.' This was Venkaṭādri. (*V. R. i, Bellary 319; 5 of 1904.*)

[The Portuguese built a fort at Cranganore. The Governor of Goa, da Cunha, attempting to seize territory was opposed by Assad Khān and compelled to retire.]

**A.D. 1537.** [I pass over many records of Achyuta, which are not important.]

Jaṭilavarman Śrīvallabha was ruling in Tinnevely on November 21, in his third year.

(*577 of 1917; V. R. iii, Tinu. 391; 200 of 1895.*)

In Travancore a record of Bhūtala Ravivarman of Kēraḷa as ruler. (*V. R. iii, Trav. 163.*)

In Ramnad District a gift by the Bāṇa chief Sundara-Toḷ-Uḷaiyār. (*587 of 1902.*)

From an inscription in Tinnevely, it would appear that king Achyuta's nephew Sadāśiva, afterwards himself king, was ruling in the south as viceroy, the governor under him being Viṭṭhala.

(*V. R. iii, Tinu. 287; C. P. 6 of 1905/6.*)

**A.D. 1538.** A number of inscriptions in Mysore and Madras districts shew Achyuta-Rāya reigning imperially. Two of these alone require notice. One (*V. R. ii, Madura 6; 1 of 1894*) shews that he was recognized as sovereign in Madura, over which Viśvanātha Nāyaka ruled. The other shews him as equally supreme in Ramnad. (*V. R. ii, Ram. 259; 121 of 1908.*)

**A.D. 1539.** Achyuta's supremacy apparent over all South India. But in Tinnevely an inscription shews a local Pāṇḍya ruler, Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya III, then in his eighth year of office.

(*V. R. iii, Tinu. 251; 18 of 1912.*)

**A.D. 1540.** Many inscriptions of Achyuta. One, in Central Mysore, shews that Sadāśiva, Achyuta's nephew, was ruling there as viceroy. (*E. C. xii, Mi. 66.*)

[There was a terrible famine in this year which reduced many of the inhabitants of the eastern districts to cannibalism, while numbers drowned themselves. Joao de Castro relates that two-thirds of the population of the Vijayanagar Empire perished of starvation. (*J. A. 1923; p. 232.*)

In 1540 Quli Quṭb Shāh of Golkonda made war on Orissa and inflicted a severe defeat on the Gajapati king in a battle near Rajahmundry. The king of Orissa sued for peace and ceded to Golkonda the whole of the territory between the Godavari and Krishna rivers.

The Portuguese concluded a treaty in this year with the Sultan of Bijapur, Ibrāhīm Ādil Shāh, and with Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmednagar, and the Zamorin of Calicut.

The Mughal Emperor Humāyūn was defeated by the Afghān Shīr Shāh who rebelled. Humāyūn fled to Persia where he took refuge till restored to the throne in 1555. Meanwhile Shīr Shāh made himself master of Delhi.]

**A.D. 1541.** Amongst Achyuta's records of this year are two dated October 31 and November 5, 1541, shewing him then reigning (*B. and V.C. i, 91; 49 of 1917*). An inscription in Chittoor District mentions his son, Prince Venkaṭādri. (*V. R. i, Chit. 264; 373 of 1911.*)

In Tinnevely District on October 23, Jaṭilavarman-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya 'who brought back the old times' was reigning in his seventh year, shewing his accession to have been in the year preceding October 24, 1535.

Achyuta's minister at Penukonda and in Coimbatore was Rāmabhaṭṭu.

(*V. R. i, Anantapur, 141, 142; 176, 177 of 1913; ibid., Coim. 325; 22 of 1910.*)

**A.D. 1542.** This year saw the end of Achyuta's reign and the beginning of Sadāśiva's at Vijayanagar; but with, apparently, the former's son Venkaṭādri on the throne for two or three days. It is necessary to examine the dates given in inscriptions relating to these rulers.

We have records shewing Achyuta as on throne on January 29, 1542 (*165 of 1922 at Kalahasti*); on March 19 (*E.C. vi, Kd. 160 in West Mysore*); on April 5, near Penukonda (*V.R. i, Anantapur 142: 177 of 1913*); on May 17, in W. Mysore (*E.C. vi, Mg. 64*); on May 29 also in W. Mysore (*ibid. vi, Kd. 158*); on June 24 in E. Mysore (*ibid. x, Mr. 32*); and on June 25 at Conjevaram. (*614 of 1919.*)

[One date, perhaps of August 11, 1542, in S. Arcot, which seems to shew Achyuta as reigning then, cannot be trusted to as evidence, as the details of the date are insufficient for verification.]

There are records shewing Sadāśiva reigning at Bādāmi on June 27, 1542 (*I.A. 1881, p. 63, No. LXXXVIII*); and in October of the same year (*B. and V.C. iii. 1377: V.R. ii, Nellore, 782*) at Udayagiri.

There is a record of 'Venkaṭa' on September 7, 1542, which represents him as 'Mahārāja'. This is in E. Mysore (*E.C. x, Mr. 62*); and another on January 1, 1543, also in E. Mysore. [*But see below.*] (*E.C. x, Sd. 52.*)

Putting all these together, if the dates are accepted and the inscriptions are truthful, we should conclude that king Achyuta died about June 25 or 26, 1542, and was succeeded by his son Venkaṭādri (*see E.I. xiv. 341*), but that the latter was at once ousted and the throne seized for Sadāśiva by that prince's supporters; so that by June 27, he was king. It seems clear that the succession was disputed. Venkaṭādri, the rightful heir, was supported by the 'Salakam' (Chālukya family) chiefs; but the three powerful brothers, chiefs of the Āraṇḍa family, Rāma, Tirumala and Venkaṭādri, probably knowing that Sadāśiva was a prince of weak character, and that the whole power would be in their hands, succeeded in displacing him and raising Sadāśiva to the throne. The inscription in Mysore which names, as ruling there on January 1, 1543, 'Venkaṭapati' may possibly refer to Venkaṭādri, the youngest of the three Āraṇḍa brothers, and not to the prince of that name, son of Achyuta the king (*E.C. x, Sd. 52*) and the same with the inscription of September 7, 1542.

There is an inscription which requires notice in Anantapur District (*800 of 1917*). It says that the son of the Dalavāy made a grant to a temple in gratitude for divine answer to his prayer that Sadāśiva's 'accession to the throne might be permanent.' The date of this is April 29, 1542. Here is one of those historical puzzles whose solution awaits further research.<sup>1</sup> The exact meaning of the words used in the record must be elucidated, and comparison made between it and the originals of the other records quoted above. Then alone will the truth become apparent.

[In the Dekhan there was again war in this year between the Musalman Sultans. Burhān Nizām Shah and Amīr Barīd of Bidar in alliance attacked Ibrahim Ādil Shāh of Bijāpūr. They 'spread fire and slaughter' through the latter's country, says Pirishṭa (*Scott's Edit., p. 269*), and burned and laid waste the suburbs of Bijāpūr city. In his turn, when he gained the ascendancy Ibrahim 'took ample revenge . . . burning and destroying the territories of his enemies.')

The Kaḷasa-Kārkala tracts of Western Mysore were being governed by Pāndyappa, son-in-law of Bhairarasa, *alias* Vira-Pāndya. (*E. C. vi., Mg. 64.*)

<sup>1</sup> The details of the date given are Śaka 1565 *Śodhadrīt*, Vaitākha, Śu. di. 15. These according to Swamikannu Pillai's Ephemeris - Thursday, 19th April, 1543. Mr. Sewell's date in the previous year would be correct for *Śodhadrīt*, not the next year *Śodhadrīt*, the year in the record. - *Editor.*

An inscription in Kurnool District mentions Āraviti-Ahōbala, or Aubala of Nandyāl.

(*V. R. ii. Kurn. 106.*)

A. D. 1543. There are inscriptions shewing Sadāśiva as king early in the year; one on April 30 and one on August 6 (337 of 1917; 331 of 1922; 269 of 1921; 213 of 1916). These are in S. Arcot, N. Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput Districts.

In this year Tirumala, brother of Āliya-Rāma, was ruling at the Udayagiri fortress.

(*B. and V. C. ii. 793.*)

Accession year in Tinnevely of Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśekhara-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, elder son of Abhirāma. (*T. A. S. i. 48, 103, 266, 271, 274, 277 of 1908—records at Tenkasi; E. R. 1909, § 32.*)

Āraviti-Aubala, son of Narasinga, gave a grant (*see last year's note*).

(*V. R. ii. Kurnool, 243; 160 of 1905.*)

[Rāma-Rāya, practically ruler of Vijayanagar, urged to action by Burhān Nizām Shāh, attacked Raichur, then a possession of the Ādil Shāh.

Quli-Qutb Shāh of Golkonda was assassinated this year, and was succeeded by Jamshīd, who blinded his elder brother.]

A. D. 1544. A number of records shewing Sadāśiva on throne.

The Āravīḍu family in great power. Mention of Aubala, Chinna Timmayya, Chinna Aubala, Kōṇēti Aubala (*E. C. iv. Ch. 121; V. R. ii. Kurnool, 177, 28, 610-B, 51, 55, 61, 67; 671, 674, 678, 700, 770 of 1917.* Viṭṭhala mentioned in Tanjore and Mysore.

(*V. R. ii. Tan. 1243; 273 of 1991; E. C. xi. Hr. 29; see also V. R. i. Cuddapah, 624.*)

Abhirāma Parākrama Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely in his tenth year. (*V. R. iii., Tinn. 291.*)

Venkatādri, brother of Āliya Rāma-Rāja of Vijayanagar, remitted some taxes in Kurnool. Mention of Timma, grandson of Bukka of Āravīḍu. (*V. R. ii. Kurn. 558, 614, 610-A.*)

Mention of the Changāḷva chief Śrikantha or Chennaya ruling in Coorg.

(*E. C. i. Coorg. 26.*)

Two records in Cuddapah mention Kōṇēti-Chinna-Timma, son of Pedda Kōṇḍa of Āravīḍu.

(*V. R. i. Cud. 537, 538.*)

A. D. 1545. Excluding unimportant records of king Sadāśiva, we have one which is very valuable as regards the end of young prince Venkatādri.

An inscription of June 24, 1545, mentions Sadāśiva as reigning, and expressly states that he was placed on the throne by his brother-in-law Āliya Rāma, who, it truthfully declares, was 'the ruler of the Karnāṭa Kingdom.' It also says that on king Achyuta's death, his son Venkatādēva came to the throne but 'soon died'.

(*E. C. iv. Ng. 58.*)

Rāma-Rāja-Viṭṭhala-Rāja of Vijayanagar gave away two villages in Tanjore District—Sadāśiva reigning.

(*140 of 1895, V. R. ii. Tan. 351.*)

On February 1 and October 4, 1545, Jaṭilavarman-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya was ruling in Tinnevely in his tenth year. He was the Pāṇḍya prince who brought back the old times.

(*543, 511 of 658, 662, 663, 666 of 1917.*)

Another Tinnevely record names Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya as ruling there on July 8 in his second year. He was son of Abhirāma-Pāṇḍya and was also called 'Parākrama' (386 of 1917. *See also 389 of 1917.*) Another one, in which he is called 'Kōṇērimaikōṇḍān', makes him ruling there on September 29, 1545, in his third year (657 of 1917), and another of his third year is dated October 1, 1545.

(*V. R. iii. Travancore 145, 146; T. A. S. i. 103, 266.*)

It is noticeable that Sadāśiva's supremacy was recognized in Ramnad in this year.

(2 of 1923 ; *Tam. and Sant. Mus.*, 108-9 ; *V. R. ii. Ramnad*, 166.)

And, for the first time in history, Vijayanagar overlordship is recognized in Tinnevely in A.D. 1546.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn.* 275.)

A gift was made in Chingleput District for the merit of Chinna Timma of the Āraṇḍu family, son of Timma and grandson of Rāma. This Chinna Timma was Aḷiya Rāma's cousin (*V. R. i, Chis.* 717 ; 250 of 1910). In the Cuddapah District in this year an inscription mentions Chinna Timma son of Rāma of the same family. This may possibly be Aḷiya Rāma's son of that name, but, from the date, is more probably his uncle.

(*V. R. i, Cud.* 547.)

[The Portuguese in this year made a treaty with Ibrahim Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur by which, in return for surrendering to him the person of the rebel prince Abdullah, they were given the small territories of Salsette and Bardes. They took Abdullah as far as Cannanore and then brought him back to Goa.]

A.D. 1546. [From here forward I omit all unimportant records of Sadāśiva. There are many every year.]

In Tinnevely on May 20, 1546. Inscription of Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya in his 3rd year,—elder son of Abhirām-Parākrama (388 of 1917). There is another of his, apparently of date = February 26, but the date is not quite perfect.

(*T. A. S. i.* 266.)

Some Madura records are said to shew that up to this year at least and for some years past that city was under the immediate rule of Sundara-Tōl-Uḍaiyān II—Māvalivāna of the old Bāga stock.

(*T. A. S. vi.* 51.)

Viṭṭhala of Āraṇḍu, son of Timma, son of Rāma mentioned in an inscription in Tinnevely. He was cousin of Aḷiya Rāma. He invaded Travancore.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn.* 275 ; 129 of 1905 ; see *I. A.* 1914, 230.)

[The Portuguese attacked and burned some towns in Gujarāt in this year.]

A.D. 1547. Records in Nellore and Kurnool record remission of taxes by Aḷiya-Rāma and other members of his family, shewing the extent of his power. (*V. R. ii, Nelt.* 616 ; *B. and V.C.* 1195 ; *V. R. ii, Kurnool*, 59, 66, 211, 390 . . . 395, 414, 419, 421, 424, 429, 525, 532, 565, 572, 577, 611, 627, 629, 633.)

In Tinnevely an inscription of the fourth year of Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśekhara-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya the date of which = June 9, 1547 (397 of 1917). One of August 28, 1547, mentions (probably in error) his fifth year.

(525 of 1917.)

[The Portuguese in 1547 broke away from their treaty of 1545 with Ibrahim Ādil Shāh and concluded a triple alliance with Vijayanagar and Ahmadaagar for the purpose of conquering the Bijāpur kingdom. In 1548 they again made a treaty with Ibrahim Ādil.]

Aḷiya Rāma Rāya's brother Venkaṭādri was in a position of authority in the Kurnool District where he granted the revenues of a village to Brahmans.

(*V. R. ii, Kurnool*, 228.)

The Ghandikōṭa tract in Cuddapah District was apparently governed by Nandyal Timma.

(*V. R. i, Cud.* 25 ; 318 of 1895.)

The Kērala-Rāja Bhūṭala-Vīra-Rāmavarman was ruling in Travancore.

(*V. R. iii, Trav.* 148 ; 64 of 1896.)



In Tinnevely inscriptions of the fourth and fifth year of Perumāl-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya. The Śaka year is the same in each case. He was eldest son of Abhirāma Parākrama.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn. 294, 297; 274 of 1908; 660 of 1917.*)

**A.D. 1548.** The same Pāṇḍya Rāja ruling on March 27, at Tenkāsi in his fifth year (587 of 1917). And on August 15, October 24, November 25 and December 8 in his sixth year (586, 531, 532, 562 of 1917). His brother Śālivātipati, here called 'Tirunelvēli-Perumal,' is also mentioned on December 3, 1548. (451 of 1917.)

Nandya Chinna Aṇbala, 'son of Narasiṅga and grandson of Singa' gave a grant in aid of worship at the Abhōbilam temple in Kurnool (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 595; 81 of 1915*). His brother Nārappa granted a village in Cuddapah. (*V. R. i, Cud. 395.*)

**A.D. 1549.** Records of Jaṭilavarman-Parākrama, eldest son of Abhirāma-Pāṇḍya on (?) February 8 and 13 and on June 17, July 20 and September 7 (*V. R. ii, Tinn. 278-M; 472, 536, 545, 553, 583 of 1917*). In the first of these a wrong *nakṣatra* is quoted. Hence the doubt as to the exact day. [The record of July 20, being in this chief's seventh year, shews that his accession took place on or before July 20, 1543, while a record (*see below* of July 19, 1551), which is placed in his eighth year shews that it must have taken place on or after July 20, 1543. The two together prove his day of accession as July 20, 1543.]

(*See also 567 of 1917; and V. R. iii, Travanc. 137; T.A.S. i. 48, 268.*)

One of the Āraṇḍi family chiefs, Konda, son of Chinna-Timma, gave a grant of revenue-taxes to a temple in Cuddapah. It is difficult to fix precisely which 'Konda' this was.

(*V. R. i, Cud. 515, 517; 471 of 1906.*)

[War broke out again this year between the Portuguese (with whom was allied the Raja of Cochin) and the Zamorin of Calicut. The Portuguese were defeated at Bardeia.

Śevappa-Nāyaka, whose wife's sister had been one of king Achyuta's queens, was made Governor of Tanjore.]

**A.D. 1550.** Inscriptions in Tinnevely District shew that Sadāśiva was acknowledged here as supreme overlord (599, 609; 373 of 1916); while the local ruler was Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśekhara, eldest son of Abhirāma-Parākrama, for whom we have dates March 26, April (?) and June 16, in his seventh year and August 21, in his eighth year (573, 659 of 1917; *V. R. iii, Travancore. 138, 231; T.A.S. i. 271; 563 of 1917*). The latest of these mentions an order given by this chief's younger brother, Viraveṇbāmālai-Kulaśekhara *alias* Śālivātipati. (*See also 564 of 1917 and 276 of 1908.*)

This Śālivātipati's beginning of rule took place, as gathered from records, between June 14 and 27, 1550. He was crowned in 1552. (*T. A. S. i. 56; V. R. iii, Tinnevely 302.*)

The Āraga-Rāja in N.-W. Mysore was ruled, under Vijayanagar, by Keladi Sadāśiva-Nāyaka. (*E. C. viii, Nr. 77.*)

[Ibrahim Qutb Shāh of Golkonda became Sultan in this year on his brother Jamshīd's death. While a prince he had stayed as a guest of the king's at Vijayanagar. Aljiya-Rāma, anxious to make friends with him, gave him an estate, and to that end seized a property which he had already bestowed upon one Āmbur Khān and turned the latter out of it. Āmbur Khān quarrelled with Ibrahim, on this grievance, in the streets of Vijayanagar, and the two fought a duel which resulted in Āmbur Khān's death.]

**A.D. 1551.** July 19. Jaṭilavarman-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely in his eighth year. This was the last day of his eighth year (*See above, s.v. 1549; 532 of 1909; 450 of 1917*). Another

of his eighth year, whose date = September 3, 1551, seems to quote the wrong regnal year (566 of 1917). So also does another whose date = January 4, 1551, but which quotes the seventh regnal year (554 of 1917). The same ruler is mentioned in an inscription of October 5, 1551, in his ninth regnal year (540 of 1917). One record (508 of 1909; *E. R.* 1910, p. 102) affixes to his name the *biruda* 'Śeṭṭiyan, Ponnin-Pāṇḍya.'

Varatunga-Rāma-Pāṇḍya, a prince, son of Parākrama and grandson of Abhirama, gave a village in Ramnad to Brahmans. (*V. R.* ii, *Ramnad*, 180; *T. A. S.* i, p. 106.)

A grant was made to Brahmans in this year on June 15, at Bevinahalli, a village close to Madras, by Aḷiya-Rāma, king Sadāśiva's minister, at the request of Ain-ul-Mulkh, who is called 'Ainama-Malukka, in the original, probably the chief whom Firishta calls 'Mallik Ain-ul-Mulkh Gilāni' (*Briggs's Edn.* iii, p. 381). The grant mentions, Mailāpur-Mādarasa' and as Mailāpur is a suburb of modern Madras the origin of the name 'Madras' is here believed to have been disclosed.

(*E. I.* xiv, 210.)

Aḷiya-Rāma's brother Tīrumala of Āraṇḍu was now ruling in Central Mysore. He is given royal titles.

(*E. C.* ix, *Nl.* 42.)

Tīrumala was also ruling at Udayagiri.

(*B. and V. C.* No. 104.)

[Rāma-Rāja of Vijayanagar and Burhān Nizām Shāh made an alliance this year against Bijāpur, and took Raichūr and Mudkal, thus restoring the Raichūr Dōub to the Hindu monarchy. Rāma-Rāja's brother Tīrumala seems to have become jealous of his powerful brother's supremacy and to have become refractory. He was besieged by Rāma-Rāja in Adoni and on capitulating, was afterwards pardoned.]

[According to Hunter, with whom Burgess agrees, it was in this year that the Telugu chief Mukunda-Bāhubalēndra usurped the throne of the Gajapatis of Orissa.]

A.D. 1552. April 25. Kulaśekhara-Sūlivāṭipati-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely. His *birudas* are 'Viraveṇbāmālai,' 'Vrihivritiśvara,' 'Ponnan,' and 'Viravēl.' The record belongs to his second regnal year (513 of 1917; *T. A. S.* i, 56, 104, 272). He was crowned in 1552-53.

(*V. R.* iii, *Tinn.*, 344; 508 of 1909; *E. R.* 1918, p. 60; *V. R.* iii, *Trav.* 139.)

Kejadi Sadāśiva was ruling the Āraga tract on the Western Ghats under the Vijayanagar king.

(*E. C.* viii, *Nr.* 5.)

The Kaḷasa country of Mysore was governed by Bhairarasa.

(*E. C.* vi, *Mg.* 40; and *ibid.* 39.)

A.D. 1553. A grant was made in Udayagiri (Nellore District) by Timma of the Āraṇḍu family, son of Kōṇēti-Rāya, and Aḷiya Rāma Rāja's cousin. (*V. R.* ii, *Nell.* 773; *B. and V. C.* 1363.)

Sūlivāṭipati-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tenkāṣi in his third year. Date = June 2, 1553 (557 of 1917; 281 of 1908). Another record of his fixes July 8, 1553, as in his fourth year, (387 of 1917). Another of his fourth year bears date December 2. (559 of 1917. See also *V. R.* iii, *Tinn.*, 302, 304-F.)

\* It is matter for regret that Mr. Sewell should have been misled into thinking Bevinahalli to be a village near Madras. Bevinahalli and the two other villages going into it are said to have belonged to Raudakundiya Sṭua, in Kejavadi, in Hastināvati sūfite; in the division of Hastināvati (Anegondi-Hampi), in the sub-division Kejavadi (Kejadi in Mysore), and the district of Raudakundi. The villages may have been in Mysore-Bellary border. Mailāpurada-Mādarasa is almost certainly the name of a *Kannaga Brahman* and probably belonged to Mallapur, a neighbouring village on the border of which one of the boundary stones was planted (l. 278 of the Ins.). It is very doubtful if the name could have had any association with Mallapur-San Thome, near modern Madras. See *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. VII, pp. 103-104.—Editor.

An *agráhāra* village was founded in this year by Varatunga-Rāma, son of Kulaśekhara Parākrama-Pāṇḍya, then a prince. (T. A. S. i, 59, 106, 113, 116.)

[The Portuguese attacked and burned some more towns on the Malabar Coast. Aḷiya Rāma Rāya's brother Venkaṭādri defeated Ain-ul-Mulkh, a leader who had revolted against the Bijāpur Sultan. (Forg. Emp., p. 190.)]

A.D. 1554. 'Viraveṇbāmālai'-Kulaśekhara, *alias* Sālivātipati-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely in his fifth year on June 27. This shews that the last possible day for the accession was June 27, 1550.

(543 of 1917.)

There are several records in this year of the Āraṇḍu family. 'Tikka, son of Kōṇēti, and grandson of Pedda-Konḍa' built a hall at a temple in the capital. (V. R. i, Bellary 327; 13 of 1904.) A village in Kurnool District was given to a temple by 'Tikka, son of Rāma-Rāja-Kōṇēti-Rāja' (V. R. ii, Kurn. 240; 157 of 1905). In the same district land was granted to 'Aubala, son of Kōṇēti, and grandson of Pedda-Konḍa' (V. R. ii, Kurn. 579, 580; 65 of 1915). 'Rāma-Rāja Viṭṭhala-Rāja-Tirumala-Rāja' granted a village in Central Mysore (E. C. xii, Mi. 78). 'Nandyāl Pedda Virayya' granted a village in Kurnool District (V. R. ii, Kurn. 214). 'Rāma-Rāja Viṭṭhala-Rāja' granted a village in Mysore. (E. C. xii, Pg. 39.)

A.D. 1555. 'Viraveṇbāmālai'-Sālivātipati-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely District on March 20 and April 5 in his fifth year (575, 538 of 1917). Both these are at Tenkāṣi, and each of them mentions Sālivātipati's nephew Guṇarāma. An inscription at Gangaikondān near Tinnevely names as ruler there Māravarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya, on June 1, 1555, in his twenty-fourth year. His period of rule had begun in the year following June 1, 1531.

(V. R. iii, Tinn. 405; 171 of 1905.)

In S. Kanara the Aḷapa chief Bhujabala-Kavi-Aḷupēndra was ruling.

(V. R. ii, S. Kan. 189; 171 of 1901.)

In W. Mysore mention of Immiadi-Pāṇḍya governing Keravase, and Bhairarasa, son of Bomma, governing the Kaḷasa country. (E. C. vi, Mg. 60.)

[The Mughal Emperor Humāyūn was restored to the throne of Delhi this year. But he died the following year.

The Portuguese attempted to place their friend Prince Abdullah (see above s.v. A.D. 1545) on the throne of Bijāpur, but they were opposed by Sultan Ibrahim Ādil aided by a contingent of troops sent to his aid from Vijayanagar by Aḷiya-Rāma Rāja, and several fights took place. The war lasted for more than a year, and the Portuguese failed to carry out their plan.]

A.D. 1556. [Humāyūn's death took place in January 1556. In the following month Akbar was enthroned. It is advisable to note that Akbar's internal policy was in theory much the same as in the far-gone days of the Maurya Chandragupta, viz. the cultivators must be compelled to cultivate whether they will or no, in order that the emperor's treasury should be enriched. The holders of land were at first to be encouraged to do their best; but the Government officials were to see to it that no ryot was lazy, and no excuses were to be accepted. Labour was compulsory. As to the land-taxes, the emperor is said to have in practice seized for the crown about one-third of the gross produce—though he laid it down as a religious principle that it was lawful for a Musalman ruler to take the whole property, as well as the person, of every 'infidel' Hindu, and distribute it amongst the followers of Islam—making the Hindus slaves. His practice was milder than his theory. (J.R.A.S., Jan. 1922, p. 19.)]

In Tinnevely District on October 1, 1556, Viraveṇbāmālai-Sālivatīpati-Pāṇḍya was ruling according to an inscription, in his 'sixth' year (620 of 1917). [The regnal year was actually the seventh.]

Keladi-Sadāśiva-Nāyaka was governing part of N.-W. Mysore. (*E. C. vii, Sk. 55.*)

'Rāma-Rāja Tirumala' of Āraṇḍi gave a grant in Central Mysore (*E. C. xii, Si. 31*); and

'Rāma-Rāja-Viṭhala-Rāja-Tirumala' granted a village to Brahmans in N. Mysore.

(*Ibid. xi, Mk. 4, 6.*)

'Aḥbala (Aubala) Rāja, son of Rāma-Rāja Kōṇēti-Rāja' built a *gopura* and a *mandapa* at the Viṭthalaswāmī temple at Hampe-Vijayanagar (*V. R. i, Bellary 348*). And 'Tirumala, son of Viṭhala, son of Rāma', remitted taxes in the Rāyadrūg tract (Bellary District).

(*V. R. i, Bell. 451, 452; 104, 105 of 1913.*)

Rāma-Rāja Tirumalarāja granted a village in Central Mysore—Sadāśiva reigning.

(*E. C. xii, Pg. 40.*)

The British Museum plates of Sadāśiva, dated 1556, differing from others, state that Achyuta's brother Ranga, father of Sadāśiva, was the elder brother and Achyuta the younger. (*E. I. iv, 1.*)

**A.D. 1557.** [Ibrahim Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur died in this year from a complication of disorders. He put to death several physicians who had tried, but failed, to cure him. He was succeeded by his son Ali Ādil Shāh, who at once tried to establish, for political reasons, a solid friendship with Rāma-Rāja at Vijayanagar. He visited the Hindu capital, and was outwardly received with all honour; but Rāma-Rāja offended him on his departure, by not attending him out of the city. The event increased Rāma-Rāja's sense of his own importance, and irritated the Sultan.]

In Tinnevely on April 26, Viraveṇbāmālai-Sālivatīpati-Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 7th year (481 of 1917). Two of his records, of dates—July 22 and 24, also mention them as in his 7th year, thus disagreeing with the fixture June 14-27, 1550, for his accession (529, 572 of 1917). [These inscriptions require examination.]

'Obala, son of Kōṇēti and grandson of Rāma-Rāja Kōṇḍa' of Āraṇḍi gave a grant of villages in S. Arcot (*V. R. i, S. Arcot 391; 66 of 1906*). And 'Chinna Aubalēśvara of Nandyāl, son of Aubalēśvara and grandson of Aubala', gave a gift at Ghaṇḍikōṭa in Cuddapah District.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 104; 485 of 1906.*)

'Parākrama-Pāṇḍya' (i.e. Kulāśekhara-Parākrama whose accession was in 1543) gave a grant of a village in Tinnevely District in his '16th' (should be 14th or 15th) year.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn. 304-I.*)

**A.D. 1558.** [The Portuguese Franciscan friars at Mailāpur and S. Thomé near Madras, according to Couto (*see 'A Forgotten Empire', p. 193*) destroyed some temples and thereby roused the indignation of the Brahmans and the Hindus generally. Aḷiya-Rāma went in person to S. Thomé and held an enquiry, but, finding that the foreign priests were all very poor, he let them alone.

A combined army of forces from Vijayanagar and Bijāpur, in alliance, attacked the dominions of Husain Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar. They laid waste the country, says Firishta, 'in such a manner that from Porundeh to Khiber and from Ahmadnagar to Dowlatabad, not a mark of population was to be seen. The infidels of Beejanuggur (Vijayanagar), who for many years had been wishing for such an event, left no cruelty unpractised. They insulted the honour of Mussulman women, destroyed the mosques, etc.' Ibrahim-Qutb-Shāh joined the allies in this attack on Ahmadnagar, and ceded to Vijayanagar the fortresses of Kōvilkonda, Pāngal and Guntūr.]



An important inscription in S.-E. Mysore gives pedigrees of the Vijayanagar royal family and of the Āraṇḍa family. (E. C. ix, Cp. 186.)

In Tinnevely 'Viraveṇbāmūlai-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya, alias Sālīvātipati, was ruling in his 8th year on April 4, 1558 (103 of 1917); and on June 3 (530 of 1917). (Also V.R. iii Tim. 293.)

At Madura Viśvanātha Nāyaka ruled locally. (I.A. 1914, p. 15.)

Alīya Rāma-Rāya of Vijayanagar had in his employ, as indeed was necessary, a Muḥammadan agent, Dilawār-Khān. (E.C. x, Kl. 147.)

A.D. 1559. [Viśvanātha Nāyaka of Madura and Śevappa-Nāyaka of Tanjore effected an arrangement by which Śevappa ceded Trichinopoly to Viśvanātha and Viśvanātha ceded Vallam to Śevappa. Luiz de Mello left Goa and wasted the country as far as Mangalore, where he fired the town and slaughtered the inhabitants.]

The same Pāṇḍya prince mentioned above, Sālīvātipati continued to rule in the Tinnevely country. There are records of him of date - June 13 and November 5 in his '9th' year. [They must be examined with reference to the regnal year stated, as the last one disagrees with a fixture in June 1550 for his accession.]

Tirumala, brother of Alīya-Rāma, was in authority in Nellore District, and in Mysore, and in Anantapur District.

(V.R. ii, Nell. 181; B. and V.C. 880; E.C. xi, Cl. 54; V.R. i, Anant. 41.)

A.D. 1560. The same Pāṇḍya prince ruling on January 14 and March 20, 1560, in Tinnevely District. [Here again the given regnal year clashes with some in other inscriptions.]

(326 of 1918; 592, 593, 594 of 1917.)

Viśvanātha-Nāyaka, ruling in Madura, had a general in command of his army by name Āryanātha. (V.R. iii, Tim. 455; 622 of 1915.)

A.D. 1561. Another record of the same Pāṇḍya prince, Sālīvātipati, on February 2, 1561, in which the regnal year is stated, apparently in error, as the '9th'. (579 of 1917.)

Two other Pāṇḍya inscriptions mention the year A.D. 1561-62 as being the 13th year of 'Kulaśēkhara Ativira-Rāma-Pāṇḍya' in Rāmnād and of 'Dharma-Perumāḷ Kulaśēkhara Pāṇḍya' in Tinnevely. (V.R. ii, Ramnad, 168-B; iii, Tim. 255; 483 of 1909.)

'Rāma-Rāja-Koṇḍa-Rāja' of Āraṇḍa gave a grant to a temple at Kampli.

(V.R. i, Bellory, 362.)

A.D. 1562. 'Viraveṇbāmūlai'-Kulaśēkhara, younger son of Abhirāma-Pāṇḍya (i.e. Sālīvātipati) ruling on September 6, 1562, in his 12th year. [This again disagrees with other records which mention the regnal year.] (546 of 1917). Another, of date - September 5, similarly disagrees. The '12th' regnal year is stated. (537 of 1917.)

An inscription of June 12, 1562, states that the Vinukonda province (Sima) was given by Rāma-Rāja Tirumala to Koṇḍa-Rāja. (V.R. ii, Guntūr 883; 530 of 1913.)

Sultan Husaīn Nizām Shah of Ahmadnagar, after his disastrous war against Bijāpur, Vijayanagar, and Golkonda now made friends with the Sultan of Golkonda, Ibrahim Quṭb Shāh and attacked the other two states, but without success.

A.D. 1563. 'Jaṭilavarman-Tirunelvēli-Perumāḷ-Kulaśēkhara-Pāṇḍya' (i.e. Sālīvātipati) ruling on May 22 in Tinnevely in his 13th year (515 of 1917). Another of his records at Tenkāsi of this year mentions a day in his '12th' year. [Again some confusion.]

(V.R. iii, Tim. 363; 527 of 1909.)

The Changāva chief Vira-Raja-Uḍaiyār was locally ruling in S. Mysore. (*E.C. iv, Hs. 49.*)

An inscription in W. Mysore, in the Hassan tract, says that the village to which it belonged was in an estate which had been given by king Saḍāśiva to Ajiya Rāma-Rāja. Another mentions Seringapatam as in the same estate, which therefore included a considerable tract of country.

(*E.C. v, Hu. 2, 15; iii, My. 50.*)

'Nandyāl Aubala, son of Kōnēti, son of Pedda Konda' of the Āraṇḍa family gave a grant of village revenues to the temple at Abūbilam on August 6, 1563.

(*V.R. ii, Karnool, 586, 596; 72, 82 of 1915.*)

**A.D. 1561.** The Pāṇḍya Ruler Sālivātipati seems to have died in June 1563, and to have been succeeded by his son Ativirarāma Pāṇḍya-Sīvalabha, also called 'Aḷagan-Sīvalavēl', who was crowned on April 16, 1564.

(*T.A.S. i, 56, 105; V.R. iii, Tinn. 345; 509 of 1909.*)

An inscription from N.-W. Mysore, referring to Ajiya Rāma-Rāja gives him full imperial titles and describes him as 'seated on the jewelled throne' of Vijayanagar. The date of this C.-P. grant is December 18, 1564, only a month before the total destruction of Vijayanagar and the death of Rāma-Rāja at Talikōta.

(*E.C. vii, Ci., 62.*)

[The Portuguese were at war in this year with the Rāja of Cannanore. They behaved with great brutality, capturing ships and killing the sailors whom they made prisoners.]

(*'Forgotten Empire', p. 195.*)

**A.D. 1565.** Ajiya-Rāma-Rāja's success in grasping the whole power at Vijayanagar while he kept Saḍāśiva-Rāja, the real Emperor, virtually a prisoner, had so intoxicated him with a sense of his own importance that, in the course of the past year, he had alienated his dangerous Musalman neighbours in the Dekhan, each of whom considered himself insulted by the Hindu ruler's overbearing conduct. Firishṭa makes this very clear. The result was that Ali Adil Shāh conceived the possibility of an united attack by all the four Dekhan powers in alliance on the kingdom and city of Vijayanagar, with the object of accomplishing the complete overthrow of the Hindu empire. He sent an embassy first to Husain Nizam Shāh and gained his approval of the plan, which was ratified by intermarriages between the younger members of the two families. The Golkonda and Bidar Sultans also agreed to join in this holy war.

The Musalmani forces from all four States met at Bijapur, and began their march on December 25, 1564. They pushed forward to the village of Talikōta,\* where a great battle was fought on January 23, 1565, with the armies of Vijayanagar, which had been rapidly collected from all quarters and were

\* A Kannada Bakhair known as the Bakhair of Rāmanāya gives an account of the battle of Talikōta differing in essential particulars from the account of Firishṭa. Without going into the full details, this Bakhair makes it doubtful whether the battle should any more be called the battle of Talikōta. Talikōta is twenty-five miles from the north bank of the Krishna, where the Ahmadnagar army camped for the time. According to this Bakhair, the Vijayanagar army after crossing the Tungabhadra made a short camp at a place called Tāvarekere, from which they advanced, and Rāmanāya made his camp at a place called Rākshasatangaḍi, from which he sent out the divisions under his two brothers to oppose the Bijapur and Golkonda divisions respectively, the centre being placed over against the Ahmadnagar army. One feature of the description of the battle is the effort made to cross the Krishna and the defence of the fords by Vijayanagar. The battle joined after the Muhammadan armies had crossed the Krishna, and therefore is some little way from the south bank of the river. It would be more appropriate to call it the battle of Rākshasatangaḍi, where the main camp of the Vijayanagar army lay and from which that army operated as occasion demanded by movements of various kinds. The need for calling it Rākshasatangaḍi is made necessary by Grant Duff referring to the battle in a corrupt form of that name Rakshitagundi in his standard work, *History of the Mahrattas*. For the whole of this discussion, see a paper presented by the Editor to the Indian Historical Records Commission in its Poona Session, 1925. Tāvarekere is next stage to Kannuragi on the Vijayanagar-Mudgal Road. The Survey of India Atlas, Sheet 36, marks the battle on this side of the Krishna

led by the three Āraṇḍa brothers in person,—Rāma-Rāja in the centre, Tirumala on the left and Venkaṭādri on the right. Firishta says that the Hindu army numbered nearly a million men. By all accounts, Rāma-Rāja, now a very old man, behaved with great gallantry, but by a series of accidents and some mismanagement, his enemies succeeded in breaking his line and making him a prisoner. He was taken to Husāin Nizām Shāh who at once had him decapitated.

To put the result in as few words as possible, since this is not the place for a descriptive story, the armies of Vijayanagar broke and fled. They were closely pursued up to the walls of the capital, and massacred in numbers. The chronicler relates that 'according to the best authorities' more than 100,000 Hindus lost their lives. Then the city was entered and completely sacked. King Sadāsiva and his family and the surviving Āraṇḍa brothers, Tirumala and Venkaṭādri fled for safety to Penukonda, carrying with them enormous treasure. The helpless citizens of the city were slain or deprived of all their possessions; and the invaders settled down to their task of deliberately destroying the whole city. So that after a time it was totally reduced to ruins—a condition in which it has ever since remained.

To realize the extent of this disaster it would be well for the reader to note what the city had been when at the height of its prosperity only a few years earlier, and for this purpose to read the accounts given of its wealth and grandeur by Abū Razzāk in the fifteenth century and by Paes about A.D. 1520 ('*A Forgotten Empire*', pp. 82 f., 233 f.). And for details of the event and of what followed, refer to pp. 196-213 of the same work.

Firishta says that the plunder of the wealthy citizens was so great that 'every private man in the allied [conquering] army became rich.' And in addition to this the whole country around the capital was devastated. It must be remembered that Vijayanagar had been a city protected by seven lines of fortification, the outer walls measuring twenty-eight miles in circumference. The loot and destruction were increased by the violence of the scum of the population and by hordes of bandits.

Sadāsiva, however, though he and his supporters retired to Penukonda and Chandragiri, was still sovereign in South India subsequent to his defeat. Inscriptions naming him as on the throne later in the year 1565 have been found in Mysore. Their dates correspond to October 20 and November 7 in that year (*E.C. ix, Hl. 88; x, Gd. 52*). Tirumala of Āraṇḍa remained as minister to the puppet-king, with all the power in his hands. His son Rāma is mentioned as being in a position of some authority in Anantapur District in 1565-6. (*V.R. i, Anant. 155; 333 of 1901.*)

A.D. 1566. Records of king Sadāsiva on February 19, 1595, and on other days (*Mys. A.A.R. 1923, p. 83; V.R. ii, Guntur 354; B and V.C. 946; E.C. viii, Nr. 1; ix, An. 16*). One of these shews a member of the Āraṇḍa family, Rangappa, governing the fortress of Konḍaviḍu. Another shews the Keḷadi chief Sadāsiva ruling the Āraga tract.

In Tinnevely Ativirāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 3rd year on May 31—a date which shews that his accession took place on or after June 1, 1563. Others of his records naming his 3rd year bear dates = June 19 and 27, 1566, and these disagree with one that makes June 13, 1563, his latest possible day of accession. [These records all require careful examination if it is considered necessary to fix the date of accession. He was son of Śalivāṭipati.]

(501, 571, 491 of 1917; also *V.R. iii, Travanc. 141; T.A.S. 274-8.*)

between Mudgal and the river—that is on the road from Tēvarēkera through Mudgal to Talikota and Bijapur. Somewhere about this locality Rākshasatangaṇḍi must have been. See Survey of India Atlas, Sheets 56 and 57. —Editor.

**A.D. 1567.** The same Pāṇḍya chief ruling in Tinnevely District on January 24 in his '3rd' year; and on August 22 in his '5th' year (617, 494 of 1917). And another of his '5th' year. (*V.R. iii, Tinn. 392, 393; 201, 202 of 1895. Also 558 of 1917. V.R. iii, Travancore, 141;*

*T.A.S. i, 274.*)

[Mukunda-Bahubulendra, the Telugu usurper of the Gajapati kingdom of Orissa, was overthrown by Sulaimān Kararāni of Bengal in 1567 or 1568 (Hijra 975).]

On April 9 and 19, 1567, Tirumala-Rāya, Sadāśiva's minister and practical ruler of the kingdom, gave land and villages in Kurnool to Brahmans. (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 10, 47, 48; 137 of 1913.*)

In Tinnevely District king Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar gave villages to a temple at the request of Krishnappa-Nāyaka of Madura (*V.R. iii, Tinn. 407-A; E.I. ix, 328*). Sadāśiva is mentioned in records in Kurnool and Mysore as still reigning (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 246, 400; 163 of 1905; E.C. xii, Kg. 32*). Also in Anantapur, Chittoor, and N. Arcot Districts (*V.R. i, Anant. 159; Chittoor 35, 97; N. Arcot 317, 409, 562; 337 of 1901; 63 of 1907; 301 of 1904; 38, 39, 40 of 1887; 169 of 1922*). In one of these in N. Arcot a gift was made by the ruler Tirumala at the request of Chinna Bomma Nāyaka of Vellore.

**A.D. 1568.** There are several records shewing Sadāśiva reigning in this year.

(*E.C. vi, Cm. 24; xi, Hk. 6, 7; Hr. 47; V.R. ii, Kurnool 534-7; ii, Guntur 115; 240 of 1897.*)

In Tinnevely District inscriptions of the 5th year of Ativirarāma-Pāṇḍya on January 27 and July 19, and during the year.

(*490, 589 of 1917; V.R. iii, Tinn. 369, 370, 371; 533, 534, 535 of 1909.*)

In S. Mysore the Changāḷva chief Viradēva, son of Śrīkantha, was locally ruling.

(*E.C. iv, Hs. 24.*)

**A.D. 1569.** Sadāśiva still reigning in this year (*V.R. ii, Kurnool 49, 249; i, Chittoor 98; Coimbatore 320; 138 of 1913; 302 of 1904; 166 of 1905; 15 of 1910; E.C. vi, Kd. 18*). In Central Mysore an inscription describes Tirumala as reigning king, giving him full imperial titles, but these are probably honorific.

Inscriptions of Ativirarāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya, one of them dated on January 7, in his 6th year and another on March 7, in his 7th year, whose date = March 7, 1569, raise further difficulty as to the date of his accession. (*407, 492, 496 of 1917.*)

[Murtazā Nizām Shāh, now Sultan of Ahmadnagar in succession to his father Husain, who died on June 7, 1565, shortly after the destruction of Vijaysongar, quarrelled with Ali Adil Shāh of Bijāpur and attacked his territory, seizing Dharwar.

The Portuguese attacked and burned the town of Honawar.]

**A.D. 1570.** Sadāśiva is named as king in inscriptions in Mysore and in Nellore District (*E.C. iv, Ch. 79; V.R. ii, Nellore 478; B. and V. C. 868*). The first of these shews him as reigning on March 24, 1570, the second on March 29.

Ativirarāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya was ruling in Tinnevely in his 7th year on February 28, and in his 8th year on December 14. (*See above, and 409 495 of 1917.*)

Kumāra-Krishnappa-Nāyaka of Madura is mentioned in an inscription in Tinnevely District.

(*V.R. iii, Tinn. 287-A.*)

[There was a very severe famine in this year on the Western Coast.

The Portuguese attacked Kalyān and burned the suburbs. Indignant at this outrage, the Sultans of Bijāpur and Ahmadnagar again made friends, and allied themselves with the Zamorin of



Calicut. They advanced against the Portuguese and besieged Goa, but a peace was patched up between Bijapur and Goa. The Ahmadnagar force attacked Chaul, but also made peace and withdrew.

The date of king Sadāsiva's death is not known. He may have died in 1570, or may have survived in retirement. Some records mention him in 1575, 1576 and 1577 (*see below*). But Tirumala of Āraṇḍa became king of Vijayanagar in this year; by usurpation if the late king had left any descendants, which is not certainly known, or by election if the throne was vacant. He established the Fourth Vijayanagar dynasty.]

**A.D. 1571.** Tirumala of Āraṇḍa was now actually king of Vijayanagar (*E.I. xiv, 244*). He ruled from Penukonda, as is stated in an inscription commemorating a gift of a village to Brahmans in N.-W. Mysore by Keladi Sadāsiva-Raya's grandson Rāma-Rāja-Nāyaka (*E.C. viii, Sb. 55*). Records of Tirumala shewing him reigning this year are found in Kurnool and Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts and in S.-E. Mysore (*V.R. i, Cudd. 678; Chitt. 368; ii, Kurn. 74; 497 of 1905; E.C. xi, Tim. 1; ix, Cp. 99*). Keladi Rāma is mentioned in an inscription in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E.C. viii, Sa. 21.*)

[The Zamorin of Calicut besieged Chāliyām in this year which was defended by Jorge de Castro for the Portuguese. He took the fort and destroyed it. The Portuguese attacked Dabhol but were defeated and driven back with heavy losses.]

Ativīrārāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya is represented by two inscriptions of January 7, and May 4, 1571, the former being in his 8th year. (*328 of 1918; V.R. iii, Tinnevely, 278-P; T.A.S. i, 277.*)

**A.D. 1572.** [Ibrahim Kuth Shāh of Golkonda warred against the Gajapati king of Orissa, who held Rajahmundry and neighbouring forts. The Hindus were severely beaten near Rajahmundry and the Golkonda troops captured the town and held it and the surrounding country.]

On January 26, 1572, king Tirumala of Vijayanagar granted a village to Brahmans in Cuddapah District (*V.R. i, Cudd. 845; V.R. i, Chittoor, 168-A; C.P. 1 of 1913; E.I. xvi, 244*). The Maṭṭa chief Tirumala is mentioned in the inscription.

A grant was made during the year by Śrīranga I, son of king Tirumala in Guntur District (*806 of 1923*). Śrīranga was also governing in Kurnool. Under him was one of the Āraṇḍa family by name Ōbala, as his Dalavāy (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 630*). Another of Śrīranga's records of this year is in Guntur District (*V.R. ii, Gun. 130-L*); and another shews him in authority in Chingleput District on July 9, 1572. (*185 of 1922.*)

There are several inscriptions in this year of Ativīrārāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya in Tinnevely District, whose dates = March 3, April 17, June 20, July 31, August 4, October 27 and December 19. The confusion of regnal years is troublesome. April 17 is placed in his '10th' year, but June 20 is said to be in his '9th' year. The later ones are all '10th.'

(*199, 500, 585, 595, 597, 598, 601, of 1917.*)

At this time in Nellore District the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans seem to have been, at least in some measure, friendly; for an inscription at Vavvēru relates that a Musalman named Muhammad Miṣā constructed a fountain 'for the religious merit of' Prince Śrīranga, son of king Tirumala.

(*B. and V.C. ii, 885; V.R. ii, Nell. 486.*)

**A.D. 1573.** King Tirumala reigning at Penukonda about October or November. (*698 of 1917.*) His son Śrīranga ruling in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and in Central Mysore.

(*823 of 1917; V.R. i, Cudd. 783; ii, Nell. 526; B. and V.C. 822; E.C. xii, Ch. 8.*)

In Tinnevely, inscriptions of Ativirarāma-Śrivalabha-Pāṇḍya in his 10th year on March 9 and 13 and April 6 (*V.R. Travancore*, 142; *T.A.S. i*, 279; 596, 602 of 1917). One of June 12—regnal year doubtful (603 of 1917) and one of November 6 in his 11th year.

(187 of 1917.)

Another Pāṇḍya prince mentioned in Tinnevely District in his second year. This was Kulaśekhara-Perumāḷ-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya-Māraṇ-Aḷagiya-Śokkanār.

(*V.R. iii, Tinn.* 254; 482 of 1909.)

In N.-W. Mysore the Keladi chief Rāma-Rāja-Nāyaka was ruling locally. (*E.C. viii, Ti.* 19.)

[Jorge de Castro was beheaded this year by order of the king of Portugal, as punishment for his loss of Chāliyam in 1571.]

Nandiyāla Narasimha of the Āraṇḍi family gave a grant this year in Kurnool District.

(*V.R. ii, Kurn.* 105.)

A.D. 1574. Śrīraṅga I, son of king Tirumala of Vijayanagar, was ruling in S. Arcot, Kurnool and Guntur Districts (355 of 1921; *V.R. ii, Kurnool*, 619; *Guntur*, 765; 542 of 1909). In the Kurnool record mention is made of Kumāra-Chinna-Aubala of Āraṇḍi.

An inscription in Tinnevely shews Ativirarāma-Śrivalabha-Pāṇḍya ruling there on February 11, 1574. Another of his, of date = July 22, places that day as in his 12th year, and therefore agrees with the fixture June 1 to 13, 1563, for his accession.

(571 of 1911; 599 of 1917.)

Virappa-Nāyaka of Madura gave land to Muhammadans for the site of a Mosque.

(77 of 1905.)

A.D. 1575. Prince Śrīraṅga I of Vijayanagar ruling in Guntur District, in E. Mysore, in Chingleput, in Nellore and in Bellary Districts (162 of 1917; 383 of 1919; *V.R. ii, Nelli*, 688; *B. and V.C.* 1259; *V.R. i, Bell.* 61; *E.I.* xi. 326; *E.C. x, Cl.* 65; *C.B.* 27, 28). The Bellary District record is from Mārēdapalli. It credits Śrīraṅga with having captured Kondaviḍu, Udayagiri and Vinukonda, but it would appear that these are mere titles derived from the victories of Krishnadeva-Rāya sixty years previously; for at this time the Muhammadans were in great power in that country, as is shewn by an inscription in Guntur District in 1576. (*q.v.*)

An interesting inscription in S. Arcot shews that political feelings there were not in a settled state for it describes king Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar as reigning there in this year, though Tirumala had ousted him from the throne at least four years earlier (5 of 1919). [It is of course just possible that Sadāśiva survived his dethronement and lived some years in retirement. The inscription should receive careful examination.]

A.D. 1576. A record in E. Mysore also seems to mention Sadāśiva as still on the throne, but most of it is said to be illegible and it cannot be depended upon. It may be that it refers to some grant made in an earlier year when Sadāśiva was reigning.

(*E. C. x, Cl.* 82.)

Prince Śrīraṅga I is named as ruling at Penukonda (*V. R. i, Anantapur* 171; *C.-P.* 23 of 1911). And in N. Arcot on January 28, when a gift was made to a temple at the request of Chinna-Bomma-Nāyaka of Vellore (*V. R. i, N. Arcot* 565; 41 of 1887). He is also named as reigning in this year in S. Arcot, Mysore and Guntur. The last one, of date = October 7, comes from the taluk of Guntur. But another, whose date = October 26, in the same taluk, names, as then ruling, Ibrahim Kutb Shāh of Golkonda and refers to orders given by him. It would seem that Guntur was actually under Muhammadan rule, but that the country people clung to the Hindu crown.

(134 of 1917; *E. C. iv, Gu.* 21; 89, 93 of 1917.)

In Tinnevely Ativirarāman Śrivaillabha-Pāṇḍya was ruling in his 14th year, on August 8.  
(488 of 1917.)

Achyutappa-Nāyaka was ruling in Tanjore. (E. I. xii, 340.)

[A massacre of Portuguese took place this year in Dabhol.]

A.D. 1577. An inscription of this year or 1578 (S. 1509) again names Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar as reigning (*see above s. v. 1570, 1575, 1576*). (V. R. ii, Karnool 97.)

Prince Śrīranga I ruling in Guntur District (V. R. ii, Gnt. 130A : 113 of 1917). The date of the latter is April 2, 1577. And in Central Mysore where he is distinctly stated to be 'sitting on the diamond throne'. (E. C. xii, Mi. 37.) And in Anantapur (391 of 1920) and in Tinnevely, where a gift made by Periya-Virappa-Nāyaka of Madura for the merit of his father Krishnappa-Nāyaka is said to have been made under Śrīranga's rule—showing that the Madura Nāyakas acknowledged the king of Vijayanagar as their overlord. (V. R. iii, Tina. 406 : 16 of 1912.)

Keladi Rāma-Rāja-Nāyaka was ruling, probably for his grandfather Keladi-Sadāśiva in the Ārāga country of W. Mysore. (E. C. viii, Sb. 475 : Tl. 5.)

Ativirarāma-Pāṇḍya was now in his 15th year, ruling in Tinnevely. (406 of 1917.)

The Travancore State Government epigraphist notes two records there of this year; one of the 5th year of Parākrama Pāṇḍya who probably was Ajagan-Sokkanār, and one of the 17th year of a Māravarman Sundara, whose rule began, therefore, in 1561-62. (T. A. S. i, 24, 25.)

[The Portuguese fitted out an expedition against the Thanadar of Dabhol.]

A.D. 1578. Śrīranga I of Vijayanagar reigning in Chingleput and Tinnevely Districts and in Mysore on March 31, May 16 and November 9. (209, 663 of 1916 : E. C. x, Mr. 41 : 7, Bl. 1.)

Another inscription in the Mālūr taluk (E. C. x, Mr. 57) asserts positively that on March 8, 1578, the reigning king of Vijayanagar was Tirumala (father of Śrīranga I). Tirumala died, then, later than March 8 in this year and Śrīranga I became king in succession to him. Śrīranga is also mentioned as reigning in Chingleput and Cuddapah Districts (V. R. i, Chin. 767, 1152 : Cudd. 56, 167 : 255, 327 of 1909 : 488 of 1906). In one of the Cuddapah records No. 167, Narasimha of Nandiyāl is mentioned.

Gifts by Virappa Nāyaka I and Viśvanātha Nāyaka of Madura, brothers.

(98 of 1903 : 663 of 1916.)

Achyutappa-Nāyaka of Tanjore, son of Śevvappa-Nāyaka was ruling in Tanjore.

(V. R. ii, Tan. 1371 : 22 of 1897 : SH ii. 498.)

[Orissa was declared annexed to the Mughal empire of Delhi by the Emperor Akbar.]

A.D. 1579. Śrīranga I of Vijayanagar reigning in S. Arcot and Nellore Districts and in Mysore. (490 of 1921 : V. R. ii, Nell. 371 : II and V. C. 657 : E. C. ix, Ni. 49 : N. Bp. 77.)

Local disturbances in Mysore. A town besieged and plundered with slaughter of the inhabitants. (E. C. viii, Sb. 301.)

A.D. 1580. Records of king Śrīranga I reigning in Mysore, Guntur and S. Kanara.

(E. C. v, Bl. 12 : x, Kl. 153 : V. R. ii, Gnt. 297 : S. Kan. 168 : 235 of 1892 : 170 of 1901.)

An important record in the Guntur District of date = A. D. 1592 relates that in 1580 (S. 1502) Ibrahim Kāṭh Shāh of Golkonda sent an army, commanded by his son Muhammad Kuli, and seized the fortresses of Udayagiri, Vinukonda, Bellamkonda, Tangēla and Kondavīdu.

(V. R. ii, Guntur, 764, 541 of 1909 : E. R. 1910, p. 119.) (*See below s. v. A. D. 1592.*)

[Ali Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur was murdered on April 11, 1580, by an eunuch.]

**A.D. 1581.** Inscriptions of king Śrīranga I in Kurnool and Anantapur Districts.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn.* 388, 416; *i, Anant.* 143; 178 of 1913.)

[According to Firishta, the whole of the Telugu country having been for a long time subject to the depredations of robbers, dacoits, and murderers (probably Thugs), Ibrahim Kuṭb Shāh of Golkonda, now supreme in that territory, took strong measures to repress the evil, and was so successful that 'merchants and travellers could travel night and day without going in caravans, in perfect security.'

(*Scott's Edit., i. 408.*)]

Muḥammad Kuli Kuṭb Shāh now became Sultan of Golkonda, Ibrahim having died.

**A.D. 1582.** Inscriptions of king Śrīranga I in Conjevaram (May 27 and October 21); in Chingleput (June 5); in Nellore and Kurnool Districts. He ruled the Vijayanagar kingdom from Penukonda.

(479, 58 of 1919; 194 of 1922; *V. R. ii, Nell.* 491; *Kurn.* 103; *B and V.C.* 892.)

Achyutappa-Nāyaka of Tanjore, son of Śevvappa, ruling in Ramnad (*V.R. ii, Ram.* 136; 84 of 1905). He was in power also in N. Arcot as he was able to give away land there. He completed the building of the tower at the temple at Tiruvannāmalai, which had been begun by Krishnadēva-Raya.

(*E. R. 1904-5, p. 57 f.*)

At Tenkāṣi Ativirārāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāndya was ruling on September 21 in his 20th year. The inscription registers a gift by prince Abhinava-Varaṅgarāma, son of Kulaśākhara-Parākrama.

(600 of 1917; *T. A. S. i. 117.*)

**A.D. 1583.** This Varāṅgarāma gave away a village (*V. R. ii, Madura.* 89 A, the *Dakṣiṇa Agraharam C.P. grant.*)

An inscription of December 4, shews Śrīranga I of Vijayanagar reigning in Anantapur District from Penukonda (732 of 1916); and in Conjevaram on October 22. (586 of 1919.)

Venkatapati I, Śrīranga I's brother, was ruling in Central Mysore.

(*E. C. xii, St. 3.*)

Ativirārāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāndya, *alias* Alagan-Perumal, ruling in Tinnevely District in his 21st year. His contemporary Periya-Virappa-Nāyaka of Madura mentioned. (*V. R. iii, Tim.* 364; *ii, Madura.* 70; *Ramnad.* 173; 528 of 1909; 35 of 1908; *J. A.* 1916, p. 90; *T. A. S. i, 57, 61, etc.*)

[The Portuguese destroyed several Hindu temples in Salsette. In revenge the Hindus destroyed the Christian churches. This was followed by a merciless massacre of Hindus and Muhammadans by the Portuguese.]

The Puḍukōṭṭa plates of date Ś. 1505, speak of a battle fought at Vallamprakāra, or Vallam, between Ativirārāma-Pāndya and Varatunga on one side, and Achyutappa Nāyaka of Tanjore and Virappa-Nāyaka on the other, which ended in the flight of the Tanjoreans. But it is not easy to decide on the date of the battle nor why it was fought.

(*See T. A. S. i. 57, 59, 84, 105, etc.; E. R. 1906, App. A, No. 7.*)

**A.D. 1584.** Several inscriptions of Śrīranga I of Vijayanagar, ruling from Penukonda, in Mysore, and in Kurnool, Madras, Chingleput, Cuddapah and S. Arcot Districts, the latest of which is November 7, 1584 (*E.C. v, Bl.* 212; *x, Gd.* 25; *V.R. ii, Kurn.* 584; *Madras* 329; 25, 31 of 1921; *V.R. i, Cudd.* 534; 70 of 1915; 237 of 1903; 9 of 1922; 697 of 1917). One of the Kurnool inscriptions mentions a conferring of temple privileges at the Vaishnava temple at Ahūbilam on a Maṭṭa chief in commemoration of his grandfather having helped to drive away from the temple, the Golkonda



invaders under Ibrahim Kutb Shāh after the latter had, in conjunction with the Handē chiefs of Anantapur, who were Śaivas, occupied the temple for seven years.

(*V.R. ii, Kurn. 584 ; 70 of 1915.*)

**A.D. 1585.** Śrīranga reigning in Kurnool, S. Arcot, and Mysore (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 222 ; 262 of 1916 ; E.C. x, Sd. 51*). The S. Arcot record bears date=October 25. The Mysore one is of a date late in the year, in month 'Dhanus'. This was Śrīranga I's last year.

Ativīrarāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely on November 19, in his 23rd year.

(*410 of 1917.*)

[The Mughal Emperor Akbar sent an army this year to the Dekhan to impose his authority there.

The Portugese erected a new fort at Ponnani.]

**A.D. 1586.** Venkaṭapati I of Vijayanagar came to the throne early in this year in succession to Śrīranga I. An inscription of date early in the year names him as sovereign (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 585 ; 71 of 1915*). Other records of his are in Mysore, on April 15 (*E.C. iii, Nj. 141*). And on March 11, a grant by the Changāḷva chief, Piriya Rāja (*E.C. iv, Hs. 41, 71*). And in Nellore (*V.R. ii, Nell. 774, 775 ; B. and V. C. 1365, 1367*). And in Anantapur (*728 of 1917*). In Madura during his reign he granted a village at the request of Periya-Virappa-Nāyaka of Madura *alias* 'Virabhūpa', son of Krishnappa and grandson of Viśvanātha Nāyaka (*V.R. ii, Madura 80—the Daḷavāy Agraharam plates ; E.I. xii. 159*). In the British Museum is a C.-P. grant of this king dated October 14, 1586 (*E.I. xiii. 225*). Venkaṭapati I married Bayamā, daughter of one of the nobles, Jagga Rāja.<sup>1</sup> He reigned till 1614-15.

There is an inscription of this year of April 3 shewing Ativīrarāma Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely.

(*325 of 1918.*)

That the Golkonda Sultan was in power in Nellore District is proved by an inscription which in itself is very interesting as shewing the goodwill existing there between Muhammadans and Hindus. A certain Lāl Khān granted some lands to Brahmans 'for the religious merit of Muhammad-Kuli-Shāh of Golkonda.'

(*V.R. ii, Nellore, 381 ; B. and V. C. 667.*)

This was the accession year of Abhirāma-Varatunga *alias* Vira Pāṇḍya in Madura, who was also called 'Alagan-Perumāl-Ativīrarāma.'

(*605 of 1917 ; V.R. ii, Madura 80—A.-B. ; T. A. S. i, 117.*)

**A.D. 1587.** Venkaṭapati I of Vijayanagar reigning on August 3 in Conjevaram (*531 of 1919*). And in Kurnool and Mysore.

(*V.R. ii, Kurn. 109 ; E.C. vii, Sh. 83 ; vi, Cm. 79.*)

In Cuddapah District at Siddhavaṭṭam, the village council gave 100 *bigas* of land to a Muhammadan Pir-Jūdāh-Saheb.

(*V.R. i, Cudd. 932, 933.*)

There appears to be some mistake in an inscription reported from S. Kanara District 'Ś. 1508 Sarvajit'=A.D. 1587-88, which represents king Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar as still reigning. The original should be examined.

(*V.R. ii, S. Kanara, 158 ; 140 of 1901.*)

Two records of Ativīrarāma-Pāṇḍya *alias* Alagan-Perumāl in Tinnevely District differ from one another in the matter of his regnal year. Both quote the year Sarvajit. One (*V.R. ii, Tinn. 256 ; 484 of 1909*) calls it his 24th year. The other (*ibid. Tinn. 304-E.*) calls it his 26th year. A day in Sarvajit would have been either in his 24th or 25th year.

<sup>1</sup> The actual name of this queen was Koṇḍama, daughter of Gobbūri Oba and sister of Jaggarāya, according to the *Rāmavāṇīyamu*. See *Sources of Vijayanagar History*, p. 243, Ext. 79.—Editor.

A.D. 1588. Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in N. Arcot and Ramnad, and in Conjevaram and Erode (163 of 1921; *V. R. ii, Ram. 223; 587 of 1919; 13 of 1891*). And in Chidambaram.

(*V. R. i, S. Arcot 127 to 165; 335 to 373 of 1913. His records of this year are scattered between these numbers.*)

This seems to have been the year of the coronation of Varatungarāma Pāṇḍya alias 'Vira', 'Abhirāma', 'Vēlvirārāma', or 'Sundarēśvara', who was 'born in Pushya nakshatra' and began to rule in 1585. The inscription recording it mentions the battle of Vallam (*see above, i. v. A. D. 1583*).

(*T. A. S. i, 56, 115; V. R. Tinnevely 291, 292, 348; 272 of 1908; 512 of 1909.*)

The Changāḷva chief Piriya-Rāja, son of Śrīkantha ruling in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iv, Hl. 15.*)

Bhairarasa, 'son of Gummata-dēvi', chief of Kaḷasa ruling the Koppa tract on the upper Tungabhadra River in W. Mysore. (*E. C. vi, Kp. 57.*)

[Mirān Nizām Shāh having slain his own father Murtazā, came to the throne in Ahmadnagar. He was long remembered for his cruelty and debauchery. He murdered many of the royal family. Firishta writes of him—'It was frequently his custom in fits of intoxication to ride through the city with his drunken associates, and put persons to death though not guilty of any crime.'

The Portuguese devastated the west coast of Ceylon.]

A.D. 1589. Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Kurnool and Mysore (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 500; E. C. xi, Hr. 88; xii, Ck. 39*). And in S. Arcot (*36 of 1905*).

[Mirān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar was deposed and slain. Firishta describes the terrible events at the city, where there seems to have been an orgy of slaughter. One of the rebel leaders 'commanded his adherents to murder the foreigners of every rank and occupation in the city and to plunder and burn their dwellings. The soldiers and their followers . . . put to death indiscriminately the noble, the rich, the master and the servant, the merchant, the pilgrim and the travelling stranger. Their houses were set on fire . . . virgins . . . were dragged by the hair into the assemblies of the drunken. . . . In the space of seven days nearly a thousand foreigners were murdered.' (*Scott's Edit. p. 392.*)

Muhammad Kuli Khān of Golkonda moved his capital to Haidarabād.]

An inscription of date — March 16, 1589, in Ganjam District states that the Muhammadan General of the Sultan of Golkonda dug a tank for irrigation purposes. He is said to command '84 forts of the Āndhra-Trilinga-Madhyama' country (*V. R. i, Ganjam, 15; 187 of 1913*). It also says that the 'Utkala' country (i.e., Kalinga, Rajahmundry and Saurāshtra) was ruled by Śāḷuva Narasimha—'a relation', says Mr. V. Rangacharya, 'of Bahubalēndra apparently. A chief who lived after Mukundadeva's usurpation which took place in 1551.'

In Mandya Taluk, Mysore a grant was made on March 8 by 'Rāma and Tīrumala, sons of Tīrumala Rāja 'Mahāmanjālēśvara.' [I am unable to identify these chiefs.] \*

(*E. C. iii, Md. 25.*)

A.D. 1590. Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Kurnool from Penukonda (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 582; 68 of 1915*). And in Tinnevely District. (*Ibid. iii, Tinn. 457.*)

On October 9, in Tinnevely at Tenkāśi a record of Abhirāmasundara Varatungarāma-Paṇḍya in his 4th year. This makes his accession as in the year following October 9, 1586. (*605 of 1917.*)

\* Tīrumala must have been the last viceroy of Seringapatam, son of Rāma, the emperor's elder brother. Rāma and Tīrumala, the sons of this, must be Princes of the Seringapatam viceroy—Editor.

[After the murder of Mirān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar in 1588 his nephew Ismail became Sultan. He was in this year deposed, and his father Burhān-Nizām-Shāh made Sultan in his place. A Bijapur army was defeated by forces from Ahmadnagar.]

**A.D. 1591.** Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Bellary District. Inscription at Kampli on the Tungabhadra river, shewing that, in spite of the destruction of the capital, he was recognized as king in the near neighbourhood (717 of 1922). Another record of his reign is at Conjevaram, bearing date December 21 (421 of 1919). Another of June 26 is *C.P.* 6 of 1922-23.

Two inscriptions in Tinnevely District of Ativirarāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya, of dates = March 12, 1591, in his 28th year and June 13 in his 29th year, shew that his accession was after March 12 and earlier than June 13, 1563. (482, 485 of 1917.)

The Changāḷva chief Piriya-Rāja, son of Śrīkantha, gave grants in S. Mysore.

(*E.C.* iv, *Hs.* 103, 121.)

[The Portuguese Governor André Furtada brought many West-coast towns to submission.]

**A.D. 1592.** Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore; in Chingleput on April 2; in Conjevaram on May 18; in N. and S. Arcot during the year 1592-93. An inscription at Virinchipuram in N. Arcot is noticeable in that it gives Venkatapati only the title of a great lord—'Mahāmandalēśvara'—and accords him Śāḷva family titles.

(*E.C.* x, *Bg.* 38; xi, *HR.* 6; 208 of 1916; 381 of 1919; *V.R.* i, *N. Arcot*, 6, 614; 385 of 1905; 61 of 1887; 258 of 1916; *S.I.I.* i, 78, No. 58.)

Keladi Venkatappa-Nāyaka, a feudatory of Vijayanagar, gave a grant in Shimoga Taluk, Mysore, on September 30.

(*Mys. A.A.R.* 1923, No. 108, p. 105.)

In Cuddapah, a local 'Chōḷa-Mahārāja,' Gangādhara, granted land. (*V.R.* i, *Cudd.* 465.)

An inscription at Aminābād in Guntur District relates that in A.D. 1580 (*see above*) Ibrahim Kuṭb Shāh of Golconda sent an army and seized strong fortresses of Udayagiri (whence 'Venkaṭa-Rāzu,' i.e., Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar, was expelled), Vinukonda, Bellamkonda, and Tangēḍa with their dependent territories. Afterwards he took Kondavīḍu, the principal stronghold, and made his son Muhammad Kuli Governor thereof. In 1592, a number of local leaders, including some Muhammadan Zamindars, raised a rebellion. An army was sent, crossed the Krishna River, and marched through the country 'punishing the wicked and protecting the good.' [It should be noticed that the inscription was engraved on the wall of the temple of Durga, probably under compulsion by the Golkonda Commander.]

(*V.R.* ii, *Guntur*, 764; 541 of 1909; *E.R.* 1910, p. 119.)

[Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar besieged the Portuguese in Chaul; but the siege was raised.]

**A.D. 1593.** Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore, Chingleput, Anantapur and Tinnevely.

(*E.C.* iv, *Ch.* 30; xii, *Al.* 21; 10 of 1921—date August 29—322 of 1920; *V.R.* iii, *Tinn.* 285.)

In Cuddapah district, Nandyāl Obala-Rāja mentioned in an inscription.

(*V.R.* i, *Cudd.* 432; 377 of 1904.)

A C.P. grant of two villages in Ramnād district to Brahmans by Prince Abhirāma-Ativirarāma-Pāṇḍya, son of Ativirarāma *alias* Jaṭilavarman-Śrīvallabha, then in this 30th year. Date, Ś. 1515.

(*V.R.* ii, *Ramnād* 66; *C.P.* 1 of 1912.)

In the Krishna River tract, Mangalagiri and Nizāmpatam were ruled by Sultan Muhammad Kuli II of Golkonda.

(*V.R.* ii, *Gur.* 150; 259 of 1902.)

[The Mughal Emperor Akbar despatched an army to reduce the Muhammadan Sultans of the Dekhan who disputed his sovereignty.]

**A.D. 1594.** Venkatapati I reigning on July 27 in Chingleput (190, 191 of 1922). His nephew Śrīranga II ruling in Tinnevely district. (V.R. iii, Tinn. 117; 187 of 1895.)

[The Portuguese seized three ships belonging to Calicut. They built another fort at Korlai.]

**A.D. 1595.** Venkatapati I reigning in Conjevaram on August 9, and in S. Arcot (382 of 1919; 129 of 1917) and in Tinnevely. (615 of 1915.)

Travancore was ruled by Vira Ravivarman. (V.R. iii, Trav. 193, T.A.S. I. 176.)

In Tinnevely, Taṭavarman-Abhirāma-Varatungarāma-Pāṇḍya was ruling in his tenth year. (V.R. iii, Tinn. 295; 615 of 1915; 275 of 1908.)

In Madura District Ativirarāma Pāṇḍya gave away a village in the 33rd year of the dynasty. He is described as 'sitting on the lion-throne of Vallabha-Narēndra.'

(V.R. ii, Madura, 92; T. A. S. i. 133.)

[Burhān Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar died this year and was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim, who was killed four months later in a battle fought against Ibrahim Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur. The nobles were divided as to the succession. Queen Chānd-Bibi of Bijāpur, great-aunt of Ibrahim Nizām Shāh's infant son, Bahādur, returned to Ahmadnagar and assisted in placing the child on the throne. But the emperor Akbar's son Murād appeared on the scene and besieged the city. Chānd-Bibi made a gallant defence, and when forces from Bijāpur and Golkonda approached to attack him, Murād retired, after receiving the cession of some districts in Berar which belonged to Ahmadnagar.]

**A.D. 1596.** Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Chingleput on November 14.

(198 of 1922.)

An inscription in Tinnevely names this year erroneously as the '39th' regnal year of Alagan-Perumāḷ-Ativirarāma-Pāṇḍya *alias* 'Śivalaḍēva.' (V.R. iii, Tinn. 315; 515 of 1909.)

[Fighting between the Dekhāni Sultans and the Mughal Emperor continued. Ahmadnagar was again besieged, and the town surrounding the fort was sacked by the troops from Delhi. Chānd-Bibi succeeded in holding the fort.]

**A.D. 1597.** Venkatapati I reigning in Chingleput on May 9, and in Madura, and S. Arcot Districts (7 of 1921; V.R. ii, Madura, 91; 329 of 1917). The last two mention Muttu-Krishnappa-Nāyaka of Madura as contemporary.

An inscription of March 16, shews Ativirarāma Śrīvallabha, son of Kulasēkhara-Śālivatīpati Pāṇḍya, ruling in Tinnevely. (181 of 1917.)

[The Mughal armies gained many victories in the Dekhan; and Akbar subdued Orissa.]

**A.D. 1598.** Venkatapati I reigning in Tanjore on August 28, in Kurnool and in Tinnevely.

(398 of 1918; C. P. 14 of 1906; V.R. ii, Kurn. 236; iii, Tinn. 64; 280; C. P. 9 of 1913; E.I. xvi, 287, 329.)

Kumāra-Krishnappa-Nāyaka of Madura is mentioned in both these Tinnevely inscriptions.

The Kaḷasa chief Pāṇḍyaappa, son of Bhairarasa, gave gifts for the upkeep of a Jaina Basti at Koppa on the Tunga River in N.-W. Mysore near the ghats. (E.C. vi, Kp. 50.)

[Akbar left Delhi in person to lead his armies against the Dekhāni Sultans.]

**A.D. 1599.** Venkatapati's nephew Śrīranga II, prince of Vijayanagar, ruling in Mysore on July 8. Gift made of two villages to a soldier for war services. (Mys. A.A.R. 1923, p. 11.)



[Akbar of Delhi arrived at Burhānpur. The Mughal army besieged Ahmadnagar. The heroic queen Chānd-Bibi of Bijapur was murdered in Ahmadnagar by her own soldiers.

The Portuguese induced a West Coast pirate to surrender on promise of his life being spared, and on his doing so, beheaded him at Goa.]

A.D. 1600. Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore. (*E.C. xii, Pg. 85.*)

In Travancore, an inscription of Ativirarāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāndya shewing him ruling there. (*V.R. iii, Trav. 98.*)

On August 6, an inscription shewing Muhammad Kuli Kutb Shāh II of Golkonda ruling in Guntur District. (*841 of 1922.*)

In Cuddapah District the Maṭṭa chief Anantadēva 'Choja-Mahārāja' made a gift of land. (*V. R. i, Cudd. 681, 682.*)

A Changāḷva chief Rudragana, 'son of Kulōttunga-Changāḷva-Chengaya, gave a grant for the merit of his father Śrīkanṭha'. Thus Śrīkanṭha was another name of Chengaya. (*E. C. iv, Hs. 104.*)

[Severe famine in the Dekhan in this year.] (*J. A. 1923, p. 234.*)

The State of Ahmadnagar was finally seized by the Emperor Akbar and annexed. The Nizām Shāhī dynasty came to an end, and the young king Bahādur and the royal family were sent as prisoners to Gwalior. The Dekhan generally submitted to Akbar, whose son Danyāl was made viceroy. He married the daughter of Ibrahim Adil Shāh of Bijapur.

Continued struggles between Portuguese and Dutch in various places where they had established trading factories.

On December 31, 1600 Queen Elizabeth of England granted the first Charter to the 'London company of merchants trading to the East Indies'.

A.D. 1601. Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Kurnool (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 439*). And on May 9, in N. Arcot, on which day a grant was made at the request of the Vellore chief Lingappa, son of Chinna-Bomma Nāyaka (*The Vellore Plates: V. R. i, N. Arcot, 663 A; E. I. iv, 269*). In this record the king is said to have warred against the Golkonda Sultans.

Inscription at Trivandrum of June 20, 1601, Kollam Āndu 776, states that on that day the Kēraḷa king Ravivarman V performed the *Tulāparusha* ceremony at the temple, weighing himself against gold and distributing it; and that he built a maṭṭapa in memory of it.

(*V. R. iii, Trav. 213; T. A. S. ii, 28; ibid. i, p. 175.*)

A.D. 1602. Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Nellore, Kurnool, Madura, Anantapur and Madras Districts, and in Mysore. (*V. R. ii, Ndl. 54, 625; B. and V. C., C. P. No. 5; V. R. ii, Kurn. 111, 188; Madura 71; 36 of 1908; 382 of 1920; V. R. ii, Madras 328; 236 of 1903; E. C. xii, Mi. 6.*)

An inscription of January 9 shews Ativirarāma Pāndya ruling in Tinnevely. The date however seems confused as regards the regnal year. (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 278—R.*)

[The Mughal Emperor Akbar was proclaimed 'king of the Dekhan'.]

A.D. 1603. Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Kurnool District (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 458; 32 of 1915*). And in Tinlivanam. (*31 of 1905; V. R. i, S. Arcot, 467.*)

[The Dutch, now in some strength, blockaded the Portuguese at Goa with a large fleet, and began a struggle between the two nations which lasted for a long time.]

A.D. 1604. Venkatapati I reigning in Anantapur on December 29, and in Mysore (*736 of 1917; E. C. iii, Mi. 111*). And in Coimbatore. (*356 of 1901; V. R. i, Coim. 483.*)

Muhammad Kuli Kutb Shah of Golkonda reigning in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. The Ganjam inscription, which is at Śrīkūrmam, mentions the Shāh's defeat of the Orissa usurper Mukunda Bahubalēndra, the Telugu chief, who was driven over the border. The Vizagapatam record tells the same story. (*V. R. i, Ganjam, 250 : 372 of 1906 ; ibid. iii, Vizag. 194 : 373 of 1905.*)

Ativirārāma-Pāṇḍya ruling in Tinnevely in his 42nd year. (*399 of 1917.*)

A.D. 1605. Venkaṭapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore, and in Madras and Chingleput Districts. (*E. C. x, Bg. 20 : xii, Si. 61 : V. R. ii, Madras, 190 : 379 of 1919.*)

In Tinnevely District Ativirārāma-Śrīvallabha-Pāṇḍya, called 'Ajaṅga-Perumā' ruling, on June 27, in his 42nd year (*405 of 1917*). And on June 16, also in his 42nd year (*580 of 1917*). The regnal year was, however, apparently 43rd, not 42nd.

A.D. 1606. [The Mughal Emperor Akbar died on January 27, 1606; and was succeeded by his son Prince Abūl-Muzaffar-Salim, who assumed the title of Jahāngīr.]

Inscription of Venkaṭapati I of Vijayanagar in North Mysore. (*E.C. xi, Ed. 80.*)

The Keladi chief Venkaṭappa-Nāyaka ruling locally in N.-W. Mysore above the ghats.

(*E.C. viii, Sd. 123.*)

Gift to the Rāmēśvaram temple by the Daivayū Sētupatī-Kāṭṭa, the first of the Sētupatī ruling family. (*V.R. ii, Ramnad, 106 : C.P. 11 of 1911.*)

A.D. 1607. Another gift at Rāmēśvaram by the same, who here has the title 'Tirumalāl-Uḍaiyān'. (*V.R. ii, Ramnad, 110.*)

[Malik Ambar, minister of Murtazā-Nizām-Shāh of Ahmadnagar, acquired great power and defied the Mughal Emperor.]

Vira-Ravi Ravivarman ruling the Kēraḷa country. (*T.A.S. i, 186.*)

A.D. 1608. Venkaṭapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in East Mysore and in Chingleput District. (*E.C. x, Kl. 241 : 197 of 1922.*)

In Madura, Muttu-Virappa-Nāyaka was ruling. A shrine was built at Rāmēśvaram in this year and the inscription regarding it quotes him as sovereign, proving the subordination to Madura of the Ramnad Sētupatis. (*V.R. ii, Ram. 95 : 102 of 1903.*)

A.D. 1609. Venkaṭapati I reigning in Mysore on March 26, and on other days in the year; and on June 16, in Kurnool. He is stated to be ruling with Pennkonda as his capital (*E.C. xii, Si. 1 : vi, Mg. 63 : ix, Hl. 119 : x, Sd. 5 : V.R. ii, Kurn. 581 : 67 of 1915*). In Mg. 63, the chief, Bhairarasa, son of Bhairarasa, is shewn to be ruling the Kaḷasa country. He is given the prefix of 'Sāntara.'

In Madura, Muttu-Virappa-Nāyaka was ruling (*E.R. 1905, App. A. 9*). He acknowledges the Vijayanagar king as his overlord. He himself was overlord to the Ramnad Sētupatis. (*V.R. ii, Madura, 60-B, 95 : I. A. 1916, p. 132 : Tamil and Sans. Inscriptions, No. 23 : 87 of 1905.*)

An inscription of Venkaṭapati I's reign in Chingleput District of date January 9, 1609, mentions Gobbūri-Ōba-Rāja, who is believed to be, probably, the king's brother-in-law Ōba-Rāja,<sup>1</sup> who is alluded to by Barradas in his account of the Chandragiri Palace tragedy of 1615-16.

(*'Forgotten Empire', p. 222-3. 92 of 1923 : V.R. i, Ching. 710, 1157 : 243 of 1910 : 332 of 1909.*)

[Malik Ambar came to open war with the Mughal forces at Ahmadnagar who were

<sup>1</sup> It is more likely this is the father-in-law as the son is distinguished by being named Chinnā Ōba. Queen Kōṇḍama was the daughter of Gobbūri Ōba. His sons were Jagga and Chinnā Ōba. See extract 70 from the *Rāmārājyaṇṇa, Sources of Vijayanagar History and Journal of Indian History* v, 164, ff.—Editor.

commanded by Prince Khān-Jahān, afterwards the Emperor Shāh-Jahan. Malik Ambar defeated the prince and became master for a time of almost all the Dekhan. He invaded Gujarat, and plundered Surat, but retired. The Dutch built a fort at Pulicat, north of Madras.]

**A.D. 1610.** [Malik Ambar gained possession of Berar.]

Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore and in Chingleput District (*E.C. vii, Tl. 166; ix, D-B, 49; iv, Ch. 194; 188 of 1922*). The first of the Mysore records mentions Venkatappa or Venkatādri-Nāyaka as governing the Āraga country in N.-W. Mysore. Virappa Nāyaka ruling in Madura. (*Tam. and Sans. Ins. p. 109.*)

**A.D. 1611.** [The English Capt. Hippon of the ship 'Globe' visited the West Coast and attempted to establish factories at 'Pettipollee' (English for Peḍḍapalli, 36 miles West of Masulipatam, afterwards known as Nizampatam). He opened trade and founded an Agency at Masulipatam.]

**A.D. 1612.** Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore and in Nellore district.

(*E.C. iii, Tri. 62; xii, St. 84; V.R. ii, Nell. 36, 707; B. and V.C. i, 245; iii, 1286.*)

Muttu-Virappa-Nāyaka of Madura ruling in Tinnevely. (*V.R. iii, Tins. 34 35; 122, 123 of 1907; I.A. 1916, 132.*)

The Changāva chief, 'Virapa, son of Vira Rājaya son of 'Śrīkanṭha' gave a gift in S. Mysore. (*E.C. iv, Ht. 118, 119.*)

[The Mughal viceroy of Gujarat drove out the English merchants trading in Surat; but later, the Emperor Jahangir granted permission to the English to establish a factory there and at Ahmadabad, Kambay and Gogha. The Portuguese attacked the English factory at Surat. On October 28, an English fleet of armed merchant-ships under Captain Best fought and defeated the Portuguese; and thereafter the English factory at Surat was firmly established.

Muhammad Kuli Kutb Shāh of Golkonda died this year and was succeeded by his brother Abdullah.]

**A.D. 1613.** Venkatapati I reigning from Penukonda (*C.P. 7 of 1922-23*). And in Mysore and in Chittoor and Tinnevely Districts.

(*E.C. iv, Ch. 135; E.R. 1922, App. A, No. 9; 452 of 1916; E.I. xiii. 231.*)

Keladi Venkatappa-Nāyaka made a grant to the temple at Uḍipi in S. Kanara.

(*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 231; 110 of 1901.*)

**A.D. 1614.** Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar reigning, in June or July, in Mysore (*E.C. x, Kl. 157; iii, Sr. 157*). And, during the year in Kurnool District (*V.R. ii, Kurn. 380; 286 of 1905*). On October 10, 1614, an inscription in Central Mysore represents the country as being governed by king Venkatapati I's nephew Śrīranga (*E.C. xii, Pg. 94*); and another in East Mysore says that country was under the rule of Rāma who is represented as 'sitting on the diamond throne (of Vijayanagar) at Penukonda' (*E.C. ix, An. 47*). The date of this last record is November 6, 1614.

The tragic events which disturbed the Vijayanagar monarchy are fully described by the Chronicler, Barradas, and are detailed in '*A Forgotten Empire*' p. 222, f. It is necessary here to summarize and synchronize them, shortly.

Barradas's letter was written on December 12, 1616, and he relates that war had been going on for two years between rival factions since prince Rāma II, surviving son of Śrīranga II, had been placed on the throne. The record in E. Mysore noted above makes Rāma II was on the throne on November 6, 1614. The inscription mentioned as found in Central Mysore makes Rāma II's predecessor, Śrīranga II, ruling on October 10, 1614. He had been a short time on the throne

when he was killed. King Venkaṭapati was on the throne in June or July 1614. Thus we must assume that Venkaṭapati died after (say) July, and before October 10, when Śrīranga was king, and that Śrīranga's cruel death took place after October 10, and before November 6, when Rāma II was king.

The following summary of events is shortened from Barradas's story.

Venkaṭapati I, had married Bayamū the daughter<sup>1</sup> of Gobbūri Jagga Rāya, one of the great nobles. When on his death-bed the king forced his nephew Śrīranga II, greatly against the latter's will, to become king in his stead, and Śrīranga was accordingly proclaimed. Three days later Venkaṭapati I died, aged 67. Śrīranga's accession was opposed by Jagga-Rāya, Timma-Nāyaka, and another noble whom Barradas calls 'Maca Rāya.' One day, on their declaration that they desired to do homage to king Śrīranga, they were admitted to an audience in the palace at Chandragiri. Once in with their followers they broke into open rebellion, seized the person of the king, proclaimed him deposed and placed Jagga-Rāya's nephew on the throne. A certain 'captain' Ēchama, who was loyal to king Śrīranga collected troops, and tried in several ways to effect the king's escape. Their attempts failed, but Ēchama by a clever stratagem managed to get Śrīranga's second son Rāma out of the palace and into safety in his camp. Jagga-Rāya then sent his brother 'Chinaobraya' (probably Chinna Obala Rāya, or Aubala) to the palace with orders that king Śrīranga must either kill himself or be killed. The king, under compulsion beheaded the queen and slew his youngest son and a daughter. The king's eldest son beheaded his own wife; and then both Śrīranga and his son fell on their own swords and so died. Chinna Obala afterwards killed the king's youngest daughter.

Hearing of all this Ēchama challenged Jagga-Rāya, and after 'some time', the two forces met in a pitched battle in which Jagga-Rāya was defeated and fled. Ēchama plundered Jagga-Rāya's camp and recovered the royal insignia and an immense treasure, part of which consisted of precious stones worth a million pounds. He then enthroned the rescued Prince Rāma, son of Śrīranga, as king.

Both Ēchama and Jagga-Rāya strengthened their armies and called for adherents. Many of the nobles joined Ēchama, while others joined Jagga Rāya. Amongst these the Madura Nāyaka took the side of Jagga Rāya (Travancore was then an appanage of Madura); while the Tanjore Nāyaka joined Ēchama.<sup>2</sup>

(For continuation see below i.v. A.D. 1616.)

A.D. 1615. There is a confusing inscription in a village near Udayagiri, which, while asserting that in Śaka 1537 (A.D. 1615-16)—no mention being made of the cyclic year's name—Venkaṭapati I gave away a village, adds that it was granted while Timmaya-Dēva was 'seated on the diamond throne at Penukonḍa.' Venkaṭapati may have given the village in A.D. 1614, since Ś. 1537 current = A.D. 1614-15. Who 'Timmaya' was is not known.<sup>3</sup>

(V.R. ii, Nellore, 764; B. and V.C. 1359.)

<sup>1</sup> See note on p. 263. Kondama, familiarly Bayama, was Gobbūri Jagga's sister.—Editor.

<sup>2</sup> For a fuller exposition of Barradas' letter and other Portuguese, etc., sources, see article of Father Heras in the *Journal of Ind. Hist.* V, noted above; for the relationship of Jagga and other details of the transactions as a whole, relevant extracts from contemporary works in *Sources of Vijayanagar History*. The place of the massacre seems to have been Penukonḍa, and not Chandragiri or Vellore.—Editor.

<sup>3</sup> This seems to refer to Tirumala Rāya, father of Venkaṭa, who gave the *Amara* (Service-field) to the donor.—Editor.



Keladi Venkatappa-Nayaka was ruling in N.-W. Mysore (*E.C. viii, Tl. 97*). And in S. Kanara. (*V.R. ii, S. Kan. 50.*)

The Changāva chief Virājaiya, son of Śrīkantha, made a grant in S. Mysore (*E.C. iv, Hs. 56.*)

In Tinnevely, Varaguna-Śrīvallabha-Kulaśekhara was ruling. He performed a *yaga* ceremony at Tenkasi and was consequently known by the title 'Sōmāsiyār Dikshitar'.

(*V.R. iii, Tinn. 393-A; T.A.S. i, 147; 268 of 1908.*)

[A Portuguese fleet attacked an English fleet but was driven off. A combination of Dekhāni Muhammadans from Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golkonda was defeated by a Mughal army under Prince Khurram, sent by the Emperor Jahāngīr.]

The Portuguese effected a treaty with Jahāngīr by which the Dutch and English merchants were to be expelled from the Empire. In their turn the Portuguese were to destroy the bands of pirates that harassed the coasts, especially on the West.

Louis XIII of France granted a Charter to a French Company for promoting trade in the East.

The dwellers in the town of S. Thomé close to modern Madras begged the Portuguese viceroy, Manuel de Frias, to take possession of it, which he did. A Portuguese fleet made the capture secure. Evidently the townsfolk were apprehensive, considering the disturbed state of the country.

(*See below i.v, A.D. 1616.*)

**A.D. 1616.** [Southern India was greatly disturbed by the fighting amongst the Vijayanagar factions. Barradas, writing on December 12, 1616, says, 'there are now assembled in the field in the large open plains of Trichonopali (Trichinopoly) not only the hundred thousand men that each party has, but as many as a million of soldiers.']

An inscription in N. Arcot (*112 of 1921*), as reported, of date 'Ś. 1528. Nala' (= A.D. 1616-17) appears to make Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar still on the throne. [It seems to require examination, as it would entirely contradict the story told by Barradas. (*above i.v, A.D. 1614.*)]

Keladi Venkatappa-Nayaka ruled locally in N. W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Nr. 79; Tl. 53.*)  
in Tinnevely Mutta Virappa Nayaka of Madura was recognized as overlord.

(*V.R. iii, Tinn. 1; 556 of 1911.*)

Śivalamūra-Varaguna-Kulaśekhara-Pandya-Somayāji gave a grant in Travancore in his 3rd year. (*V. R. iii, Trav. 127; T. A. S. i, 148.*)

[Surat was made the chief English factory in India. Others were started at Calicut and Cranganore. The Danes established a factory at Tanjore.

Prince Khurram proceeded with his campaign to crush the rebellious Malik Ambar and the Dekhānis generally.]

**A.D. 1617.** Rama II of Vijayanagar, called 'Rāmachandra', recognized as sovereign in Mysore. (*E. C. x, Bg. 10, 75.*)

An inscription at Viranna-Kanupūr, Nellore District, quoting the year 'Pingala' but giving a wrong Śaka year, seems to represent Venkatapati I of Vijayanagar as still reigning. But it is just possible from the wording of it that the date may be that on which a grant which had been previously granted by that king was now assigned for a particular object. So it is not conclusive to prove that Venkatapati was alive in A.D. 1617-18. (*V. R. ii, Nellore 263; B. and V. C. i, 451.*)

<sup>1</sup> The date given Śaka 1539, Nala, Āvāṇi 5 Sun., August 4, 1616. — *Editor.*

[Malik Ambar was forced to submit to prince Khurram, who was given the title 'Shāh Jahān'. There was some fighting at Mangalore between the townsfolk and the Portuguese.]

In Travancore Vīra-Kēraja-Rāmavarman-Tiruvadi ruled (T. A. S. i, 55.)

A.D. 1619. Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in E. Mysore. (E. C. x, Kl. 204.)

Grant made by an agent of Muttu-Virappa-Nāyaka of Madura, who is said to be a feudatory of Rāma II of Vijayanagar (V. R. i, Coimbatore, 73). [The date is not very clear.]

A.D. 1620. Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in N. Arcot (11 of 1896; V. R. i, N. Arcot 635; Chingleput, 1211). And in Mysore, where mention is made of the locally ruling prince Chāma-Rāja VII, son of Narasa. (E. C. iii, Sr. 36.)

An inscription on a rock near Mysore city (E. C. iii, My. 17) makes the then ruler of the country, Vīra-Rāghava-Rāya, and gives him full imperial titles.

[An English factory was established at Pulicat, alongside the Dutch one.]

Malik Ambar, becoming again refractory, was attacked and defeated by a Mughal Army. In the course of the war a Mahratta leader, Shāhji Bhonsla, greatly distinguished himself fighting on the side of the Mughals.

Raghunātha-Nāyaka of Tanjore granted the port of Tranquebar to the Danes.

There was another naval fight between Portuguese and English.]

A.D. 1621. Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore (E. C. vii, Sh. 27). And in Chingleput. (V. R. i, Chin. 1195, E. C. iii, Md. 17.)

Keladi Venkatappa-Nāyaka ruling in W. Mysore. (E. C. vi, Sg. 5; viii, Sa. 54.)

[Prince Shāh-Jahān, greatly aided by Mahratta troops, again defeated Malik Ambar. In Shāh-Jahān's absence his mother Nūr Jahān plotted to deprive him of the throne and to make his younger brother Shāhryār Emperor. At this time the Persians conquered and annexed Kandahar; and the Emperor Jahāngīr ordered Shāh Jahān to proceed thither and recapture it, but in consequence of the family and Court intrigues, the prince refused to go. Jahāngīr, influenced by Nūr Jahān, confiscated Shāh Jahān's estates and deprived him of his command.]

A.D. 1622. Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning on March 3, in Coimbatore District (239 of 1920). And in Kurnool. (V. R. ii, Kurn. 379; 285 of 1905.)

[There was a terrible famine in this year in South India. A Jesuit Missionary describes the sufferings of the people.] (I. A. 1923, p. 234.)

[Prince Shāh-Jahān threw off his allegiance to his father and proclaimed himself Emperor of Hindustan. He marched in force to Delhi, but was defeated by the imperial troops and returned to the Dekhan. He was again defeated. Then he attacked Orissa, and afterwards Bengal. Prince Khusrū, his elder brother, died, leaving a son Dāwar Baksh.]

[The Hindu nobles were fighting amongst themselves near Pulicat. The English factory was withdrawn from that place.]

A.D. 1623. Rāma II reigning in Mysore from Penukonda (E. C. iii, Tn. 62; xii, Ck. 1; ix, Cp. 182). In Trichinopoly District Rāma II's Viceroy was Pedda Venkata II of the Āravīḍu family. (V. R. iii, Trich. 300; 1 of 1913.)

Muttu-Virappa of Madura ruling at Ambasamudram. (309 of 1916.)

Shāh Jahān marched to attack Agra, but was defeated and retired into Golkonda territory.

About this time, during Jahāngīr's reign William Hawkins wrote, describing the injustice and oppression of Mughal rule in India in his day, and the ruthlessness with which the treasury was

enriched—'A man cannot continue half a year in his living but it is taken from him and given unto another; or else the king taketh it for himself (if it be rich ground and likely to yield much) making exchange for a worse place. . . . By this means he racketh the poor to get from them what he can.'

(Purchas, *his pilgrimes*, iii. 221.)

**A.D. 1624.** Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in Kurnool District.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 423* ; 53 of 1915.)

Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 82, 83, 66.*)

Chāma Raja VII of Mysore ruling in the neighbourhood of Mysore town. (*E. C. iv, Hg. 21.*)

Kuttan Sētopati Kāta built two *maṣafams* at the temple at Rāmēśvaram.

(*V. R. ii, Rāmād, 81* ; *Tom. and Sans. Ins., p. 60.*)

[Prince Shah Jahān again attacked Orissa, but was beaten back and retired to the Dekhan.]

**A.D. 1625.** Rāma II reigning in Chingleput District.

(*V. R. i, Ching. 588* ; 616 of 1904.)

[Shāh-Jahān, finding further resistance useless, submitted to the Emperor his father, and was forgiven. The prince's elder brother Parviz died this year.]

The Rāja of Venkatagiri gave some ground to the English merchants to enable them to establish a trading factory at Ārumugam (*Anglicē* 'Armagason') N. of Palikat.]

**A.D. 1626.** Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore and in Anantapur District. The date of the former is March 5, 1626.

(*E. C. xii, Sj. 54* ; 376 of 1920 ; *E. R. 1921, p. 106.*)

[Sultan Ibrahim Ādil Shāh of Bijapur died this year and was succeeded by his son Muhammad, under whom the Mahrattas rose to great power.]

**A.D. 1627.** Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka, on April 10, gave land for support of a mosque—showing much religious toleration (*E. C. viii, Tl. 38, 39*). Also gave land in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 59.*)

[The Mughal Emperor Jahāngir died this year. The rightful heir was Dāwar Baksh son of the Emperor's eldest son Khusru, now deceased, but Nūr Jahān tried to secure the throne for her youngest son Shāhryār. The nobles took sides and fought, and Shāhryār was defeated.]

Sivaji, son of Shāhji Bhonsla the Mahratta leader was born on May 6, 1627.

**A.D. 1628.** Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore and in Anantapur District.

(*E. C. ix, Ba. 1* ; *iv, Yd. 34* ; 374 of 1920.)

[Shāh Jahān put to death most of the members of the royal family, except Dāwar Baksh whom he exiled to Persia, and Shāhryār whom he blinded. Having got rid of all rivals he mounted the throne and was crowned. All the nobles, however, were not satisfied. Khān Jahān Lodi, viceroy of the Dekhan, became disaffected.]

The chiefs in power at Masulipatam gave some trouble to the English merchants there, and the factory was abandoned. The factory at Armagaon was provided with 12 guns for defence.]

**A.D. 1629.** Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in E. Mysore (*E. C. x, Mb. 62*), and in Madura District.

(*V. R. ii, Mad. 5* ; 3 of 1894.)

[Shāh Jahān granted a *firmān* to the English merchants at Surat. Rebellion against him of Khān Jahān Lodi, who was defeated and fled to the Panjāb.]

Shāhji Bhonsla, with a large force of Mahrattas, joined the Mughal army and received a high command.

A disastrous famine in the Dekhan and the north of the present Madras Presidency. Letters from English residents in Masulipatam and Amrangaon speak of its horrors. Cannibalism was of common occurrence.]

**A.D. 1630.** Keladi Virabhadra Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Tl. 51, 58; Sb. 451.*)

Rāma II of Vijayanagar reigning in S.-E. Mysore in the month Vākāṣha of Ś. 1552 in the year Pramōda = April 1630 (*E.C. x, Kl. 164, 165*). Another inscription of the same year and month in S.-E. Mysore names 'Śrīranga' as ruler, giving him all royal titles and describing him as 'sitting on the diamond throne at Ghanagiri' (Chandragiri).<sup>1</sup> This Śrīranga was probably Śrīranga III, then a viceroy for King Rāma, the titles given being exaggerated. (*E.C. ix, Ma. 1.*)

Rāma II of Vijayanagar seems to have died during the year. He was succeeded by Pedda Venkata II, grandson of Ajiya-Rāma-Rāya.

[The terrible famine lasted into this year.]

The war between the Mughals and the Dekhāni forces of Malik Ambar continued.

An English traveller in this year (Peter Mundy) states that at this time the country was 'swarming with rebels and thieves.' (*Oxford Hist. of India, p. 416.*)

**A.D. 1631.** Pedda Venkata II of Vijayanagar now on the throne. (*E.C. x, Kl. 251.*)

The Keladi chief Virabhadra-Nāyaka, grandson of Venkatappa I, ruling in N.-W. Mysore and S. Kanara. (*E.C. viii, Sa. 41; V.R. ii, S. Kan. 297; Mys. A.A.R. 1923, pp. 82, 109.*)

In S.-W. Mysore Kanthirava-Narasa Rāja of Mysore ruled. (*E.C. v, Ca. 122.*)

[The famine continued.]

Khān Jahān Lodi continued to obstruct the Mughal imperial troops in the Dekhan and was severely defeated.

Muhammad Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur refused to accept the supremacy of the Mughal Emperor, and was besieged by the latter's troops; but the siege had to be raised in consequence of the attackers suffering from an outbreak of disease, and difficulties of supply caused by the famine.

Murtazā Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar was murdered. His son Husain was raised to the throne but only reigned for one year.

The Emperor Shāh Jahān, hearing that at Hughli the Portuguese had been forcibly compelling the townsfolk to abandon Islām and embrace Christianity, ordered the total destruction of the foreigners.]

**A.D. 1632.** Venkata II of Vijayanagar reigning in Chingleput District. (*V.R. i, Ching. 1199.*) Keladi Virabhadra Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Tl. 94.*)

[A Mughal army attacked the Portuguese in Hughli to punish them for their attempt to make the people Christians by force, and the town was captured after a three months' siege, during which ten thousand men, women and children of the town lost their lives.]

Shāh-Jahān, in a fanatical mood, destroyed 76 Hindu temples at Benares.

The English factory at Masulipatam was re-established by permission of Abdullah Kutb Shāh of Golkonda.]

**A.D. 1633.** Pedda Venkata II, or Venkatapati, of Vijayanagar was reigning in Anantapur and Chingleput Districts and in North Arcot. (*V. R. i, Anant. 100; E. R. 1918, App. A, No. 17; V. R. i, Ching. 1213, 1215; N. Arcot 549; 65 of 1887, 94 of 1912.*)

<sup>1</sup>Ghanagiri is Pennukonda equivalent in meaning; the words being Sanskrit and Telugu respectively.—Editor.



Chāma Rāja VII, ruling in Mysore.

(*E. C. iii, Tn. 13.*)

Keladi Virabhadra Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 181.*)

[Husain Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar was captured by the Mughals and imprisoned at Gwalior.]

**A.D. 1634.** Pedda Venkaṭa II of Vijayanagar reigning in Tinnevely in April.

(*The Kunyūr plates : V. R. iii, Tinn. 76-A ; E. I. iii, 236 ; E. R. 1901, p. 6.*)

Chāma Rāja VII of Mysore ruling at Sravana-Belgoḷa.

(*E. C. ii, Sr.-Bel. 84, 140.*)

[The Emperor Shāh Jahān invaded the Dekhan and 'laid waste the country of Bijāpur without mercy' (*Firishta, Scott's Edit., p. 340*). He gave permission to an English company to reside and trade in Bengal.]

**A.D. 1635.** Pedda Venkaṭa II of Vijayanagar reigning in Chingleput District. (*201 of 1922.*)

Keladi Virabhadra Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 62, 84.*)

Travancore threatened by Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura.

(*Trav. State Manual, p. 302.*)

[Shāh Jahān brought to an end the Dekhāni kingdom of Ahmadnagar, which for several years had lain under the influence of the Mahratta Shāhji, who held all the power in the state while setting up puppet kings of the former reigning family. The devastation of Bijāpur territory was continued. Three armies converged on the unhappy people who were ruled by the Ādil Shāhs. It is related that in one village alone 2,000 men were killed, and from another a population of 2,000 was bodily carried off into slavery, the women as well as the men being sold.]

**A.D. 1636.** Pedda Venkaṭa II of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore from Penukonda (*E. C. xii, Ck. 19*). And in Nellore and N. Arcot Districts (*V. R. ii, Nell. 452, 652 ; B. and V. C. 753, 1212 ; V. R. i, N. Arcot 325-A ; I. A. xiii, 125 ; Tam. and Sans. Inscriptions 186 ; 118 of 1921*). The last noted record (*118 of 1921*) is noticeable in that it calls the king 'Ānaigondi Venkaṭapati,' or Venkaṭapati of Ānegundi, the fortress immediately to the North of Vijayanagar, and separated from the capital by the Tungabhadra river. It is the modern home of the descendants of the former royal family.

In Tinnevely District the recognized overlord was Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura, who had by this time thrown over his allegiance to Vijayanagar.

(*V. R. iii, Tinn. 1-A.*)

[Abdullah Kutb Shāh of Golkonda finally submitted to Shāh Jahān, who succeeded in reducing the other Dekhāni kingdoms and appointed prince Aurangzib to be his 'governor of the Dekhan'.]

**A.D. 1637.** Pedda Venkaṭa II reigning in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. x, Kl. 246.*)

Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura ruling at Trichinopoly.

(*V. R. iii, Trich. 200 ; Lists of Antiquities p. 203.*)

[Shāhji Bhonsla, under the instructions of the Emperor Shāh Jahān, entered the service of Muhammad Ādil Shāh at Bijāpur, and was sent in high command to Mysore.

The Portuguese in Goa were besieged by the Dutch.]

**A.D. 1638.** Pedda Venkaṭa II of Vijayanagar reigning in Anantapur.

(*807 of 1917.*)

The Keladi chief Virabhadra Nāyaka gave a gift in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 273.*)

The Changāḷva chief Vira Rājayya, son of Nanjunda, gave a grant in S. Mysore.

(*E. C. iv, Yd. 19, 20.*)

[The Dutch blockade of Goa continued.

Bijāpur troops attacked and captured Bangalore, defeating the Mysore Rāja Immaḍi Rāja.]

A.D. 1639. Pedda Venkaṭa II of Vijayanagar reigning in Anantapur.

(*V. R.* i, *Anant.* 170; *C.P.* 17 of 1911.)

Mysore was now ruled by Kanṭhirava Narasa Raja I, nominally under Vijayanagar.

(*E. C.* iii, *Nj.* 198.)

[The Factors of the English Trading Company on the East Coast, finding that Armagaon was unsatisfactory as a settlement, sought for one a little further south and obtained permission from the local governor Nāique, Dāmarla Venkaṭādri Nāyaka, to build a fort north of S. Thomé close to the sea. This was the foundation of the city of Madras. The English at Armagaon had found the people miserably poor, owing to the continual oppression by the 'Nāique of the place, who himself was in great difficulties, being driven to commandeering supplies for himself and his sovereign owing to the aggression of the Muhammadans. Corrupt village headmen added to the oppression of the people and left them destitute. The Agent at Masulipatam wrote to the Hon. Company in London in October 1639 that trade was at a standstill because (to quote him in modern English) 'the Naik so pillages and despoils the merchants that they are not able to comply with their contracts.' Dāmarla Venkaṭādri encouraged the English to build a new fort for his own purposes, which are set forth in the same letter, one of them being 'that the fort, being made substantial and strong may be able to defend his person on occasions against his insulting neighbours.' Indeed he promised himself to construct the fort, but when he began to do so it was found that his intention was merely to construct a stockade ('*Vestiges of Old Madras*,' Love, i, 1620). The building of the fort was therefore proceeded with. It was named 'Fort St. George.']

A.D. 1640. Pedda Venkaṭa II of Vijayanagar reigning in Anantapur and in E. Mysore (*361 of 1920*; *E. C.* x, *Sd.* 31). He is also recognized as sovereign in name in S. Mysore, but Kanṭhirava-Narasa of Mysore was evidently the actual ruler there.

(*E. C.* iv, *Ga.* 10, 50.)

Keladi Virabhadra ruling the Ārāga tract in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E.C.* viii, *Tl.* 3, 4, 165.)

[A very serious famine in the Dekhan which lasted several years.

(*I. A.* 1923 p. 237.)

The Nāyakas of Madura and Tanjore were now quasi-independent, and the Vijayanagar Prince Śrīranga was sent to compel them to submission; but Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura obtained aid from Golkonda and repelled the royal troops. The Tanjore chief Raghunātha Nāyaka, after an attack on the Gingi Fort, submitted to the suzerain.]

A.D. 1641. Keladi Virabhadra Nāyaka ruling in part of N.-W. Mysore and S. Kanara (*E. C.* viii, *Tl.* 43, 44, 45, 63, 88, 101, 182; vii, *Sd.* 2; *V. R.* ii, *S. Kan.* 55; *Mys. A. A. R.* 1923, p. 92). And in the next year.

(*E. C.* viii, *Tl.* 41, 42, 49, 53.)

Grant by Prince Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar, great-grandson of Aḷiya Rāma, gave a grant on E. Mysore October 24, 1641 (*E. C.* x, *Kl.* 225). He was adopted by Gōpāla of the same dynasty.

Abdulla Kuṭb Shāh of Golkonda ruling in Nellore district.

(*V.R.* ii, *Nell.* 353; *B. and V. C.* 624.)

The Changāḷva chief Vira Raja was attacked in his own capital Piriyaṭṭana, west of Mysore City, by Kanṭhirava-Narasa I of Mysore. He defended himself to the end, but, when driven to extremity, he slew his own wives and children and was himself killed.

(*Rice E. C.* iv, *Introd.* p. 18.)

A.D. 1642. Pedda Venkaṭa II of Vijayanagar reigning in Conjevaram (*502 of 1919*). He died this year in October.

Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura, practically independent, ruling at Trichinopoly and in Coimbatore district. (*V. R. iii, Trich. 610 : 290 of 1903 ; i, Coimb. 374.*)

[Śrīranga III succeeded Pedda Venkata II as king of Vijayanagar. His power was greatly restricted, and confusion reigned in the country. The Muhammadan power in the north was overwhelming and aggressive, and the great Nāyaka of Madura threw over his allegiance to the crown. Troops from Golkonda drove the Hindu Nāyaka away from his government about Armagaon.

On September 20, 1642, the Factors of Fort St. George at Madras wrote to the Directors in London complaining of the difficulties they had to contend with owing to the rapacity of the Nāyaka of Tanjore who ruled over S. Thomé town. They say that he 'puts in almost monthly (to him that will give most) a new governor.'

(Love's '*Vestiges of Old Madras*,' p. 45.)

Abdullah Kuṭb Shāh of Golkonda captured Udayagiri, the great hill-fortress in Nellore District, his general being Ghāzi Ali. (*V. R. ii, Nell. 790 ; B. and V. C. 1385.*)

Kanṭhīrava-Rāja of Mysore reigning in Trichinopoly. (*E. C. v, Ca. 163.*)

A.D. 1643. Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in Kurnool District from Penukonda (691 of 1917). And at Chidambaram (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 63 : 271 of 1913*). And in S. Mysore on March 10,

(*E. C. iv, Yd. 5.*)

Keladi Venkatappa Nāyaka gave away land in S. Kanara. (*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 57.*)

[Prince Aurangzib was in this year deprived of all his power in the Dekhan by Shāh Jahān, the Emperor, his father. But on his submission and his expressed wish to retire from public life he was restored.]

Fights both on land and sea between Portuguese and Dutch continued.

The Madras merchants were greatly perturbed at the state of Southern India at this time. The Muhammadans had pressed down as far as Nellore. Śrīranga III was almost powerless. The great Southern Nāyakas, rivals of one another, had become independent, and the ruler of Mysore was king in all save the name. Faction-fighting raged everywhere. The Madras Factors wrote to the Directors in London in January—'This country being all in broils, the old king of Karnāṭa being dead ; so is the Naik of Armagaon, whose country is all in the hands of the Moors..... The war drawing so near has caused us to bring ashore four small pieces of ordnance.' Armagaon is about 45 miles N. of Madras. (*'Vestiges, etc., etc.,'* Love, i. 53.)

A.D. 1644. Vijaya Rāghava Nāyaka of Tanjore ruling there. (*V. R. ii, Tan. 68 : 614 of 1909.*)

[The Bijāpur Muhammadans greatly increasing in strength in Mysore and a Golkonda army besieging Gingi. The army of Bijāpur then attacked the army of Golkonda, and the fortress of Gingi was captured by the former, the Kuṭb Shāhi forces retiring.]

In July the Factors at Madras reported that the Dutch merchants in Pulicat, 22 miles N. of Madras, were besieged 'by the Moors.' (*'Vestiges, etc., etc.,'* Love, i. 62.)

A.D. 1645. Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in W. Mysore, E. Mysore and Anantapur (*E. C. v, Hu. 41 ; x, Mb. 60 ; V. R. i, Anant. 69 : 80 of 1912*) ; and in N. Arcot (*The Kallakūrichi Grant, E. I. vii, 545, App.*). In the last of these, mention is made of Kōṇēti Obala Rāja of Nandyāl.

[Śrīranga III confirmed the grant of Madras to the English Company and added some more land surrounding it.]

Keladi Virabhadra Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E. C. viii, Tl. 40.*)

[In gratitude to the English Surgeon Boughton for saving the life of a royal princess, the Emperor Shāh Jahān granted permission to the English Company of merchants to trade, free of customs-duty, throughout the Empire.]

**A.D. 1646.** The Golkonda Sultan, Abdullah Kuṭb Shāh reigning in Cuddapah District.

(*V.R. i, Cudd. 344.*)

[Śivāji Bhonsla, son of Shāhji Bhonsla, now 20 years old seized a fort in the Dekhan, on pretence of holding it for Bijāpur.]

The Golkonda army captured the royal residence of the Vijayanagar king, the Chandragiri fort and palace, and also seized the town of Chingleput. King Śriranga III fled for safety to Bednūr.]<sup>1</sup>

In February 1646, the Madras merchants report that 'this country is at present full of wars and troubles, for the king (of Vijayanagar) and three of his Naiks are at variance, and the king of Bijāpur's army is come into the country on one side, and the king of Golkonda on the other—both against this (the Vijayanagar) king.' The Golkonda general Mir Jumla, however befriended the English at Fort St. George. (*Vestiges, etc., etc.*, Love, i, 76.)

**A.D. 1647.** [A very severe famine in Southern India. It had begun in Madura in the previous year, and now spread (*I.A. 1923 p. 237*). It was the cause of much suffering at Madras and the Factors there begged for some tons of rice to save the lives of the poor of the place. In a letter written in October they report that in the (now very small) settlements of Madras, 4000 persons had died of starvation, and in Palicat and S. Thomé together, 30,000.]

(*Vestiges, etc., etc.*, Love, i, 75.)

Śivāji broke out this year into open rebellion against his father Shāhji, and seized the latter's Jāghir and several forts.

The Dutch established a centre of trade at Sadras, South of Madras]

Śriranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in Nellore and Karnool Districts—Nominally.

(*V.R. ii, Nell. 647; B. and V.C. i, 44; V.R. ii, Karn. 544.*)

Kanṭhīrava Narasa I of Mysore ruling.

(*E.C. v, Ag. 64; ix, Cp. 23.*)

[Mir Jumla, acting for the Mughal Prince Aurangzib formed a camp near Madras for the blockade of the Portuguese settlement at S. Thomé. The English merchants assisted Mir Jumla; but they only had 33 soldiers, (*Vestiges, etc.*, Love, pp. 79, 80). The state of the country at this time was terrible. Besides the horrors of the famine there were the rival armies of the Mughals, Bijāpur, Golkonda, Vijayanagar, Madura and Tanjore, each opposed to the other, living on the country and impoverishing the cultivators.]

**A.D. 1648.** Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura made a grant of lands in Tinnevely District.

(*V.R. iii, Tinn. 139-A.*)

Kanṭhīrava Narasa ruling in S.-W. Mysore, where the Bijāpur leaders had built a fort.

(*E.C. v, Ch. 165.*)

[The famine increased in severity and a great part of the population of Coimbatore died of starvation.]

Śivāji, with a large Mahratta force supporting him, openly rebelled against the Ādil Shāhi Sultan of Bijāpur, and established himself as a leading chief, with Kalyān for his capital.

<sup>1</sup> See, for this period and the evidence of British Factory Record, *Journal of Indian History*, vol. ix, part II, 'The Rise of the Mahratta Power in the South.'—*Editor*.



The Madras Factors thus describe the state of affairs in September 1648.— 'The body of this Kingdom is harried by two foreign nations. . . . with powerful armies, watching all advantages upon each other; yet both strive to make a prey of this miserable or divided people. These are the Golkonda and Bijāpur Moors, the latter of whom have brought in 8,000 freebooters, who receive no pay but plunder what they can, whose incursions, robberies and devastations have brought about a desolation on a great part of the country round about.' (*'Vestiges, etc.' Love, i, 98*)

A.D. 1649. Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in East Mysore (nominally). (*E.C. ix, Ht. 71.*)

[Muhammad Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur tried to stop Śivājī's aggressions by seizing the person of Shāhji, but the Emperor Shāh Jahān had Shāhji released. Śivājī continued his career, unmoved.]

A.D. 1650. Kanthirava Narasa Nāyaka of Mysore reigning at Seringapatam. (*E.C. v, Cu. 185.*)

Part of the Nellore District about Kandukūr was given as a *Mokhasa* to a Mahratta leader, Rāghōji Pantulu. (*V.R. ii, Nell. 315; B. and V.C. 569.*)

A.D. 1651. [The Portuguese at S. Thomè and the English at Madras made an amicable arrangement for their mutual advantage (*'Vestiges', Love, i, 101*). An English factory was established at Hughli, near Calcutta.]

A.D. 1652. [Cromwell, now Dictator of England, declared war on the Dutch, and this led to fighting between the foreign settlers in India.]

In Tinnevely Varaguna-Rama-Pāndya-Kulaśekhara-Dikshitar was ruling.

(*V.R. iii, Timm. 288.*)

A.D. 1653. Kanthirava-Narasa of Mysore reigning.

(*E.C. iii, Nj. 106.*)

In N.-W. Mysore, the Bijāpur Sultan was now supreme. His Dewān constructed a tank for irrigation purposes at Hosahalli. The inscription states that the people of the country were living in terror of hordes of robbers who frequented the jungles to the South. (*E.C. vii, Ci. 43.*)

The Mahratta Shāhji had been granted, ten years earlier, a large territory in Mysore as his private estate. An inscription in East Mysore seems to shew that it was governed by his eldest son Sambāji, to whom is given the Royal title 'Rājādhirāja' (*E.C. x, Mb. 154*). Sambāji or Sambhōji was elder brother of Śivājī.

Fort St. George, now a considerable town, was made the presidential head-quarters.

A.D. 1654. Sambāji Bhonsla was governing in East Mysore, a large part of which now formed the jāghīr of his father Shāhji. (*E.C. x, Kt. 193.*)

[Mir Jumla, in command of the Golkonda army close to Fort St. George, was attacked by the army of the Mughal Emperor. The Madras merchants wrote, almost in despair, in September 1654—'It has been no small misery that this poor ..... country has suffered, any time these ten years almost ... our Navāb [Mir Jumla] is lately up in arms against the king of Golkonda, his master. .... What the issue of these things will be, the Almighty only knows.'

(*'Vestiges, etc.', Love, i. 115.*)

Peace was proclaimed between England and Holland.

Muhammad Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur marched to attack Goa but was repulsed. Peace was made in December.

The garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only 26 English soldiers.

(*'Vestiges', p. 121.*)

A.D. 1655. Śrīranga III, of Vijayanagar recognized as sovereign in Salem District.

(*312 of 1919.*)

Kanṭhirava Narasa I of Mysore reigning in South Mysore and Coimbatore District.

(*E.C. iv, Hg. 49; V.R. i, Coim. 150; 170 of 1910.*)

Several records in Coimbatore from 1655 onwards prove that the Rāja of Mysore had considerably reduced the power of Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura. (*V.R. i, Coim. 299, 303, 305, 375-77.*)

[Prince Aurangzib assisted Mir Jumla in his rebellion against the Sultan of Golkonda.]

A.D. 1656. An inscription of Vijaya-Rāghava Nāyaka of Tanjore. (*E.R. 1922, App. A. No. 10.*)

[Fighting between Hindus and Muhammadans of Golkonda close to Madras, where houses were burnt in the suburbs. Abdulla Kuṭh Shāh of Golkonda, overcome by the strength of the Mughal Emperor and the rebel Mir Jumla combined, submitted to become tributary to Delhi.]

[Muhammad Ādil Shāh of Bijāpur died and the succession was disputed, Alī Ādil eventually obtaining the throne. But Mughal troops occupied Bijāpur territory.]

A.D. 1657. Inscription noting a grant in Tinnevely District, of land by Ranga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nāyaka III of Madura, son of Chokkanātha. (*V. R. iii, Tinn. 304-L.*)

Gift at Rāmēsvaram by the Sētopati chief Tirumalai Raghunātha.

(*V.R. ii, Rāmūd, 105; C.—P. 10 of 1911.*)

[Fort St. George was besieged by the Muhammadans for seven months. There were only a dozen Englishmen in the fort who could bear arms, and the Factors organized a small body of militia to assist in the defence.] (*'Vestiges', Love, i. 167, 170.*)

[Prince Aurangzib captured Kalyān from the Sultan of Bijāpur, after which peace was made. The Mughal princes revolted against their father the Emperor Shāh Jahān, who was seriously ill.]

A.D. 1658. Inscription at Tiruchchengōḍa of Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura.

(*V.R. ii, Salem, 196; 650 of 1905.*)

Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar recognized as supreme in Chingleput District.

(*V.R. i, Ching. 1201.*)

Record at Rāmēsvaram of a gift to the temple by the Sētopati chief Raghunātha Tirumalai.

(*V.R. ii, Rāmūd, 112; E.R. 1911. App. A. No. 10.*)

[Aurangzib triumphed over his brothers, entered Delhi and on June 11, made his father the Emperor Shāh Jahān a prisoner. The eldest brother Dārā Shēkoh fled to Lahore. Aurangzib imprisoned his brother Murād, and seized the throne. Shāh Jahān survived some years and lived in retirement. Aurangzib thus became Emperor. He was proclaimed on July 30.]

A.D. 1659. Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in West Mysore (*E.C. v, Bl. 80, 196.*) And in Coimbatore (20 of 1910).

[Another severe famine in the Madura country. The Jesuit priests reported the death of 10,000 Christians in one tract alone.] (*I.A. 1923, p. 237.*)

Tirumala Nāyaka of Madura died on February 16, 1659, according to local chronicles. His successor Muttu Virappa ruled for 4 months. Chokkanātha Nāyaka then became ruler of Madura.

The Bijāpur Muhammadans attacked and took Tanjore and Vallam, with great slaughter. Famine and pestilence spread over the country.

Aurangzib captured his elder brother Dārā Shēkoh and put him to death in prison. Another of his elder brothers, Shuja, opposed Aurangzib, fought him, was defeated, and fled.

Śivājī, opposed by a Bijāpur army commanded by Afzūl Khān, pretended to temporize with his opponent and treacherously stabbed him to death. Then he defeated his foes and seized more forts.

The Muhammadan settlers in Cuddapah District were on good terms with the Hindus there and sometimes made presents of gold to the temples, and helped with irrigation works.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 183, 247.*)

Under Aurangzib the crown took half the peasants' crops, Akbar having only taken one-third. Aurangzib insisted on all his officials seeing that every cultivator worked hard. They were to be watched and encouraged if industrious, but an idle peasant was to be made to work by the use of force and the whip. (*Zarab.*)

(*J. R. A. S. January, 1922. pp. 191. Mr. W. H. Moreland.*)

In N.-W. Mysore a grant by Keladi Śivappa Nāyaka.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 81.*)

A.D. 1660. In Bellary District an inscription mentioning Venkatapati of Vijayanagar as ruling —perhaps Śrīranga III's brother, or son.

(273 of 1918.)

Śrīranga III reigning in W. Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Bl. 81, 82.*)

While Abdulla Kuṭb Shāh of Golkonda was ruling in Nellore District, a temple was destroyed and a mosque erected in its place.

(*V. R. ii, Nell. 787; B. and V. C. 1381.*)

[The Sultan of Bijapur tried to make a strong combination of Dekhāni states to overthrow the troublesome Mahrattas.

The Dutch seized Negapatam.]

A.D. 1661. Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. ix, Hl. 79.*)

In Ramnad grants were made in honour of Chokkanūtha Nāyaka of Madura, now chief.

(*V. R. ii, Ramnad, 150, 151.*)

[Aurangzib killed many of the survivors of the Mughal royal family.

Ali Ādil Shāh of Bijapur recovered some forts which had been taken by Śivājī for the Mahrattas.

Bombay Island was ceded to England on the marriage of Charles II of England with Catherine of Braganza, but occupation of it was withheld for four years.

The Dutch took Quilon on the West Coast.

The merchants at Fort St. George were now in great straits. They wrote to the Directors 'we have 5 or 6 armies within the compass of 100 miles about us', and that they had to see carefully to their defence.

(*'Vestiges, etc.,'* Love, i, 197.)

A.D. 1662. Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in W. Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Ag. 83.*)

Inscriptions of Doddādēva Rāja of the Mysore royal family ruling in Mysore. These would seem to shew that after Kanthirava Narasa's death in 1659, Doddādēva and not his brother Kempadēva had succeeded; but I have not dared in my Pedigree Table to alter Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's fixtures.

(*E. C. v, Cu. 156; ill, Md. 111; Tu. 23; iv, Kr. 67; ix, Ka. 94; xii, Kg. 33, 87, 38.*)

Keladi Bhadrappa Nāyaka, son of Śivappa, ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 76, 85, 145.*)

Sambājī, son of the Mahratta Shāhji Bhonsla ruling in E. Mysore, near Kolar,—probably for his father who was still alive, and whose personal estate (*jaghir*) included Bangalore.

(*E. C. x, Kl. 219.*)

Chokkanūtha Nāyaka of Madura, son of Muttu Virappa, made a grant of land to the Śrīrangam temple, in the reign of Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar.

(*V. R. iii, Trichinopoly, 442.*)

[The Golkonda Muhammadans attacked and seized the Dutch settlement at S. Thomé, close to Madras. The Madras merchants thereupon wrote to the Directors in London begging to be supplied with good muskets for purposes of defence. They stated that when they set out to examine their stock of arms the muskets were found so rusty with disuse that they burst on being fired.]

(*'Vestiges, etc.,'* Love, p. 211.)

The Dutch drove the Portuguese out of Cranganore and Cochin, leaving the Portuguese possessions reduced to Goa and Diu.

A.D. 1663. Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning (but with little power) in South and West Mysore (*E.C. iii, Sr. 13; vi, Cm. 153; v, Hu. 39, 40*). The first of these is a C.-P. document at Seringapatam. It mentions as ruler 'Dēva Rāja Udayār', i.e., Dodḍa Dēva Rāja of Mysore. In the last Śrīranga is called 'son of Gōpāla' whereas in reality he was Gōpāla's adopted son.

(*See also E.C. i, Tu. 23; Mys. A.A.R. 1917, p. 59.*)

Chokkalīnga Nāyaka of Madura was ruling in Salem District.

(*V.R. ii, Salem: 200; 654 of 1905.*)

[On January 8, 1663, the Rāja of Cochin handed over the fort there to the Dutch and ceded certain islands to them in return for a promise of their protection of the royal family of Cochin. The Rāja and the Dutch settlers formed an alliance against their joint enemies.

South India was terribly disturbed from now onwards. The Nāyakas of Madura and Tanjore were constantly at war with one another, and the armies of Bijāpur made descents on the country with intent to conquer all the Hindu rulers. About 1663 the forces of Bijāpur ruined the country about Trichinopoly until they were bought off by Chokkanātha of Madura. They destroyed the suburbs, seized the crops, and burned the villages. A little later, Chokkanātha attacked Mysore, but unsuccessfully.]

This cession by the Rāja of Cochin is embodied, as well as the other terms of the treaty, in the Palaiyam plates (*V.R. iii, Cochin 1; T.A.S. i, No. iv, p. 27*) whose date is March 22, 1663.

A.D. 1664. Abdullah Kutb Shāh of Golkonda reigning supreme in Chingleput District near Conjevaram; and in Guntur District (*80 of 1923; E.R. 1923, p. 125; 128 of 1917*). The date of the last = June 15, 1664.

Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in West Mysore. (*E.C. v, Mj. 21; xii, Kg. 46.*)

Kejadi Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka ruling locally in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 53, 80, 86, 92, 96.*)

Dodḍa Dēva Rāja of Mysore ruling in Central Mysore, but subordinate to Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar.

(*E.C. xii, Kg. 46.*)

[Śivājī, the Mahratta chief, extended his conquests and attacked and plundered the town of Surat. The fort, however, held out. Śivājī stripped the townsfolk and resident merchants of all their wealth, personally ordering the heads of those who attempted to conceal it, to be struck off. The place was the richest sea-port in India.

In reply the Muhammadan forces of Bijāpur retaliated and laid waste large tracts of country ruled by the Mahrattas. (*Firchta, Scott's Edition ii, 10, 11; For the Surat Factors' report of the event, written at the time, see I.A. li, 1-6.*)

[Śivājī's father Shāhji Bhonsla died this year, and Śivājī assumed the title of 'Rāja'. He defeated a Bijāpur army and plundered Ahmadnagar.



The Portuguese refused to deliver up Bombay to the English or to fulfil the terms of the treaty. This gave rise to serious disputes.

Chokkanātha of Madura attacked Vijayarāghava Nāyaka of Tanjore, but was beaten off, and lost Vallam. Then Chokkanātha fought a campaign against the Sētupati chief Tirumalai, and captured Pudukōtta and other places, but was eventually forced to retire.]

(*R.S.A. Nayaki*, pp. 158 f.)

**A.D. 1665.** Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in Mysore and Coimbatore (*E.C. x, Gd. 3; V.R. i, Coimbat. 396, 434*). The two Coimbatore C.-P. grants referred to, shew that Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura was ruling there.

In N.-W. Mysore and S. Kanara the Keladi chief Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka was ruling.

(*E.C. viii, Tl. 7, 55, 48-50; V.R. ii, S. Kan. 272.*)

[Bombay island, but not its dependencies, was handed over by the Portuguese to the English.

Śivāji nominally submitted to the Mughal Emperor Aurangzib, and assisted him in his fight against Bijāpur.

Abdullah Kuṭb Shāh of Golkonda aided Bijāpur against Aurangzib, and incurred the Emperor's displeasure.]

**A.D. 1666.** Grant of a village as an *agrarāra* by Chikka Dēva-Rāja of Mysore.

(*E.C. iv, Yd. 54.*)

Keladi Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka gave a grant of land on May 8 in Shimoga Taluk, Mysore (*Mys. A.A.R. 1923, p. 99*). On the bank of the Tungabhadra river in N.-W. Mysore the Keladi chief Bhadrappa was ruling.

(*E.C. viii, Tl. 156.*)

In E. Mysore, probably in Shāhji Bhonsla's *rajātr*, Jayitā Bhāi, wife of Śivāji's son Sambāji, gave a grant.

(*E.C. x, Kl. 227.*)

[Second plunder of Surat town by Śivāji's Mahrattas.] (*Firishta, Scott's Edition. ii, 18.*)

A combined army of Mughals and Mahrattas invested Bijāpur and took several outlying places.

Śivāji and his son Sambāji went to the Court of the Emperor Aurangzib, but were coldly received, and were practically kept in restraint—the Emperor, knowing Śivāji's character and reputation, being naturally anxious for his own safety. Śivāji escaped and went to Rājgarh.

**A.D. 1667.** Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in E. Mysore from his palace at Chandragiri. (The date, however, of the inscription in question is not sound.)

(*E. C. ix, Ma. 2.*)

In N.-W. Mysore the Keladi chief Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka I was ruling.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 78; Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 93.*)

Doḍḍa Dēva Rāja of Mysore ruling in S. Mysore.

(*E. C. iv, Yd. 43.*)

In Tinnevely Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura was ruling.

(652 of 1917.)

In Ramnad a gift made 'for the merit of' Tirumalai-Raghunātha-Hirāṅyagarbhayāji, son of Daḷavai Sētupati Kāṭṭa.

(*V. R. ii, Ram. 113; T. and S. i, No. 7.*)

[Aurangzib confirmed Śivāji's title of 'Rāja'.

The Emperor's son Muazzam was made governor of the Dekhan.]

**A.D. 1668.** Grants by Keladi Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka I in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 98, 99; vii, Sh. 81.*)

Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura ruling at Tiruchchengōḍi.

(649 of 1905.)

[Śivāji obtained the support of the Kuth Shāh of Golkonda and seized several forts belonging to Bijāpur.]

The French established a factory at Trincomalee, but were turned out by the Dutch.]

**A.D. 1669.** Doḍḍa Dēva Rāja of Mysore ruling in South, S.-W. and Central Mysore (*E. C. iv, Hs. 139; v, Ca. 155; xii, Tp. 72*). The first of these mentions his son Kanthirava Narasa II. He ruled in Coimbatore District also. (*V. R. i, Coimb. 306, 308, 309; 181 of 1910.*)

In N. W. Mysore Keladi Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka continued to rule. (*E. C. viii, Tl. 50, 74, 75.*)

[The Emperor Aurangzib came to terms with Ali Ādil Shah of Bijāpur. Śivāji compelled both Bijāpur and Golkonda to pay tribute to him.]

The Dutch succeeded in capturing S. Thomé, close to Madras, from the Portuguese.

Port St. George was attacked by a local Naik, but the siege was raised, the Muhammadans intervening on behalf of the English.

**A.D. 1670.** Śriranga III of Vijayanagar reigning in Central Mysore. (*E. C. xis, Pg. 46.*)

In S. Mysore grant of a village by Kanthirava Narasa II, son of Doḍḍa Dēva Rāja.

(*E. C. iv, Hg. 119, 120.*)

[The Mahrattas continued their devastation and plunder of the Dekhan country. At Rāmghir the soldiers carried off some of the wives of the inhabitants.]

(*Firishla, Scott ii, p. 32. Contemporary records.*)

The Emperor Aurangzib declared his intention of stamping out the religion of the Hindus in his dominions and many fine old Hindu temples were destroyed.

Śriranga III of Vijayanagar is not much heard of after 1670. He was a fugitive and is believed to have died some time between 1670 and 1677.

Śivāji again plundered Surat town and again failed to take the fort.

The English Factors at Madras agreed to pay to the Sultan of Golkonda 1,200 pagodas rent for the area on which the increasing town now stood. This after the Golkonda troops had blockaded the town.

[Severe famine in this year in South India.]

**A.D. 1671.** Doḍḍa Dēva Rāja II of Mysore reigning in Central and S. E. Mysore.

(*E. C. xii, Kg. 4, 5; ix, Ka. 95.*)

In N.-W. Mysore, grants in April, and on May 1, and August 10, by Keladi Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka. [Some time between August 10, 1671 and August 1672, he was assassinated and the Keladi country was governed for a time by his widow Chennamāji.]

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 71; Sa. 39; vii, Sh. 3.*)

[Śivāji seized more forts in the Dekhan.]

**A. D. 1672.** Doḍḍa Dēva Rāja of Mysore reigning (*E. C. v, Ca. 273*). On December 12, 1672, his son Kanthirava Narasa II gave a grant in South Mysore (*E. C. iv, Hg. 57*). Doḍḍa Dēva is believed to have died in 1672-3.

Keladi Chennamāji, widow of Sōmasēkhara Nāyaka ruling in North-West Mysore (*E. C. vii, Sk. 213; viii, Sa. 16-18; Tl. 100, 69, 118*). The date of the last of these is about August 19, 1672.

(*See remarks above, s. v. A. D. 1671.*)

[The French now declared war against the English and began operations by seizing S. Thomé, close to Madras, then garrisoned by Golkonda troops. At the same time the Dutch blockaded the coast.]

**A. D. 1673.** Chikka Dēva Rāya of Mysore reigning in South Mysore (*E. C. iii, Tu, 54*). And in Salem district. (*Lists of Antiquities, i, 194*)

Keladi Chennamāji, widow of the late Nāyaka, ruling in North-West Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 67, 68.*)

In Ramnad a gift made by Tirumalai-Sētipati-Kāṭṭa.

(*V. R. ii, Ram. 280.*)

Sādat-ullā Khān was governing the Kurnool district for the Sultan of Golkonda. He was a Nawāb and a Saiyid.

(*V. R. ii, Kurn. 194.*)

War between Madura and Tanjore. Chokkanātha of Madura captured Vallam and Tanjore, and Vijayarūghava of Tanjore was killed. Muttu Alagiri Nāyaka was made ruler of Tanjore.

(*R. S. A. Nayaks, 163.*)

Khān Jahān's army in the Dekhan was defected by an army from Bijāpur.

[Śivāji increased his power by conquering the Konkans and Sātāra. His government was very oppressive. Dr. Fryer wrote in 1673. "It is a general calamity . . . to hear the complaints of the poor people that remain (in North Kanara), or rather are compelled to endure the slavery of Śivāji". The headmen were forced to take up land at double the old rates and if they refused, were imprisoned and tortured. "They have now in prison Brahmans whose flesh they tear with pincers heated red-hot," and inflict floggings on them, etc. . . . .

The Dutch besieged the French in S. Thomé.]

**A. D. 1674.** Keladi Chennamāji ruling in North-West Mysore and in South Kanara.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 73, 184; Sa, 53; Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 89; V. R. ii, S. Kan., 6, 70.*)

Chikka Dēva Rāya of Mysore reigning in Central Mysore.

(*E. C. xii, Kg, 7.*)

Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura ruling in Trichinopoly (*V. R. iii, Trich, 493—K—Q*). He is now sometimes called "Karnāṭaka Chakravartī" ("Emperor of the Carnatic") as if he had taken the place of the Vijayanagar king.

(*Mys. A. A. R. 1912, p. 57.*)

Some inscriptions in East Mysore shew that at least a portion of the community was loyal to the now defunct Vijayanagar kingdom. They name King Śrīranga III as still reigning from his capital Chandragiri though he was actually a fugitive. (*E. C. ix, Ma. 5, 29, 30.*)

[Chikka Dēva Rāya of Mysore has the reputation of having been very tyrannous in the matter of taxation of the farmers. Besides maintaining all the old taxes, he is said to have invented twenty new ones. Three of these are worthy of notice. (i) He added a permanent 2 per cent tax on to the land assessment to reimburse the treasury for loss owing to defective coins. (ii) It was the practice in Mysore for a proprietor of a village held on payment of a fixed annual sum to the State, if his actual receipts fell short of the amount of his dues, to levy a contribution on all his farmers to recoup his own loss. Chikka Dēva improved on this by fixing as a permanent extra land-tax, in addition to the assessment, the largest sum ever so levied. (iii) Farmers who sold their grain locally had always been free from payment of tolls on roads which they did not use. To compensate for this Chikka Dēva imposed a tax on every plough in the country.

Śivāji was crowned as 'Mahārāja' this year on June 6. He again attacked Bijāpur.

His half brother Ekōji or Venkaji seized Tanjore from its Nāyaka ruler and established a new Tanjore-Maharatta dynasty which ruled the country for a century and a half.

The Dutch captured S. Thomé and ceded it to Golkonda.

The French purchased Pondicherry from the Muhammadan Governor of Gingi.]

**A.D. 1675.** An inscription of this year shews Chikka Dēva Rāya of Mysore reigning. He is credited in it with a victory over Chokkanātha of Madura, another over the Keladi chief, and three victories over Muhammadans. (*E.C. iv, Ch. 92.*)

[Famine in the Madura country this year. (*I.A. 1923, p. 239.*)]

**A.D. 1676.** Chikkadēva Rāya of Mysore reigning in S. Mysore and in Coimbatore District. (*E.C. iv, Ch. 138; V.R. i, Coimbatore 74, 300; 209 of 1909.*)

Ēkōji or Venkājī, now ruling at Tanjore, confirmed the gift of Negapatam to the Dutch merchants made by Vijaya Rāghava Nāyaka of Tanjore. The grant was engraved on a silver plate. (*V.R. ii, Tanjore, 893-H.*)

[Śivājī, allied with Abul Hasan of the Golkonda Kuṭb Shāhi family, marched to the conquest of the Carnatic, in defiance of the Mughal Emperor.]

Muhammad Sultan, eldest son of the Emperor Aurangzib died of poison this year. He is said to have been put to death by his father's orders.

The French at Pondicherry raised a small military force of 300 men.

The English Agent at Fort St. George complained to the Directors that the Hindu rulers and their ministers were 'pillaging and squeezing the people'. 'The government of the country', they wrote, 'is now in bad hands, nothing but fraud and oppression'.

(*'Vestiges' etc., Love, i, 356.*)

**A.D. 1677.** Chikkadēva Rāya of Mysore reigning in S.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. v, Ag. 2.*)

Keladi Chennamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Tl. 77.*)

[The Famine in Madura continued.]

Śivājī seized the fortress of Gingi in S. Arcot. He also besieged Vellore in N. Arcot district and took the fort. He captured the country about Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and obtained possession of his father Shāhī's *jāghīr* in Mysore, levying *chauth* on the beaten tracts.]

**A.D. 1678.** Chikkadēva Rāya of Mysore reigning in South Mysore. (*E.C. iv, Kr. 45.*)

Keladi Chennamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Tl. 179.*)

In Madura, Muttu Virappa's son Aḷagiri or Aḷagādri is mentioned in an inscription (*Lists of Antiquities I. List of copper-plate records, No. 10*). Aḷagiri was brother to Chokkanātha. The record acknowledges the suzerainty of Vijayanagar in the person of Śrīranga III; who however was now a fugitive at Ikkēri, having been defeated by Chikkadēva of Mysore as noted in a record of 1679 (*q. v., below*). (*V.R. Madura, 157.*)

[Śivājī and his brother Ēkōji, alias Venkājī, were now in possession of Tanjore, where Ēkōji was left as ruler. Śivājī swept over Mysore, to the ruin of the inhabitants.]

**A.D. 1679.** Chikkadēva Rāja of Mysore reigning, on April 7, in Salem district (*316 of 1917*). And at Seringapatam (*E.C. iii, Sr. 151*). He is said, in the latter inscription, to have defeated Chokkanātha of Madura, and the Keladi chief, who came against him in alliance with the Muhammadans, from Bijāpur and to have captured Tumkūr and other places. (*R.S.A. Nayaks, p. 172.*)

'Muddaḷagādri Nāyaka' (i.e., Aḷagiri) gave a grant of land revenue.

(*Mysore, A.A.R. 1917, p. 57.*)

Rājī Chennamāji of Keladi was ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Tl. 64.*)

[The war between the Mughal Emperor Aurangzib and the Mahrattas continued.]

**A.D. 1680.** At Rāmēśvaram, a grant by Raghunātha Sētupati Katta early in the year.

(*T. and S. i, Sētupati Grant, No. 8.*)



[Aurangzib continued his destruction of Hindu temples, especially in Rajputana. Over 250 temples were razed to the ground and the sacred images broken up.

Śivaji died this year, and was succeeded by his elder son Sambaji, who immediately imprisoned his brother Rājā Rām]. Before his death Śivaji had completely laid waste the country about the Jālnā.

An inscription in E. Mysore shews Sambaji as in possession of the hill fort of Nandi.

(*E. C. x, C-B, 32.*)

A.D. 1681. Śrīranga Rāya (perhaps the grandson of Śrīranga Rāya III of Vijayanagar) ruling in E. Mysore.

(*E. C. ix, Ma. 8.*)

Keladi Chennamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. xiii, TL 89; Mys. A. A. R., 1923, p. 96, E. C. vii, Sk. 82.*)

[Prince Akbar, son of the Emperor Aurangzib, revolted against his father and took refuge with Sambaji, now Mahārāja of the Mahrattas in succession to Śivaji; but had to flee to Persia, where he died in A. D. 1706.

Aurangzib sent a large army to the Dekhan to reduce the Mahrattas.

The village and fort of Madras had by now become a place of refuge for the afflicted people of the country, and had grown in 40 years into a city. Being threatened, in 1681, with an attack, and the garrison being absurdly small, the Indian residents of Madras volunteered to raise a militia force of 215 men and to maintain it at their own expense. This was followed by the similar raising of another corps of 150 men. These offers were gratefully accepted by the English merchants.

(*Vestiges, Love, i, 439.*)

A.D. 1682. Chikkadēva Rāya of Mysore reigning in Central Mysore.

(*E. C. xii, Gb. 52.*)

Sētopati Raghunātha Tēvan ruling in Ramnad.

(*416 of 1914.*)

[Madura at this time was ruled by Ranga-Krishna Muttu-Virappa Nāyaka, but he had lost much territory to the Mysore King and to the Tanjore Mahrattas. Some tracts had been seized by predatory Maravar chiefs. 'The country was a prey to complete anarchy and universal pillage, foreign enemies occupying the forts and robber chiefs being masters of the rural areas, and carrying on their brigandage with impunity.'

(*Madura District Manual, 1896, p. 53.*)

A.D. 1683. Keladi Chennamāji ruling in S. Kanara.

(*V. R. ii, S. Kan. 274.*)

[The army of the Mughal prince Muazzam, operating in the Konkan, was forced back to Ahmadnagar by Sambaji and his Mahrattas. The Portuguese, who joined the Mughals in their attack on the Mahrattas, were also driven back.

The misgovernment and tyranny of the Mahratta Ēkōji or Venkaji at Tanjore is dwelt on in letters from the missionary Jesuits resident there. He is said to have taken four-fifths of all the agricultural produce of the country, demanding payment in money and not in kind. One of the Jesuit fathers wrote that 'as he (Ēkōji) takes care to fix the price himself much beyond that which the proprietors could realize, the result is that the sale of the entire produce does not suffice to pay the entire contribution.' In such cases the proprietors were sometimes subjected to 'barbarous tortures.' The writer adds that the tyranny was 'frightful and revolting', but that things were even worse in the Kingdom of Gingi . . . 'I cannot find words to express all that is horrible in it.'

(*Letter of Jean de Britto, 1683, R. S. A., 'Nāyaks . . . ' 291.*)

A.D. 1684. Grant in Ramnad by Sētopati Kāta Raghunātha Tēvan.

(*T. and S. I., Sētopati, Grant, No. 9.*)

[Mughal armies attacked Bijāpur and Golkonda. Bijāpur was closely invested by Aurangzib in person.]

A. D. 1685. Chikkadēva Rāya of Mysore reigning with capital at Seringapatam.

(*E. C. iii, Mi. 61.*)

Ekōji, or Venkāji, reigning at Tanjore on April 5, 1685.

(*540 of 1918.*)

[Aurangzib halted at Shōlapūr. Sambāji, alarmed at the Emperor's actions, entered into an alliance with Golkonda. The city of Hyderabad was looted. Golkonda was invested. Bijāpur was closely besieged. In October ministers Madana and Akkana were murdered by the mob. Golkonda capitulated and the Sultan Abūl Hasan submitted to the Emperor.]

A.D. 1686. Keladi Channamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E.C. viii, Sb. 548.*)

Ranga-Krishna Muttu-Virappa of Madura ruling in Trichinopoly District (*V.R. iii, Trich. 249*). Chokkanātha's widow Mangammal repaired a channel near Trichinopoly.

(*V.R. iii, Trich. 800 ; 71 of 1890.*)

Chikkadēva Rāya of Mysore reigning. A C.-P. grant at the Ranganātha temple at Seringapatam gives a long and wordy pedigree of the family.

(*E.C. iii, Sr. 14.*)

[Aurangzib attacked Bijāpur and captured the city. He seized the person of the young Sultan Sikandar Ādil Shāh and imprisoned him. Sikandar never recovered his freedom and died about A.D. 1700. The kingdom of Bijāpur thus came to an end, and was annexed to Delhi.]

A.D. 1687. Keladi Channamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E.C. viii, Ti. 180.*)

[Aurangzib went to Golkonda and finally seized the kingdom, which became a province of the Mughal Emperor.

His son, Prince Muazzam, was arrested on an accusation of treachery and was imprisoned for seven years.]

A.D. 1688. Keladi Channamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E.C. viii, Ti. 61.*)

Some records of the Matla chief Muttu Venkata Rāma 'Chōḍa-Mahārāja,' son of Kumāra Ananta.

(*V.R. i, Cuddalore 656, 657, 663, 681, 863-A ; E.R. 1907-8, C.-P. 3, 4.*)

[After the annexation to Delhi of the kingdoms of Bijāpur and Golkonda, those countries were for a time a prey to anarchy. Rebellions were hatched and the country-folk were oppressed and persecuted by bands of lawless soldiery.

Aurangzib renewed the charter to the merchants of Madras.

The Emperor proceeded against the Mahrattas. He seized Sambāji's Mysore *jāghir*, and his army marched to Poonamallee and Wandewash.

Ekōji being now dead, Tanjore was ruled by his eldest son Shāhji who submitted to Aurangzib and became a tributary of the Mughal Empire.

Ghāzi-ud-dīn was created governor of the Dekhan by Aurangzib.]

A.D. 1689. [Madras had by now become a place of refuge, and from having been 50 years earlier a fishing village, was now a city of 400,000 inhabitants.

Aurangzib captured Sambāji, the Mahratta leader, tortured him and put him to death, making Sambāji's brother Rāja Rām Mahārāja of the Mahrattas. He sent Sambāji's young son Shāhji to the Mughal camp at Bijāpur.

The English merchants at Masulipatam and Vizagapatam were murdered by Mughals. At Madras a French fleet was driven away northwards by English and Dutch ships. At Cuddalore the construction of Fort St. David was begun.]

A.D. 1690. Venkaṭa, son of Śrīranga III of Vijayanagar, recognized as suzerain (but only in name) in the Bellary District. (*V.R. i, Bell. 363.*)

Keladi Channamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. viii, Tl. 90.*)

[Several sea-fights took place between the French and English in India, the two nations in Europe being at open war.

Ghāzī-ud-dīn Khān, governor of the Dekhan, entered the territories adjoining Hyderabad and laid waste large tracts of land. (*Firishṭa, Scott's Edit., ii, 73.*)

A.D. 1691. Keladi Channamāji ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (*E.C. vii, Sk. 79.*)

Mangammāl, Queen-Dowager of Madura ruling in Trichinopoly. (*V.R. iii, Trich. 783.*)

A.D. 1692. In Tinnevely a grant for maintenance of a mosque was made by Vijaya-Ranga Chokkanātha, son of the deceased Rāja Muttu-Virappa of Madura. The overlordship of Vijayanagar, in the person of Śrīranga, grandson of Śrīranga III, is recognized. The real ruler of Madura was Mangammāl, young Chokkanātha's grandmother.

(*V.R. iii, Tinn. 463., E.R. 1888, App. ii, No. 12; 1906, App. A. No. 25.*)

[The Mahrattas ravaged the country in many localities.]

The fortress of Gingi was besieged by prince Kām Baksh, son of the Emperor Aurangzib, and Zulfiqar Khān, governor of the Dekhan. The Mahratta garrison made a stout resistance and drove off the enemy. But Zulfiqar Khān sat down before Gingi for three years, making a pretence of fighting, but really in communication with the Mahratta defenders.

The Emperor created Zulfiqar Khān 'Navāb of the Carnatic' (Karnāṭaka).

A.D. 1693. Gift of land near Madura by the Rānī Mangammāl. She was ruling also in Trichinopoly. (*V. R. ii, Madura 379; iii, Trich. 455; 733 of 1905; C. P. No. 25 of 1905.*)

[Madura now paid tribute to Delhi.

The Dekhani Mughals were defeated by the Mahrattas.

The French abandoned Pondicherry to the Dutch.]

A.D. 1694. Keladi Channamāji settled a matter of tolls in N.-W. Mysore. (*E. C. viii, Tl. 46.*)

A.D. 1695. An inscription in Tinnevely District, of date July 11, of Prince Vijayaranga Chokkanātha of Madura, who was apparently ruling a tract under his grandmother Mangammāl.

(*E. R. 1918-19, App. A, C.-P. I, 2; V. R. iii, Tinn. 129.*)

Chikkadēva Rāja of Mysore ruling at Avanāśi. (*V. R. i, Coimbatore 35.*)

[Prince Muazzam of Delhi was released from imprisonment by Aurangzib and appointed governor of Kābul.

Aurangzib turned against the foreigners. He ordered the imprisonment of the English Factors of Surat, the siege of Bombay, and an attack on Madras.]

A.D. 1696. [Near Gingi, the Mahrattas defeated a Mughal force under Ali Mardān Khān.]

Aurangzib is recognized as reigning in Chittoor District. (*322 of 1922.*)

[The Portuguese made a treaty of peace with the Zamorin of Calicut.]

A.D. 1697. Aurangzib also acknowledged as reigning in Kurnool District at Nandikōṭkūr.

(*V.R. ii, Kurn. 386.*)

[The half-hearted siege of Gingi continued.]

A.D. 1698. A temple in N. Mysore, which had been destroyed by the forces of the 'Dillī Pātasāha' Aurangzib two years earlier, was restored. (*E. C. xi, Dg. 164.*)

Chikkadēva Rāja of Mysore reigning in S.-E. Mysore. (*E. C. ix, Nl. 65.*)

Keḷadi Basavanna, or Basapa I, ruling the Āraga country in N.-W. Mysore, Channamāji having died in 1697. (E. C. viii, Tl. 178.)

Queen Mangammāl of Madura granted a village near Trichinopoly.

(Mys. A. A. R. 1917, p. 57.)

[At Gingi after six years' siege so-called, Zulfiqar Khān allowed the Mahratta Commander Rājā Rām, brother of Sambāji I, to escape, and then stormed and captured the fortress. Rājā Rām returned to Sātāra, the Mahratta capital. Late in the year, in December, Aurangzib's army appeared before Sātāra.]

A.D. 1699. Chikkadēva Rājā of Mysore reigning.

(E. C. xii, Mi. 16; Tm. 45.)

[Sātāra besieged by the Mughal army. Rājā Rām fled to Bengal.

Chikkadēva of Mysore sent an embassy to Aurangzib, which was received with honour.

Foundation of Fort William in Calcutta.

The Danes at Tranquebar were attacked by Shāhji of Tanjore.]

A.D. 1700. In Tinnevely District a grant by Ranga-Krishna Mutru-Virappa of Madura—said to be 'in the reign of Narasimhadēva at Ghanagiri' or Chandragiri, (Penugonda—Editor). [The document should receive further examination.] (Lists of Antiquities II, No. 168.)

Queen Mangammāl of Madura issued a C.-P. grant.

(V. R. ii, Madura 4.)

[Sātāra was captured by Aurangzib, and several other Mahratta fortresses. Rājā Rām of Sātāra died of disease.]

A.D. 1701. Grants by Mangammāl of Madura, acknowledging as Suzerain, Venkaṭa (perhaps Venkaṭa IV) of Vijayanagar.

(E. R. 1911, App. A, 3, 19; and pp. 89, 90 of the Report. V. R. ii, Madura 91.)

A.D. 1702. Keḷadi Basavappa Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(E. C. viii, Tl. 79, 106, 110, 117, 136.)

[Dāūd Khān now Navāb of the Carnatic in succession to Zulfiqar Khān, invested Madras. The English merchants informed him that if he persisted they were prepared to defend the place by force, whereupon the Navāb gave way, and visited Madras in friendly fashion. The Madras Records say that when he was entertained he drank to excess.

(Vestiges etc., Love, ii, 19.)]

A.D. 1704. Vijayaranga Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura ruling on April 1, in Coimbatore District.

(281 of 1920.)

Queen Mangammāl of Madura ruling in Tanjore District.

(V. R. ii, Tan. 1005, 394 of 1907; I. A. 1917, 156.)

[A contemporary writer, Dulpat Roy, a Bondela officer, thus describes the state of the country in the Dekhan, speaking specially of Hyderabad and Bijāpur territory. The holders of estates (jāghirdārs) 'did not consider the case of the farmers, but oppressed them for money by every mode of avarice that they could devise.....The ancient territories of the Dekhan were not less troubled by the tyranny of governors.....The jāghirdārs were obliged, not only to supply their own necessities, but furnish large bribes to the civil officers about the Court.....The parties sent everywhere to collect supplies.....were guilty of every sort of excess.' In addition to this, certain collectors 'forced millions from the farmers and accounted only for small sums with the royal treasury.....the farmers thus oppressed left off cultivating more ground than would barely subsist them, and in their turn became plunderers.' (Firishla, Scott's Edit., ii, 107.)]



A.D. 1705. Kanthirava-Narasa III of Mysore, who succeeded Chikkadēva, now reigning at Seringapatam. (E.C. ix, Bn. 118.)

A.D. 1706. Grant by Mangammā of Madura, in which the overlordship of Venkata IV of Vijayanagar is recognized. (V.R. iii, Tinnevely, 462.)

[Mahratta inroads and wanton plunder by Mahratta banditti had become so frequent that, says a contemporary witness, 'the necessities of life are exceedingly scarce.']

(Firishta, Scott's Edit., ii, 120.)

A.D. 1707. Keladi Basavappa Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(E.C. viii, Tl. 93; Mys. A. A.R. 1923, p. 100.)

An inscription in Kurnool District names as reigning sovereign the 'Sulan Padshāh', i. e. the Mughal Emperor. (V.R. ii, Kurnool 502.)

Grant by the Sētipati Vijaya Raghunātha Katta at Ramēsvaram. (Mys. A.A.R. 1912, p. 55.)

[Death of the Emperor Aurangzib, aged 89. He was succeeded by prince Muazzam, who took the title 'Shāh Ālam', and is known as 'Shāh Ālam I.']

The Mahratta Shāhji, or Sāhuji II, who had been kept in confinement by Aurangzib since his father Sambhaji's execution, was allowed to escape. He went to Sātara, which was then held by the regent Tārā Bāi, and obtained possession of the fort by intrigue.

Fort William at Calcutta was armed and garrisoned by 125 soldiers.

A proof that the people of Madras were afforded protection and were well treated is given by an incident that took place this year. Some of the Hindu residents made trouble as they disliked being taxed for town improvements. They were told by the English Factors that they were at liberty to leave the town if they so desired. But none of them did so. ('Vestiges', Love, ii, 112.)

A.D. 1708. In reign of Venkata IV of Vijayanagar, ruling at Chandragiri, Vijayaranga Chokkanātha of Madura gave a grant of lands. (E.R. 1915 App. A. 4; Mys. A.A.R. 1912, p. 55.)

Keladi Basavappa Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (E.C. viii, Tl. 60.)

[Sāhuji or Shāhji fought against Tārā Bāi's party at Sātara, was successful, and ascended the throne as Mahārāja of the Mahrattas.]

Dāūd Khān, Navāb of the Carnatic, gave several villages, including Banore and Nungumbakum to the English at Madras.]

A.D. 1709. Keladi Basavappa Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore. (E.C. viii, Tl. 91, 95.)

[Very heavy floods in South India, followed by a drought of several years' duration.]

Tārā Bāi's party at Sātara fought against Sāhuji and gained a victory. Sāhuji then made a compact with the Mughal leaders.]

A.D. 1710. Vijayaranga Chokkanātha ruling at Madura, under the overlordship of Vijayanagar. (E.I. xvi, 88.)

[Saadat Ullah Khān was created Navāb of the Carnatic. He persistently tried to seize villages now belonging to the English at Madras.]

A.D. 1711. Keladi Basavappa ruling in N.-W. Mysore in this year and in 1712.

(E.C. viii, Tl. 59, 72, 189.)

A.D. 1712. Vijayaranga Chokkanātha of Madura ruling there on March 8. In spite of the suffering of the people owing to the famine, he increased their taxation and did nothing to help them. One man, in despair, threw himself from a tower and was killed. Then at last the Nāyaka reduced the taxation. (6 of 1915; T. & S.J. p. 110, No. 24; V.R. ii, Madura 60—C. 78.)

Three records in E Mysore speak of the reigning king there as Śrīranga of Vijayanagar, ruling from Chandragiri <sup>1</sup> ('Ghanagiri'). Evidently some classes of the people were loyal to the old regime, now defunct. (E.C. ix, Ma. 3, 4, 42.)

A sluice for irrigation was constructed by the Maṭṭa chief Perumāḷa, son of Venkaṭa-Krishna Chōḷa-Mahārāja, in Cuddapah District. (V.R. i, Cudd. 705 ; 430 of 1911.)

[Death of the Mughal Emperor Shāh Ālam I alias Bahādur Shāh, formerly Prince Muazzam. Civil war ensued between his four sons. The three younger were killed in battle. Jahāndar, the eldest, secured the throne. But his nephew Farrukhshiyar took up arms and opposed him.]

At Sātara Prince Sambhājī II, nephew of the reigning king Shāhūjī, seized Kohlapur and proclaimed himself as Rāja there, independent of his uncle. Shāhūjī was not strong enough to oppose him. Henceforth there were two separate Mahratta dynasties. Sambhājī II's mother Tārā Bāi was imprisoned.]

A.D. 1713. Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Sētipati Kāṭṭa made a gift at Rāmēśvaram.

(V.R. ii, Ramnad 104 ; C. P. 9 of 1911.)

[Farrukhshiyar defeated Jahāndar Shāh and put him to death. He also put to death Zulfiqar Khān. Farrukhshiyar then ascended the throne of Delhi. He had his own brother blinded with red-hot irons.]

Nizām-ul-Mulkh Āsāf Jāh was appointed Subahdār of the Dekhan. The office became hereditary and he founded a dynasty, whose chief was known as 'The Nizām.'

Indecisive fighting between him and Shāhūjī of Sātara.

Farrukhshiyar, behaved with brutal cruelty, killing and torturing numbers of his former opponents. (See *Firishṭa*, Scott's edit., ii, Pt. v, p. 133.)

A.D. 1714. Doḍḍa Krishna Rāja II of Mysore now reigning. Inscription at Āttur in Salem District. (V.R. ii, Salem 54.)

Grant at Rāmēśvaram by Vijaya Raghunātha Sētipati Kāṭṭa, son of Raghunātha.

(T. & S.I. Sētipati grant 10.)

[Bālājī Viśvanāth appointed 'Pēshwa' by Shāhūjī of Sātara. He became very powerful, the office became hereditary, and he established a dynasty of Mahratta Pēshwas who ruled the country, keeping the real Mahārāja and his family in a state of semi-confinement.]

At Bombay the country people suffered so severely at the hands of their Muhammadan rulers that when the English Directors secured a concession of the island of Divi, they anticipated that the island would soon be inhabited by numbers of refugees—as indeed was the case.]

A.D. 1715. Vijayaranga Chokkanātha Nayaka of Madura ruling in Tinnevely District.

(V. R. iii, Tin. 456.)

[At the Mughal Court at Delhi, Surgeon Hamilton came into favour with the Emperor in consequence of his having cured him of an illness.]

Farrukhshiyar put down a rebellion of the Sikhs and in doing so was guilty of fiendish cruelties. (Firishṭa, Scott's Edit., ii, 133.)

A.D. 1716. Vijayaranga Chokkanātha of Madura ruling at Śrīrangam, under the nominal suzerainty of Śrīranga of Vijayanagar. (List of Antiquities, ii, C.P. No. 50.)

<sup>1</sup> Ghanagiri is Penugonda, its Telugu equivalent, Chandragiri never had this alternative designation.—*Editor*.

**A.D. 1717.** Grant by the same V. R. Chokkanātha in Chingleput District.

(*V. R. ii, Madura 89, A. C. P. grant in Madras Museum.*)

Dodda Krishna Rāja reigning in W. Mysore.

(*E. C. v, Bl. 29.*)

Sarfoji of the Mahratta family of Tanjore repaired a temple.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 914 : 535 of 1904.*)

In Cuddapah a mosque built by Abdal Nabi Khān, Subahdār of Cuddapah under the Nizām of Haidarābād.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 45.*)

[Some troops serving under the Navāb of the Carnatic in Madras became unruly and were ejected from Madras.]

**A.D. 1718.** Dodda Krishna Rāja II of Mysore reigning in Salem (*V. R. ii, Sal. 113*). And in S. Mysore.

(*E. C. iii, Tu. 18.*)

Sarfoji and Tukaji of the Mahratta dynasty of Tanjore ruling together ('reigning as kings').

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 1302 : C.-P. grant.*)

**A.D. 1719.** Dodda Krishna Rāja II of Mysore reigning in Central Mysore.

(*E. C. xii, Tm. 46.*)

Keladi Somasēkhara Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. vii, Sk. 42 : vi, Kp. 46.*)

The Maṭṭa chief Kumāra Ananta ruling in Cuddapah District.

(*V. R. i, Cudd. 706, 707.*)

[On February 25, the Emperor Farrukhshiyar was deposed, blinded and imprisoned and then murdered by a body of rebels headed by two brothers, Sayyids. The Emperor's cousin Rafi-ud Darajāt was placed on the throne but died of consumption in June. Then his brother Rafi-ud Daula was raised to the throne but died within a few months. Then another cousin Roshan Akhtar, son of Jahān Shāh, was made Emperor under the title 'Muhammad Shāh'.

The Nizām Āsaf Jāh was removed from his post of Subahdār of the Dekhan as he opposed the successful rebels.]

**A.D. 1720.** Dodda Krishna II of Mysore reigning.

(*E. C. xii, Tm. 47, 48 : ix, NL. 70.*)

[The Nizām Āsaf Jāh took up arms against the new Emperor Muhammad Shāh, in revolt against the murderers of Farrukhshiyar. He won several battles.

The Mahratta Peshwa Balaji Viśvanāth died this year, and was succeeded by his son Baji Rao I.]

**A.D. 1722.** Dodda Krishna Rāja II of Mysore reigning.

(*E. C. iii, Sr. 64 : App. A. C.-P. No. 1 of 1911 : E. C. ii, Sr. Bel. 83.*)

[Nizām Āsaf Jāh was made Wazir to the Emperor Muhammad Shāh, but did not work cordially with him.]

**A.D. 1723.** Keladi Somasēkhara Nāyaka ruling in N.-W. Mysore.

(*E. C. viii, Tl. 6, 183, 186.*)

Dodda Krishna Rāja of Mysore reigning.

(*E. C. ii, Sr.-Bel. 83.*)

[Nizām Āsaf Jāh resigned his office of Wazir and returned to the Dekhan. The Emperor made Mubārīz Khān Subahdār of the Dekhan in place of Āsaf Jāh, and instructed the former to raise an army for defence against Āsaf.]

**A.D. 1724.** [Āsaf Jāh fought against Mubārīz Khān, defeated and killed him. Then he threw off all semblance of allegiance to the Emperor, and declared himself independent at Haidarābād.]

Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha of Madura ruling under the nominal suzerainty of Vijayanagar.

(*V. R. iii, Timu. 461.*)

A.D. 1725. Dodḍa Krishna Rāja of Mysore reigning in S. Mysore. (*E. C. iii, Tu. 59.*)

A.D. 1726. Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha of Madura ruling in Trichinopoly District.  
(*V. R. iii, Trich. 782.*)

[Bāji Rao, Mahratta Pēshwa of Sātara, invaded Mysore and levied a contribution from Seringapatam. He retired without having gained much advantage beyond ruining the peasantry on his march.]

A.D. 1727. [Bāji Rao fought against Āsaf Jah of Haidarābād, and at one place defeated him.]

A.D. 1728. Vijaya-Ranga Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura reigning at Trichinopoly.  
(*V. R. iii, Trich. 563 ; 697 of 1909.*)

A.D. 1729. A grant by a local magnate of a village near Dindigul, in Madura district in the time, so it is stated, of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha (of Madura) who was 'Viceroy' of Śriranga of Vijayanagar.  
(*V. R. ii, Madura, 3—A ; T. and S. I., p. 117, No. 27.*)

[By a surprise attack the Pēshwa Bāji Rao defeated the Rāja of Kolhapur, Sambhājī II, and took prisoner the Rānī Tārā Bāi, carrying her to Sātara.]

A.D. 1730. Tūkājī, the Mahratta Rāja of Tanjore, ruling his country. (*521 of 1918.*)

Severe famine in Tanjore. Great loss of life by starvation, and pestilence owing to the dead remaining unburied or unburned. Letter of Father Beschi. (*I. A. 1923, p. 241.*)

[The Mahratta States, Sātara and Kolhapur, came to terms and agreed that they should be separate and independent. Their boundaries were settled.]

A.D. 1731. Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha of Madura ruling in Trichinopoly.  
(*Lists of Antiquities II, No. 56. V. R. ii, Timu. 164.*)

[Death of Dodḍa Krishna Rāja of Mysore. He was the last survivor of his line. A member of the Hemmanahalli family, Chāma Rāja VIII, was placed on the throne, but was kept virtually a prisoner.]

Death also of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura. He left no issue. His widow Minākshi became Regent for her adopted son Vijaya-Kamāra. Insurrections occurred and there was general turmoil.

M. Dupleix arrived from France and took office as head of the French community at Chandanagore (Chandranagar).]

A.D. 1732. Chāma Rāja VIII of Mysore reigning in E. Mysore. (*E. C. ix, Ma. 37.*)

[Death of Saadat Ullah Khān, Navāb of the Carnatic, alias Muhammad Sayyid. He was succeeded by his nephew Dost Ali Khān. A younger brother of Dost Ali, named Bakir Ali, was made governor of Vellore.]

A.D. 1733. Grants in Trichinopoly district by Queen Minākshi of the Madura Nāyaka dynasty.  
(*V. R. iii, Trich. 440, 784 ; Lists of Antiquities I, 267, 268 ; II, C. P. No. 49.*)

[Famine very severe in Chingleput district.

More fighting in the Konkan. The Mahrattas compelled the city of Ahmadābād to pay them large sums of money in addition to enforced *Chauth*. (One-quarter of the land-revenue assessment).]

A.D. 1734. [Chāma Rāja VIII of Mysore was deposed by the Dalavay, and a child of three years, Immaḍi Krishna III was placed on the throne. He never had any power at all, but was kept on the throne as nominal Rāja till 1761.



Two coast forts in Malabar were ceded to the English.]

Grant by Immaḍi Krishna III (infant) Rāja of Mysore. (*V.R. ii, Salem, 202.*)

Gift of villages by Kumāra-Mutta-Vijaya-Rāghunātha, now the Sētopati chief ruling in Ramnad. He was brother of Natchiyār, the wife of the Sētopati Tānda Tēvan II, who had been killed in 1734 by Bhavānī-Śankara, illegitimate son of the Sētopati Rāghunātha-Tevan.

(*V. R. ii, Ramnad, 119; T. and S. I. Sētopati grant, No. 14.*)

**A.D. 1735.** [The Mahrattas ravaged the country governed by the Navāb of Arcot (or of the Carnatic) at the instigation of Āsaf Jāh, Subahdār of the Dekhan. The villages were ruined in large numbers.]

**A.D. 1736.** Gifts by the Sētopati chief Muthu-Kumāra-Vijaya-Rāghunātha.

(*V.R. ii, Madura 82; Ramnad 120; Lists of Antiquities, ii, C-P. No. 23.*)

Inscription of Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Mysore,—an infant five years old.

(*E.C. v, Bl. 64.*)

[In Persia Tahmasp Kulī Khān was proclaimed Shāh. He is generally known in India as Nadir Shāh. He at once marched on Kandahar, and took possession of it after two years of war.

The Pēshwa Bājī Rao seized many Districts in the Dekhan, and in alarm, Nizām Āsaf Jāh, Subahdār of the Dekhan became reconciled to the Emperor at Delhi.

Chanda Sahib became Dewān to his father-in-law Dost Ali, Navāb of the Carnatic. He seized and held Trichinopoly and became its governor, imprisoning Queen Minākshī of Madura who had ruled for four years in the absence of heirs to the late Rāja. The queen took poison and died. And so came to an end the rule of the Nāyakas of Madura, the whole of their country falling into the Navāb's hands.]

**A.D. 1737.** [The Pēshwa Bājī Rao marched to attack Delhi but when near the city he retired. Nizām Āsaf Jāh advanced to meet him on his retirement.

The sufferings of the people in the neighbourhood of Madras at this time were very great. The agent of the British Company wrote to the Directors that the people were harassed and oppressed by their own rulers, and were the prey of dacoits and thugs. 'The exactions of the Havildars have been so vexatious and intolerable . . . that several towns and villages have been deserted by the inhabitants. In a word the confusion and disorder of the country is exceeding great.'

(*'Vestiges', Love, ii, 278.*)

**A.D. 1738.** Immaḍi Krishna Rāja, now seven years old, reigning as Rāja in Central Mysore.

(*E.C. xii, Mi. 56.*)

[Āsaf Jāh's army from Haidarābād was attacked near Bhōpāl by Bājī Rao and his Mahrattas. The Nizām was defeated and forced to come to terms, paying fifty lakhs of rupees and ceding some territory.

The Mahrattas occupied half the dominions of the Barid Shāh of Ahmadābād. They attacked the Portuguese in the Konkan, took several forts and besieged Mahim.

In Tanjore Bābā Sahib, the Mahratta chief, died and was succeeded by his brother Sāhūji. He was opposed by hostile factions, and sought aid from the French.

Chanda Sahib at Madura was aided by the French, who at this time were growing stronger.

In the North-West of India Nadir Shāh, having occupied Kābul, advanced to Peshawar.]

**A.D. 1739.** [Nadir Shāh swept over the North-West of India and captured Lahore. On March 19, he seized and sacked the imperial city of Delhi, which was given over to loot and

massacre. Thousands of the inhabitants were slaughtered. A contemporary writer describes the horrors of the occupation (*Firishta, Scott's Edition, ii, Pt. v, p. 209 f.*). 'The streets streamed with blood and the bodies of the dead obstructed the passages.' Besides the uncontrolled looting by the soldiers, the merchants and richer classes were ordered to pay large sums. The various portions of the city were handed over to revenue-farmers. 'In place of ten they extorted thirty or forty thousand rupees. The first sum was paid to the treasury, and the rest was embezzled by these infernal wretches.' The Vizier's Dewan, who had already paid the conqueror's demand, was threatened with tortures on failure to pay a much larger sum—tortures so horrible that to avoid them he stabbed himself to death. Numbers of other citizens followed his example. In many places the city was set on fire. Nadir, after ruining the capital marched away, carrying with him the peacock throne set with diamonds, and booty estimated at from 80 to 145 millions of pounds in value.]

The Mahrattas seized Mahim, Bassein and other forts.

The pirate-leader Angria captured Chaul, and threatened Bombay, anchoring off the island of Elephanta.

**A.D. 1740.** [The Mahrattas under Rāghōji Bhonsla, 50,000 strong, invaded the Karnāṭaka and in a pitched battle at Dāmācheruvu, the Navāb Dost Ali and his eldest son were killed. Saīdar Ali, his second son, succeeded him as Navāb, and tried to buy off the Mahratta invaders.

Bāji Rao, the Pēshwa, died this year and was succeeded by his son Bālāji-Bāji Rao.

Several of the ruling families of the south, in fear of the Mahrattas, fled to the French at Pondicherry for refuge. The Navāb Saīdar Ali favoured the French cause as against the English. Nevertheless, he sent his family for safety to Madras.

Dissensions at Tanjore. Pratāpa Sīmha, illegitimate son of Tukāji the former Rāja, made overtures to the French with the object of turning out Sāhūji, the ruling Rāja.

In December 1740, the Mahrattas invested the town of Trichinopoly, pillaged the neighbouring districts—ruining the peasantry,—and sacked Negapatam on the East coast.]

**A.D. 1741.** [Chanda Sahib surrendered Trichinopoly to the Mahrattas, and the town was ruthlessly sacked. Morari Rao was left there as governor under the Pēshwa. Chanda Sahib was taken prisoner to Sātāra.]

Disturbance in Haidarābād, where Nāzīr Jang, son of the Nizām Āsāf Jāh, rebelled against his father, but was defeated and taken prisoner.

At Tanjore Pratāpa Sīmha was successful in deposing the Rāja Sāhūji and taking his place. Sāhūji went for help to the English.

[The French made peace with Rāghōji Bhonsla.]

**A.D. 1742.** An inscription in Bellary district shews that at least some people remained loyal to the now-defunct Empire of Vijayanagar, for it names a Venkatapati as reigning. (745 of 1922.)

[At Delhi, the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shāh, in fear of the Mahrattas, made friends with the French.

Rāghōji Bhonsla, having looted part of the Karnāṭaka (Carnatic) two years earlier, now attacked Bengal. The Pēshwa Bālāji Rao sent aid to Muhammad Shāh against Rāghōji.

Ghulām Murtazā Ali of Vellore, who had married a cousin daughter of his uncle, the Navāb Dost Ali, rebelled against his brother-in-law, Saīdar Ali, the ruling Navāb, and killed him. Murtazā proclaimed himself Navāb, but revolts ensued. The Nizām marched against him with

120,000 men, seized Murtazā's son, Sahib Jadda, a minor, and drove off the Mahrattas who had marched to the attack of Vellore. He deposed Murtazā and made Sayyid Muhammad alias Saadat-Ullah Khān II, infant son of Safdar Ali, 'Navāb of Arcot,' abolishing the title 'Navāb of the Karnāṭaka'. Sahib Jadda was murdered.

More villages were granted to the English at Madras.]

A.D. 1743. [The Mahrattas retired from the Karnāṭaka.]

A.D. 1744. Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Mysore reigning on April 15. (*Mys. A.A.R.* 1923, p. 66.)

Gift to the Uḍipi temple by the Keḷadi chief Basavaṅga Nāyaka. (*V.R. II, S. Kanara, 240.*)

Gift by the Sēṭupati chief of Ramnad, Muttu-Komāra Vijaya Raghunātha, son of Muttu-Vijaya Raghunātha, and grandson of the chief of the same name who was known as "Hiranyagarbhayāji." (*V.R. II, Ramnad, 281.*)

[France and England, in Europe, at open war. Some fighting by sea on the coast of India. The European garrison available at Madras was so small that the councillors at Madras wrote to the Directors in London saying that they were 'ashamed to turn out guards when the great men of the country came' to visit them.] (*'Vettiges,' Love, II, 299.*)

The Navāb of Arcot, Muhammad Saadat-Ullā Khān II, was assassinated. As Subahdār of the Dekhan, the Nizām Āsaf Jāh appointed Anwaru-d-dīn, who had been guardian to the young Navāb, to be Navāb of Arcot.

A.D. 1745. [Anwaru-d-dīn went to Pondicherry and used his good offices to prevent the French and English from fighting and destroying one another.]

A.D. 1746. [Madras was attacked by the French by land and sea, and the small garrison was compelled to surrender. The Navāb Anwaru-d-dīn's son, Māhfuz Khān, then attacked the French in an attempt to assist the English, but failed. Before this the French had agreed to withdraw on payment of a small ransom, but after the Navāb's interference they broke this agreement and seized Madras.

Nāsir Jang, son of Āsaf Jāh of the Dekhan, exacted tribute from the Rāja of Mysore.]

A.D. 1747. [The French attacked Cuddalore, but were driven off by the English fleet.

Nadir Shāh of Persia, who was guilty of terrible atrocities, was murdered. An Ābdālī chief, Ahmad Khān, founded a new dynasty and kingdom under the name of 'Durānī'.]

A.D. 1748. [Death of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah and accession of his son Ahmad Shāh. He had no real power.

Death of Nizām-ul-Mulkh Āsaf Jāh of Haidarābād. He was succeeded by his second son Nāsir Jang, the eldest son Ghāziu-d-dīn Khān being employed in high office in Delhi.

French and English fighting one another.]

A.D. 1749. Immaḍi, or Chikka, Krishna Rājā ruling, in April, in S. Mysore. (*E.C. III, Tn. 63.*) (*See Pedigree of the Dynasty of Mysore and footnote.*)

[Anwaru-d-dīn, Navāb of Arcot, attacked an allied force of the French under Dupleix, Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang at Ambūr, and lost his life in the battle. The Mughal Emperor had no power at this time and the French, acting independently, proclaimed Chanda Sahib, Navāb of the Carnatic; while Muzaffar Jang, ignoring the claims of Nāsir Jang, assumed the rank of Subahdār of the Dekhan. The English took the side of Nāsir Jang, as Nizām, and of Muhammad Ali, son of Anwaru-d-dīn as Navāb of the Carnatic. Muhammad Ali is often spoken of as 'Navāb Wālājāh', and as 'the Company's Nabob'.

Shāhujī of Sātara died, after adopting as his heir Rāma Rāja, son of his cousin Śivāji II, and committing him to the care of the Pēshwa, Bālājī Rao, who retained all the power.

Haidar Ali was given a command by the Rāja of Mysore.

The English received the territory of Dēvikōtta as reward for their help to Rāja Sāhujī, or Sāyājī of Tanjore in recovering his throne from the usurper Pratāpa Simha after the latter had ruled for eight years.

The French attacked Trichinopoly and Tanjore, in alliance with Chanda Sahib, and Sāhujī made a treaty with them.

Madras was restored by the French to the English under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.]

A.D. 1750. Immaḍi Krishna Rāja reigning in S. Mysore.

(*E.C.* iv, Ch. 55 : ix, Dn. 69.)

[Navāb Nāsir Jang of Haidarābād, assisted by 600 English, marched on Gingi and defeated Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang. He then proclaimed Muhammad Ali, Navāb of Arcot. Muhammad Ali was, however, attacked shortly afterwards by the French under Bussy and by Chanda Sahib, who again took Gingi.

Shortly afterwards Nāsir Jang was, on December 16, shot and killed by the Navāb of Kurnool; and the French then proclaimed as Subahdār of the Dekhan Muzaffar Jang.]

A.D. 1751. [Muzaffar Jang was killed by the Navāb of Kurnool.

Muhammad Ali,—the opposition of the French and Chanda Sahib being very strong—shut himself up in Trichinopoly, where he was besieged. In place of Muzaffar Jang, Salābat Jang, brother of Nāsir Jang was, with French assistance, proclaimed Subahdār of the Dekhan. Salābat thereupon gave to the French the fortress of Kondavidu and the country about Narasapatam and Nizāmpatam near the River Krishna.

The Pēshwa attacked Salābat Jang and Bussy, but was defeated. Afterwards peace was made.

Captain, afterwards Lord, Clive occupied Arcot, to defend it for Muhammad Ali, but was besieged there by Chanda Sahib.]

A.D. 1752. The Vijayanagar dynasty still recognized as supreme in an inscription in Bellary district, which, on December 2, names Venkatapati as ruling. (*719 of 1922.*)

[Chanda Sahib being in straits, the French sent him for safety to the Tanjore Mahratta General who however caused him to be executed.

Clive defeated the French in a small engagement.

Salābat Jang made peace with the Pēshwa and Rāghōji Bhonsla, but his Dewan began to intrigue against French influence.]

A.D. 1753. [The French induced Salābat Jang to dismiss his Dewan and make a new appointment to that post. He also made several more concessions to the French, giving them Elore, Rajahmundry and Chicaōl, in return for their promise of support, and for the expenses of their army.

The English and Muhammad Ali now stood opposed to the French, the Mahrattas and the Mysore Rāja, who was irritated at being deprived of Trichinopoly.

The Mahrattas attacked Fort St. David at Cuddalore.

At Vellore there was fighting between Ghulām Murtazā Ali of Arcot and Abduḥ Wahāb, son of Anwaru-d-din of Haidarabad. The latter was defeated.



Trichinopoly was besieged by the French and their allies, but held out under Clive, who was assisted by a force from Tanjore.]

**A.D. 1754.** An inscription in Tinnevely district mentions a Pāṇḍya prince Kulaśēkhara Dikshita, alias Śivala (Śrīvallabha) Varagunārāma, who had the title 'Irandaḥkalamedutta'—'He who brought back the old time.' It states that two armies made offerings to the deity at Kuttalam. These were probably a detachment of the Pēshwa's Mahrattas and the forces of Tanjore, who were opposed to one another. (*V. R. ii. Tinn.* 340, 341; *T. A. S. i.* 149.)

[The Dekhāni Mahrattas were now fighting at Tanjore against their kinsmen, the Mahrattas of Tanjore, and engagements were fought near Tanjore, the Tanjore garrison beating their opponents.]

At Delhi, the Mughal Emperor Āḥmad Shāh was deposed and blinded, and the undoubtedly rightful heir, Ālamgir II, son of Jahāndār Shāh, was raised to the throne. He made Navāb Ghāzīn-d-dīn his Wazīr.

Dupleix was recalled to France. Bussy obtained some power in Haidarābād.

On February 15, the English suffered a severe defeat. A convoy was proceeding to Trichinopoly when it was attacked by Morari Rao and captured, the English battalion losing a third of its strength.]

**A.D. 1755.** Inscription of a Maṭṭa chief Venkaṭarāma II, 'Chōla-Mahārāja,' son of Tiruvēngadānātha. (*Several records of these Maṭṭa chiefs, are scattered between V. R. i. Cuddapah 864 and 936.*)

[The pirate Angria's stronghold Śuvarṇadrūg ('Severndroog') was captured from him by Commander James of the English navy.]

**A.D. 1756.** Inscription of Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Mysore reigning in Coimbatore district from Seringapatam. (*V. R. i. Coim.* 32; 201 of 1909.)

[Delhi was captured by the Afghan chief Āḥmad Shāh Durāni, and completely sacked. A contemporary witness states that the city 'was for many days given up to the merciless plunder of the soldiery. . . Such was their cruelty . . . that numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants put themselves to death with their women' (*Firākhta, Scott's Edit.* i, 232). A little later there was 'a general massacre of the unhappy inhabitants of Muttra' (Mathurā).]

A revolt took place in Madura against the governor Mahfūz Khān, brother of Muhammad Ali, Navāb of Arcot. The revolt was put down with the aid of the English, and Mahfūz Khān was left as governor.

Gooty (Gutti), now in possession of the Mahratta, Morari Rao, was attacked by Salābat Jang, Subahdār of the Dekhan and the French, but the fort held out and the French retired.

Calcutta was attacked and captured by Sirāju-d-Daula, Navāb of Bengal. A number of English prisoners were suffocated while in confinement in a small prison, which was ever after remembered as 'The Black Hole of Calcutta.' One hundred and twenty-three lives were lost out of a total of 146.]

**A.D. 1757.** The French under Bussy seized the town of Bobbili in Vizagapatam district assisted thereto by the now-unimportant Raja Śrī Rāma of Vijayanagar (Vizianagaram) who was murdered by servants of the local Paḷegār.

In Bengal Sirāju-d-Daula the Navāb with 68,000 men was completely defeated by 3,000 English under Clive at the battle of Plassey. Sirāju-d-Daula was put to death by Mīrān, son of Mir Jafar. Mir Jafar was made Subahdār of Bengal in his place, and ceded the 24-Parganas to the English.

[The districts about Tinnevely were pacified by the English officer, Capt. Calliaud.

Seringapatam, where Haider Ali now practically ruled, though nominally serving the Rāja of Mysore, was invested by a force of 60,000 Mahrattas under the immediate command of the Pēshwa, Bālājī Rao; but they were bought off and retired.

Capt. Calliaud occupied Madura; and an officer in the English army Muhammad Yusuf Khān took Shōlavandān. Māhfūz Khān, who had been governor of Madura, was removed and granted a pension.

Haider Ali took up arms against the English and seized Shōlavandān, but the English recaptured the place. Haider then plundered the surrounding country.]

A.D. 1758. An inscription in S. Mysore records an agreement made between the Rāja of Mysore, Krishna Rāja III, and the Rāja of Kalālē 'through the medium of Haider Ali Bahādur and Khanḍē Rao', by which, the Rāja of Kalālē was made Commander-in-Chief and was given permission to build a fort. (E. C. iv, Nj. 267.)

[Clive was made Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Calcutta, and sent a force of 500 Europeans and 2,000 Indians to assist the English of Madras in their defensive operations against the French in the Northern Sarkārs.

Māhfūz Khān, resenting his removal from Madura, collected a small army and started out to ravage the country in the neighbourhood.

The French Commander Lally landed at Pondicherry and at once attacked the English at Fort St. David in Cuddalore, capturing the fort and town, and seizing also Negapatam. This so seriously alarmed the Mahratta Rāja of Tanjore, Sāhūjī, that he applied for help to the English. This help was accorded to him and Lally was made to retire. The French captured Trinomali, Karungūlī and other places, but were ejected from Rajahmundry by the English after five years of occupation. Lally, at the end of the year, left Conjevaram and attacked Fort St. George, Madras.

The Mahrattas, in alliance with Ghulam Murtazā Ali Khān, son-in-law of the late Navāb of Arcot, vainly attempted to seize Tirupati.]

An inscription in Tanjore District names apparently as still ruling as Rāja of Tanjore, Pratāpa Simha. Probably he had been left by Sāhūjī, the present Rāja, to rule part of the country. At any rate this inscription and the next one seem to shew that Pratāpa Simha had accepted office in Tanjore under Sāhūjī. (Ep. Rep. 1921, App. A, C. P. 15.)

A.D. 1759. Another similar inscription of Pratāpa Simha ruling in Tanjore.

(Ep. Rep. 1921, App. A, C. P. 14.)

Immaḍi Krishna Rāja reigning in E. Mysore. Haider Ali paid a sum of money to the king's treasury and the king gave a village to a Muhammadan faqir. (E. C. ix, Au. 90; Cp. 32.)

[The English at Madras were attacked (January 2) by the French. The English were assisted by forces sent by Abdul Wahāb and Najibullah, brothers of the Navāb of Arcot, by Sāhūjī Rāja of Tanjore and by Murtazā Ali of Vellore. After some fighting the English fleet appeared off Madras and Lally at once raised the siege (February 27).

Masulipatam was captured from the French by Colonel Forde, the Marquis de Conflans capitulating.

Lally now proclaimed Chanda Sahib's son, Rājā Sahib, Navāb of Arcot, and had him crowned. This put an end at once to any friendship between the French and the Subahdār of the Dekhan, Salābat Jang, who had always opposed Chanda Sahib's claim—a claim manifestly unfounded. He

concluded that the English would be more useful to him than the French, and made a treaty with Madras by which the English engaged not to assist the Subahdār's enemies, and the Subahdār in consideration of this support gave them, in 'inam,' eight districts, some of which had been formerly in possession of the French, with jurisdiction over the districts of Konjaviḍu and Nizāmpatam.

Mir Jafar of Bengal gave Clive a tract of land as a *jāghir*.

Mahfūz Khan, the Navāb of Arcot's brother, received a *jāghir*, and, for safety and peace, took up his residence in Madras.

The Mahrattas again invaded Mysore, but retired on payment of ransom for a town they had taken.

Indecisive fighting between the French and the English took place, ending in December with the English capturing Wandewash and Karungūlī, and making prisoner of the French Commander, Bussy.

The Mughal Emperor Ālamgir II was murdered and was succeeded by his son Shāh Ālam II who was hostile to the English. Hindustān was again invaded by Āhmad Shāh Durānī, whereupon all branches of the Mahratta power united and attempted to drive away the invaders. One of their armies was defeated in the Rohilla country in October–November.]

A.D. 1760. Inscriptions of this year of Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Mysore and Haidar Ali Bahādur. (*Mys. A.A.R.*, 1923, p. 41; *E.C. iv. Kr.* 18; *V.R.* 7, p. 551, 553.)

[Lally, after the British success at Wandewash, retired to Pondicherry, which was promptly surrounded by British troops and was attacked in force in October. Cuddalore, Chidambaram, and many other places which had been held by the French capitulated to the English. Lally then appealed for aid to Haidar Ali, who took the field and fought several engagements against the English. But later, both he and the French were beaten in the open field, and Karūr was taken by the English. Haidar thereupon retired.

Haidar Ali occupied S. Kanara.

In the North of India in January, the Mahrattas under Holkar were completely defeated by the army of the Afghans and Rohillas. In July the main Mahratta force seized Delhi and did great damage to some of its most beautiful palaces and shrines. In December after heavy fighting, the Mahratta army retired to Pānīpat.

A contemporary Indian chronicler, referring to the ruin inflicted on the country in Central India owing to the merciless treatment of the peaceful inhabitants by the Mahratta and Muhammadan soldiery, wrote that in Behar the people were 'so much disgusted . . . who before were anxious for the success of the Vizier that they changed their wishes into prayers for the success of the English, who had never molested them.' (*Firishta, Scott's Edit.*, p. 432.)

A.D. 1761. Records of Immaḍi Krishna and Haidar Ali in Mysore.

(*E.C. iv. Yd.* 17; *ix. Cp.* 166.)

[Haidar Ali in this year entered openly upon the Government of Mysore, and took all power out of the hands of the Rāja.

Pondicherry, the French headquarters, was captured by the English, and its fortifications destroyed. By April the English had practically crushed down French power in Southern India.

At Haidarābād Nizām Ali, brother of the Subahdār Salabat Jang, revolted, seized and imprisoned the Subahdār, and proclaimed himself ruler of the Dekhan in his stead. He held that office for the next forty years.

A great and decisive battle was fought at Pānīpat between the invading army of the Durānīs and the Mahratta main body. The Mahrattas were completely defeated and the Pēshwa's son Vishvas Rao was killed, with 40,000 of his men. The Pēshwa Bālājī Rao died broken-hearted.

Lord Clive tried in vain to free the English in India from political complications and the constant necessity for interference with the various rulers of the country. His desire was that 'the English should attend solely to commerce, which was their proper sphere and their whole aim in these parts.'

The Emperor Shāh Ālam II, unable to defend himself against Durānī armies, gave himself up to the English and was protected by them.

Mādhava Rao, son of Bālājī Rao, was made Pēshwa at Sātāra, Vishvas Rao being dead. The British made an agreement with him, and the Mahratta sovereign Rājā Rām was left undisturbed.]

**A.D. 1762.** Inscriptions of Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Mysore, shewing him reigning.

(*E.C. iv, Ck. 81; Ng. 7; v, Hu. 132; xii, Tp. 112.*)

[Salābat Jang, Subahdār of the Dekhan, was murdered, and his brother Nizām Ali permanently secured his place; a success which he signalized by destroying a number of Hindu temples.

Muhammad Ali, Navāb of Arcot, appealed to the English for help in settling a dispute about tribute between him and Sāhuji of Tanjore.

Śivājī Bhonsla became Rāja of Kolhāpur, having been adopted by Jijī Bāi, widow of Sambhājī. The government was carried on by the Rānī.]

**A.D. 1763.** Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Mysore reigning. (*E.C. iv, Pl. ix, Nl. 51; xii, Ck. 85.*)

In a grant given by Haider Ali to a *faqir*, Haider is given full imperial titles—Rājādhirāja-Rāja-paramēśvaram as if he were sovereign (*E.C. iv, Cp. 146*). Immaḍi Krishna Rāja was also ruling in Coimbatore district. (*Lists of Antiquities, ii, C.P. No. 171.*)

[Haider Ali captured Beḍnūr, ravaged the western tracts and took Sunda, whose Rāja fled for protection to Goa.

The Mahrattas under Raghunāth Rao, brother of the Pēshwa Bālājī Rao, defeated the Subahdār of the Dekhan, Nizām Ali, near the Godavari River.

Peace was proclaimed between France and England in Europe, and it was agreed that the French factories in India taken by the English should be restored, but that the French should not fortify them; similarly places taken from the English by the French should be restored;—Muhammad Ali, 'the Company's Nabob', to be Navāb of Arcot. The Navāb then granted certain of his districts, including most of the modern district of Chingleput, to the English.]

**A.D. 1764.** 'Chikka' (or Immaḍi) Krishna Rāja of Mysore reigning. (*E.C. xii, Kg. 36.*)

[The Navāb of Bengal attacked Patna. In a battle at Baksar (Buxar), he was completely defeated by the English.

This victory laid Bengal at the feet of the English. Lord Clive arrived at Calcutta, having been created Viscount, and was made Governor. The Emperor Shāh Ālam II placed himself under British protection. Allahabad and Chunār were captured from the Navāb Vizier of Oudh. The Navāb of Bengal was given a pension. The Emperor was assigned certain districts including Allahabad and was granted a large annuity from the revenues of Bengal. In return he confirmed the right of the Company to the territory now in their possession. He thus practically became



a pensioner of the Company. The Diwāni of the whole of Bengal, Bihār and Orissa was assigned to the Company.]

**A.D. 1765.** Haidar Ali made a grant to a temple in South Kanara (*V.R. ii, S. Kan., 257*). [The Mahrattas retired from Mysore, Haidar permitting them to retain the places they had lost.

Tuljaji, son of Pratāpa Simha, became Rāja of Tanjore.]

**A.D. 1766.** [The 'Northern Sarkars,' i.e., the modern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntūr were ceded to the Company by the Nizam of Haidarābād, in return for a payment to him of 9 lakhs of rupees a year as rent, and a promise of military help from the English.

A Treaty was made between Haidar Ali and the Pēshwa. This was immediately followed by a secret Treaty between the same rulers.

Two English battalions joined the Subahdār, Nizām Ali, for an attack on Bangalore, held by Haidar.

Immaḍi Krishna Rāja of Mysore died and was succeeded by his son, Nanja Rāja who was placed on the throne by Haidar Ali.

Haidar then invaded Malabar and seized Calicut.

The unfortunate French Commander Lally, who had failed to conquer the English in India, was beheaded in Paris.]

**A.D. 1767.** Haidar Ali ruling, with full titles as sovereign, in Mysore. (*E.C. ix, Cp. 18, 114*.)

[Haidar persuaded the Nizām to abandon the British and come over to his side. He did so, and together, Haidar having bought off the Mahrattas, they opened a campaign. This resulted in their being defeated at Trinomali and Āmbar, whence they retreated into Mysore.]

**A.D. 1768.** [The Nizām having openly broken his contract with the English, a British force marched on Warangal; whereupon Nizām Ali submitted, broke his alliance with Haidar, revoked all grants ever made by the Subah to Haidar, handed over to the English the administration of the Karnātaka country above the Ghāts, and acknowledged Muhammad Ali as Navāb of Arcot.

The English then conquered from Haidar the districts of Salem, Krishnagiri, Venkatagiri, Mulbāgal, Kolūr and Hōsūr. In August, Haidar proposed terms of peace which were refused, and the war continued, the English being defeated in two minor actions.]

**A.D. 1769.** An inscription of the Sētopati of Ramnad, 'Mutta Rāmalinga,' dated on November 5 (*T.A.S. i, 7, 13*). A C.-P. grant of 'Hiranyagarbha Raghunātha Sētopati Kāta' (*V.R. ii, Madura 81*). Both donors are the same person.

[Haidar advanced, seized Karūr and Erode and with a force of 6,000 cavalry boldly marched to St. Thomas Mount, a few miles from Madras. There he proposed a Treaty with the English, by which there should be a mutual restoration of captured places and a defensive alliance. The treaty was signed, and so ended the first Mysore War.]

**A.D. 1770.** Gift by the Sētopati Mutta Ramalinga alias Vijaya Raghunātha.

(*V.R. ii, Ramnad 103; C.-P. 7 of 1911*.)

An inscription shewing two Muhammadans holding a jūghir in Mysore. (*E.C. x, Bg. 32*.)

[A very severe famine in Bengal, in which a large proportion of the people perished from starvation.

In August a Treaty of perpetual friendship was concluded between the English Government and Haider Ali.

The Peshwa sent a large body of horse and foot against Haider, but retired owing to sickness.

Nanja Rāja of Mysore was strangled by order of Haider Ali, and his brother Beṭṭada Chūma Rāja IX, was placed on the throne, but kept without power.]

A.D. 1771. Grant of land by Tuljāji, (called 'Tulaśī') of the Tanjore Mahratta dynasty.

(I.R. ii, Tan. 1460—1.)

An inscription of the Ramnad Sēṭupati, Mutta Rāmalinga.

(T.A.S. v, 7, B.)

[The Navāb of Arcot and the Rāja of Tanjore quarrelled about payment of tribute, and the English helped the Navāb. Tanjore was invested and then peace was made, contrary to the wishes of the English leaders.

The Mahratta main advance against Mysore became so threatening that Haider Ali shut himself up in Seringapatam, which was invested. As before, Haider bought off the Mahrattas by payment of a large sum of money, nominally in tribute. The Mahrattas then moved on Bangalore. Haider appealed to the English for help under the Treaty of 1769, but, influenced by the Navāb Muhammad Ali, the English declined to assist him.]

A.D. 1772. [Muhammad Ali of Arcot obtained British assistance and recovered some of his lost territory.

Haider bought off the Mahrattas by promise of payment of tribute.

The Peshwa Mādhava Rao died and was succeeded by his brother Nārāyan Rao; but his uncle Raghunātha Rao actually governed for his nephew, and entered on a war against the Subahdār Nizām Ali. This did not last long and peace was made.

The Emperor Shāh Ālam, overawed by the Mahrattas, admitted them into Delhi and granted them two provinces, one of which was Allahabad.

Warren Hastings became Governor of Bengal.]

A.D. 1773. [The Peshwa Nārāyan Rao imprisoned his uncle Raghunātha Rao, but was himself murdered. Raghunātha was then made Peshwa.

Muhammad Ali of Arcot, with English aid, advanced against Tanjore, which was captured in June. Rāja Tuljāji was made prisoner, but was released after a Treaty had been signed, by which the Rāja consented to allow the English to garrison Tanjore. He also bound himself to protect English interests and gave a grant of 277 villages.]

A.D. 1774. An inscription in Mysore names Chāma Rāja VIII as Rāja, but states that the 'ruler of the earth' was Haider Ali Bahādur.

(E.C. v, III, 65.)

[Raghunātha Rao, the new Peshwa, came to terms with Haider Ali and gave him three Mahratta districts. The birth of a posthumous son to the late Peshwa Nārāyan Rao destroyed Raghunātha's claim to be Peshwa.

The English in Bombay took Thānā and Salsette from the Portuguese.]

A.D. 1775. [The Navāb of Bengal ceded Benares and other large tracts to the English.

Raghunātha Rao of Poona made a Treaty, called the 'Treaty of Surat,' with the English ceding to the Company in Bombay, in return for their support, some large tracts. The Bengal Government disapproved of this Treaty, but it was upheld by the Directors in England.

Bettada Chāma Raja VIII of Mysore died, and Haider Ali placed on the throne a child, Khāsa Chāma IX.]

An inscription in Salem district of 'Immaḍi Vira' mentioning him as Raja of Mysore. It is doubtful whether this was a name of Bettada Chāma or of his successor Khāsa Chāma.

(*V.R. ii. Salem, 135.*)

Another shews Chāma Rāja IX on the throne of Mysore, ruling from Seringapatam.

(*E.C. iv. 11. 4.*)

Tuljaji of the Tanjore Mahratta dynasty built the wall of a temple in the capital.

(*V.R. ii. Tanj., 892; 516 of 1904.*)

**A.D. 1776.** [A new Treaty, called the 'Treaty of Parandhar', was made between the Company and the Peshwa. It superseded the Treaty of Surat and was not so favourable to the English. By it Raghunātha Rao agreed to retire and accept a pension. The Directors in England, however, insisted on the full confirmation of the Treaty of Surat 'under every circumstance'. Raghunātha Rao therefore again took the field, but unsupported by the English.]

Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras, insisted on the restoration of Tuljaji, Rāja of Tanjore, who had been conquered by the English and the Navab of Arcot, Muhammad Ali, in 1773. In doing so, he seriously offended the Navab.

Haider Ali overran Cochin and exacted tribute from the Rāja.

Tipu, his son, devastated the country about Anegundi and dispossessed its Raja Tirumala or Timmappa, who was now the representative of the dispossessed Fourth Dynasty of the older Vijayanagar Empire.]

**A.D. 1777.** [Rāma Rāja, or Rāja Rām, of Sātara, died.]

Hector Munro was made Commander-in-Chief in Madras, under the Governor, Sir Horace Rumbold.]

**A.D. 1778.** [Haider Ali and the Sātara Mahrattas fighting against one another near Bellary. Haider defeated his enemies near Adoni.]

War between France and England broke out again in Europe. The news reached Madras in July. Haider Ali sided with the French. All parties seemed to be in disagreement with one another about the Peshwa Raghunātha Rao's anomalous position.

In October, the English took Pondicherry and other French places.

In November, Basalat Jang, brother of Nizām Ali, the Subahdār of the Dekhan, ceded Guntūr to the English for a fixed annual payment, promising to dismiss the French.]

**A.D. 1779.** Nānā Farnavis, or 'Phadnavis', became Minister to Mādhaba Rao II, the Peshwa in name, aged six years, and took the field to drive out Raghunātha Rao, the ex-Peshwa, who actually governed. He attacked the English in the Konkan who assisted Raghunātha and drove them back.

The last French Settlement, Mahé, was captured by the English. Haider protested, but in vain. Haider then, bitterly opposed to the English, obtained the assistance of the Subahdār Nizām Ali and invaded Guntūr to prevent its becoming the property of the Company.]

**A.D. 1780.** An inscription records the grant of a village in Cuddapah by the Navab Wāḷajāh.

(*I.R. i. Cudd., 111.*)

[In the Dekhan, an English force defeated the Mahrattas who attacked them and captured Ahmadābād.]

The Supreme Court disapproved of the cession of the Guntūr Sarkar, and ordered its restoration to Basālat Jang.

Near Conjevaram Haidar Ali contrived to interpose a strong force between two British Brigades, and at Pullalūr (Polilore), the English were badly beaten, only sixteen out of eighty-six officers with the troops surviving the action, and the regiments losing heavily. Munro was compelled to retire to Madras, throwing his guns into the lake at Chingleput. Haidar then seized Arcot.

A disastrous famine this year in the southern Telugu districts.]

A.D. 1781. [The English again took the field and under Sir Eyre Coote fought and defeated Haidar Ali. Coote took Chittoor but could not hold it as his force was weak. Haidar was driven away from Wandewash.

At Ahmadābād the English were compelled to retire, the Mahratta army being very large.

War broke out in Europe between the Dutch and the English, and Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, seized the Dutch Settlements at Sadras and Pulicat. The Dutch settlements of Negapatam and other places submitted to the English.

A Treaty was made between the English and Muhammad Ali of Arcot, whereby he was recognized as hereditary ruler of Arcot and the territories under the Navāb, and in return he assigned the revenues of those districts for five years to the Company.]

An inscription of this year shows that a Muhammadan officer in authority in Kurnool ordered a certain Malla Reddī to put down dacoity and robbery which were so prevalent in the country, to save the peaceful population from the ravages committed by Haidar's soldiery, and to assist the officers of the 'Honourable Company.' (V.R. II, Kurn. 201.)

A.D. 1782. An inscription records the death of Haidar Ali in this year (E.C. II, Sr. 23). Another mentions Haidar, calling him 'Navāb Haidar Ali'. (E.C. xi, Mi. 18, 19.)

[The English defeated Haidar Ali and Tipū his son, and relieved Vellore. But Tipū succeeded in defeating a British force, and in capturing Cuddalore. Haidar was now unsupported by the French. He compelled Sir Eyre Coote to retire to Madras.

Haidar Ali died in camp near Chittoor, and was succeeded by Tipū, now practically King of Mysore.

The English captured Tellicherry from the Mysoreans.

Basālat Jang, brother of Nizām Ali, Subahdār of the Dekhan, died this year.]

A.D. 1783. [Tipū left Arcot and retired to Bednūr. He was defeated there, and Bednūr and Anantapur were captured by the English.

But a little later, Tipū recovered them.

Several of the Madura Palēgārs in Madura and Tanjore rose against the English, but they were reduced to subjection, and Karūr and Dindigal were occupied by British troops.

Peace was proclaimed between the French and the English in Europe, and Pondicherry was restored to the French and Trinkomali to the Dutch.

Palghāt and Coimbatore were captured from Tipū, but were restored under orders from Madras.]

A.D. 1784. [Tipū besieged Mangalore for a year and compelled the British garrison to capitulate. Then he and the English came to terms, each party agreeing to surrender its conquests.]

A.D. 1785. [Tipū now fought against the Mahrattas.



A Treaty was made between the English and the Company as to the method of settling Muhammad Ali, Nawab of Arcot's debts. Some territory was ceded to the English.]

A grant of villages by Tipu Sultan in Cuddapah District. (*V.R. i, 364.*)

A.D. 1786. Tipu Sultan called, in an inscription in E. Mysore, 'Emperor of the Faithful'.

(*V.R. x, KI. 119.*)

[The Mahrattas joined the Subahdār Nizām Ali and made war on Tipu. The allies captured Bādāmi, then held by the Mysoreans, and Adoni; but did not hold the latter place and Tipu reoccupied it.]

A.D. 1787. [Tipu seized Raidrug and Harpanhalli in the Bellary District, part of the territories belonging to the Rāja of Ānegundi, the descendant of the Vijayanagar Emperors. He concluded an Armistice with the Mahrattas, giving up to them Bādāmi, Kitṭur and Nārgund, and agreeing to pay a sum of money.

Amara Sinha or Amīr Singh became ruler of Tanjore on Tulajāi's death. He asked the English for support and agreed to pay 45 lakhs of rupees per annum in return for the defence of his country.]

A.D. 1788. [The Guntūr Sarkar was this year finally surrendered to the English Company by the Subahdār Nizām Ali.]

An inscription records a grant of villages in Cuddapah District by Tipu Sultan.

(*V.R. i, Cudd. 390.*)

[A contemporary writer states that wherever they moved (and they were constantly on the move), the Mahratta soldiers were merciless in their treatment of the country-folk, destroying the crops, driving off the cattle and plundering the villages. (*Firishta, Scott's Edit., ii, 295, 331.*)

The Rohillas under Ghulām Khādīr seized Delhi and the person of the Mughal Emperor Shāh Ālam II. The Emperor refusing to disclose the whereabouts of his treasures, Ghulām Khādīr caused the Emperor's children to be lifted high up and dashed to the ground before their father's eyes. The Emperor was then himself thrown to the ground, sat upon, and his eyes stabbed out with a dagger. The people of Delhi deserted the city in crowds. The Mahrattas arrived on August 16, and also plundered the city. No food was given to those inhabiting the places and two infant princes died of starvation. Between August 21 and 26, eleven ladies of the palace were starved to death, and their bodies were thrown over the walls. On the 27th, four other ladies threw themselves over the walls, and their bodies were stripped by the soldiers. The Mahrattas cut off all supplies from the country. On September 10, Ghulām Khādīr set fire to all combustible parts of the citadel, and then marched out to meet the Mahrattas.] (*Firishta, Scott's Edit., ii, 293 ff.*)

A.D. 1789. [A Tripartite Treaty was made this year between the English Company at Madras, the Peshwa Mādhava Rao II of Poona and the Subahdār Nizām Ali, with the object of crushing Tipu Sultan of Mysore. All conquered lands were to be divided, and the English were to send into the field a force of 10,000 men.

In Europe, the French Revolution broke out.

There was a prolonged drought in South India lasting for three years. A tenth of the population of the Northern Sarkars died of starvation.]

A.D. 1790. [Tipu took Travancore, Erode and other places, and laid siege to Trichinopoly, devastating all those districts. The English freed Travancore from Tipu's troops, and defeated them at Calicut.]

**A.D. 1791.** An inscription relates that Nizām Ali of Haidarābād, Subahdār of the Dekhan, appointed an agent to manage his affairs in Kurnool District. (*V. R. ii, Kurn. 195.*)

[A Treaty was made between the English and Rāmavarma, Rāja of Cochin—the English to protect the Rāja against Tipū, the Rāja to pay a certain sum every year.]

The English stormed and took the fort at Bangalore. They fought Tipū nine miles from Seringapatam but were compelled to retire as their allies did not come up to their assistance. On their arrival the allies captured Hōsūr, Rāyakotta and Nandikrūg, and returned to Bangalore. The English then occupied Krishnagiri.

Tipū captured Coimbatore, inducing the garrison to march out on favourable terms. On their doing so, he seized them and sent them in chains to Seringapatam.

**A.D. 1792.** [Piracy was very rife on the West Coast. Some of their strongholds were captured.

The English captured Shimōga in N.-W. Mysore.

The allies attacked Seringapatam. Tipū temporized, and a temporary suspension of arms was ordered, to allow for discussion of terms of a treaty. But while the discussion was going on, Tipū's cavalry attacked the English camp. They were beaten off; afterwards the Treaty was duly made. Large tracts were ceded to the English. Tipū agreed to pay heavy ransom, and to release all prisoners, his two sons joining the English camp as hostages.

The Treaty left Tipū in possession of Mysore proper. The Bāramhāl country, Dindigul, Malabar and Coorg were given to the English; some country North of the Tungabhadra River and the district of Cuddapah were given to Nizām Ali of Haidarābād; and to the Mahrattas, it was given to extend their boundary to the Tungabhadra.

Tipū's two sons thereupon arrived in the British camp; and the British army retired to Madras.]

**A.D. 1793.** [War was again declared in Europe between France and England. The English therefore again seized the French settlements.

The Rāja of Tanjore made a treaty with Lord Cornwallis at Madras promising to pay the expenses of garrisoning his country with British troops.

The English Company's government declined to assist Nizām Ali of Haidarabad to start a war on his own account against the Mahrattas, their treaty engagement only being to help him against his enemies if he were attacked or was in danger. The Nizām however, frightened by the large demands made on him by the Mahrattas, prepared for war.

Tipū paid his treaty-indemnity and his two sons were restored to him.]

**A.D. 1795.** Tipū reigning in Bellary District. Inscription shewing that a mosque was built at Hospet in Hijra 1210. (*680 of 1922.*)

[After a year of manœuvring the armies of Nizām Ali and of the Mahrattas met at Kardā and a pitched battle was fought—1,30,000 Mahrattas against 1,10,000 men from Haidarābād. The Nizām was beaten. He was surrounded in Kardā fort and was forced to capitulate, promising to cede large tracts to the Peshwa.

Muhammad Ali, Navāb of Arcot, died, and was succeeded by his son Umdat-ul-Umarā.

The District of Tinnevely was taken over by the English from the Rāja of Tanjore as payment for a garrison sent for his protection.

The Dutch at Cochin surrendered to the English.

At Sātāra the Peshwa Mādhava Rao II, unable to bear the humiliating treatment accorded to him by Nānā Farnavis, threw himself in despair from a window and was killed.

The Raja of Travancore made a treaty of perpetual peace and amity with the English, promising to pay a subsidy for his protection and for a garrison of the Company's troops to secure the safety of the country.

Khāsa Chāma Raja of Mysore died. Tipū despoiled and imprisoned the dead Raja's family and seized the throne of Mysore under the title 'Tipū Sultān.')

A.D. 1796. [Abbā Sahib, or Sāhūji II, adopted son of Rājā Rām II, was now Rājā of Sātara and Bāji Rao II, son of Raghunātha Rao was Pēshwa. But the latter's brother Chinnāji formed a party hostile to him which proclaimed Chinnāji as Pēshwa.]

A.D. 1797. An inscription on a tank-bund near Mysore at Ānandūr constructed at great cost for irrigation purposes, tells us that Tipū Sultan of Mysore took from the cultivators using the water, three quarters of the produce, leaving them only one quarter for their support. The inscription quotes the Sultan's command—'Whoever cultivates waste land [under this channel?] will pay to the God-given government *three parts of the produce, the same as other cultivators*, but the fourth part will be remitted in the way of God'—i.e., in charity. His position clearly was that the whole produce belonged to himself as ruler and owner of the entire soil of the country including the waste, but that out of kindness of heart he allowed the ryots a small portion for their maintenance. This was done purely out of charity—'the way of God.' (E. C. III, My. 54.)

Nānā Farnaviz, Dewān of Bāji Rao the Pēshwa, while on a visit to the Mahratta Raja Sindia, was seized by his opponents. Pōona was in an uproar and much faction fighting took place. Nānā Farnaviz was taken prisoner to Ahmadnagar.

Amara Simha Rājā of Tanjore governed very badly and was deposed, and Rājā Tuljāji's adopted son Sarlōji was made Rājā in his place.]

A.D. 1798. [Tipū Sultan intrigued with the French with the object of overthrowing the English and Lord Mornington, the Governor-General resolved on making open war against him, as all other measures had failed. The Subahdār Nizām Ali concurred and declared his intention of disbanding his French soldiers and maintaining six battalions of English-trained sepoys in their place. This declaration had its effect and Tipū for a time became more friendly to the English, though he was still very arrogant, and did not cease attempting to get French support.

An Irish officer in the Pēshwa's army, W.H. Tone, has left on record his opinion regarding the state of the people in the principal Mahratta State at this time. He warmly praises the character of the mass of the people, but points out that they were made miserable by misgovernment. 'There is not on record an example of any government so little calculated to give protection to the subject as the ..... system of the Mahrattas; an administration formed of rapacity, corruption and inability. To this may be ascribed the accumulated misery of the people,—oppression, poverty and famine.' Every year, the writer tells us, at the time of the Dasara festival armies were collected for some marauding expedition. In the camp the rulers decided whether they should fight an open enemy, or spread over the country to compel the ryots and merchants to pay *chauth* (enforced extra taxation), or simply to proceed against some neighbouring kingdom and destroy it. So that every year masses of soldiery flooded the country and rendered peaceful agriculture impossible. Dr. Sen, in his work on the *Administrative system of the Mahrattas*, records that the Pēshwa Bāji Rao reintroduced the old system of farming out the revenue (which, to his credit Śivāji had abolished). All the sections of the country were sold to the highest bidder, each of whom paid himself out of the pockets of the ryots and used no mercy in doing so (*Ind. Ant.* 1924, vol. lili, p. 72). And this

is not all, for, when some individual had purchased the lease of a district, his lease was often summarily cancelled by the authorities owing to someone having subsequently made a higher offer; so the leaseholders were driven to practise extortion unrestrained. If a farmer of revenue failed in his payments he and those who had stood security for him were often thrown into prison and all their property confiscated. Moreover the administration of civil and criminal justice was entrusted to these very farmers of the revenue, and they increased their own gains by fines and unchecked bribery. And lastly, the *Bombay Gazetteer* (I. Part ii, p. 113) states 'the complaints of the people were never listened to by those in authority at Poona.'

A.D. 1799. An inscription in Mysore records the death of Tipū Sultan at Seringapatam.

(*E.C. iii, Sr. 24.*)

[Open war was declared this year against Tipū of Mysore. In March a body of Mysoreans was defeated on the Coorg frontier. General Harris, in command of an army of 37,000 men, defeated Tipū at Malavalli, east of Seringapatam, on March 27, and took Seringapatam by storm on May 4. During the assault Tipū was shot, and died. His body was honourably buried. The troops began sacking the city but their depredations were ruthlessly put down by Colonel Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) who flogged and hanged his men till order was completely restored and he gained the confidence of the people of the city.]

[Mysore was then, according to treaty, partitioned between Mysore, the Company and the Subahdār Nizām Ali; the Company taking some Southern Districts and the Nizām an equal portion on the North-East. The Northern part, including parts of Bellary, Harpanhalli and Ānegundi, which had constituted the home-territory of the family of the Vijayanagar kings were offered to the Mahrattas but they declined to accept them. These tracts had belonged to the Ānegundi (Vijayanagar) Rājas for 409 years, and had been seized by Tipū only 13 years before this partition. They were then divided between the Company and the Nizām, with the Tungabhadra river as boundary,—the Nizām taking the territory north and the Company the district south of the river.]

[A report by Major Macleod made in 1799 fully noted in the *Coimbatore District Manual* (p. 172), throws great light on the oppression of the population there by their own rulers at this time. A list of no less than sixty separate taxes which were at this time in full force and effect is given by him. Corruption was rampant, the richer inhabitants bribing the village officers to gain exemption from payments, and being given privileges withheld from the poor. Industry was hampered by requisitions. Men were taxed for their market baskets and empty bags, irrespective of the goods carried which had to pay duty. Women squatting by the roadside and selling petty wares, were made to pay rates varying from a star-pagoda ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  rupees) to 9½ annas. There was a tax on everyone who wore a caste-mark on his forehead, on every article in a shop, on every head of cattle or sheep, on leaves collected from jungle trees. Two years later the Madras Board of Revenue reported that the toll-collectors on roads wrung from travellers double as much as was due to the treasury.]

After the treaty-partition of Tipū's territory—the major part of his country was constituted into the kingdom of Mysore, of which Mummadi Krishna Rāja was made Mahārāja, with Purnayya for his minister. A treaty was then made with Mysore.

Rāja Sarfoji of Tanjore ceded to the English the whole of his territory for the sake of peace and tranquillity, on condition of receiving a sum equivalent to £40,000 and one-fifth of the annual revenue of the State, and having the fort for his residence.]



**A.D. 1800.** [Nānā Farnavis, the minister to the Peshwa, died this year. The whole of the Mahratta State was now in a condition of anarchy and confusion. The Peshwa, Sindia, Kolhāpur and other parties were all fighting one another.]

The Subahdār of the Dekhan, Nizām Ali, ceded to the English some of the districts that had come into his hands, amongst others, Cuddapah and Kurnool, in return for British protection in all events.]

**A.D. 1801.** [Umdat-ul-Umara, Navāb of Arcot, died. His son Husain Ali declined office, since it was burdened with so many concessions to the Company. His cousin Azīmu-d-daula therefore became Nāvāb.]

Pondicherry was restored to the French under the Treaty of Amiens.]

**A.D. 1802.** [Anarchy in the Mahratta Provinces. The Mahārājas, Holkar and Sindia, fighting one another. The Peshwa, Bāji Rao II (who has a very bad reputation for cruelty) in alarm took refuge with the English in Bombay, and, after some wavering, consented to make a treaty. By this he was again placed in power in Poona and was given for his support and defence a subsidiary force of 16 battalions. On his part he ceded, for their maintenance, territory sufficient to yield 26 lakhs of rupees annually.]

**A.D. 1803.** [The Subahdār Nizām Ali and the English leagued together to try and compel Holkar and other disaffected Mahratta leaders to submit to the Peshwa. Holkar and Sindia both refused and the latter even demanded the disbandment of the British army. A war therefore ensued, the British and Haidarābād governments trying to support the Peshwa against his enemies.]

Ahmadnagar was occupied in August by General Wellesley. Sindia was defeated by General Lake, who took Aligarh. The Bombay army took Baroda. General Lake went North, was attacked by the French near Delhi and beat them, and then went to Delhi at the invitation of the Emperor Shah Ālam II.

Wellesley with a small force of 5,000 men attacked the hostile Mahratta army at Assaye, near the North-Western frontier of the Nizām's dominions, and, though they numbered nearly 50,000, completely defeated them. He then seized Asirgarh and Burhānpūr.

Lake took Agra, and, being attacked by a joint body of Mahrattas and French, defeated them at the battle of Laswāri, and they were again defeated at Argson.

Sindia then submitted.

Orissa, which had fallen into the power of independent Mahratta chiefs, was conquered by an English force.

Nizām Ali, Subahdār of the Dekhan, died in August and was succeeded by his son Mirza Sikandar Jāh.

War with the French now raging in Europe, the English again took possession of Pondicherry and the other French possessions.]

**A.D. 1804.** [A special declaration of war was made against Mahārāja Holkar, and an English army captured his capital Indore. Holkar then moved North and attacked Delhi, but he was repulsed by General Lake, and fled to Deeg (Dig). On that place being attacked, he was forced to capitulate.]

Sindia ceded some territory to Haidarābād.]

**A.D. 1805.** [Peace was made with Holkar and a treaty drawn up.]

Sindia was confirmed as Mahārāja at Gwalior.]

A.D. 1806. [The treaty with Holkar was ratified.]

Death of the Emperor Shāh Ālam II at Delhi. His son succeeded him under the title of 'Akbar II.'

At Vellore, where Tipū's family were sheltered in the fort, a number of sepoys of the British army revolted, shot their officers and hoisted Tipū's flag. Colonel Gilliespie hurried from Arcot, blew open the gates of the Vellore fort and quelled the disturbance. Some of the Mysore princes were sent to Calcutta.]

A.D. 1808. [Abbā Sahib or Sāhuji II, Mahratta Rāja of Sātara died, and was succeeded by his son Pratāpa Simha.]

A rising in Travancore was subdued.]

A.D. 1809. Two inscriptions in a village near Tanjore, of Rāja Sartōji.

(*V. R. ii, Tan. 1276, 1277 : 166, 167 of 1911.*)

A.D. 1811. Mummaḍi Krishna Rāja IV of Mysore reigning.

(*E. C. vi, Kp. 48.*)

[He dismissed this year his minister, Pūṇayya.]

A.D. 1812. [There was much disturbance in the country caused by Pindāri roving bands, men who had formerly been in the service of the Mahrattas.]

Pūṇayya died. Also Rāja Śivaji III of Kolhāpur. The latter was succeeded by his son Sambhaji, or Abbā Sahib. In return for protection he ceded some territory to the English Company.]

A.D. 1814. [The Dutch rights in Cochin were ceded to the Company.]

A.D. 1815. [Attacks by the Pindāris suppressed.]

A.D. 1816. [The Pindāris attacked the Northern Districts, called the 'Northern Sarkars,' and sacked the town of Kimeri in Ganjam District.]

A.D. 1817. [The Pindāris were badly beaten in actions fought near Haidarābād and in Orissa. They were, later in the year, driven out by British troops.]

The wanton cruelties of the Pindāris during their raids is almost beyond belief. Every respectable-looking citizen was put to horrid tortures by them in order to extort from him information as to the whereabouts of his supposed wealth. Everything was destroyed and ruined. Houses were pulled down and their contents stolen. Women and children were ravished and murdered in the presence of their husbands and parents. The whole invaded country was reduced to a condition of chaos, from which it had to be rescued after the English had gained the upper hand. Colonel Tod, who was in Rājputana from 1812 to 1823, states that eight months after peace had been made 'three hundred towns and villages (in the neighbourhood of Udaipur) were simultaneously re-inhabited and the land, which for many years had been a stranger to the plough-share, was broken up.'

A treaty was made between the English and the Mahratta Peshwa Baji Rao. He acknowledged himself a feudatory of the Company and ceded to them Ahmadnagar and other Districts. Later, however, he became more hostile and aggressive, owing to so many British troops being engaged against the Pindāri freebooters. Bodies of Mahrattas collected, Baji Rao burned the Residency at Poona, and the British garrison at Kirki was attacked, but in vain. Baji Rao then fled. The Mahratta Rājas of Nagpur and Indore rose against the English but were defeated in the open field, the former at Sitābaldī and the latter at Mahidpur. The Nagpur territories North of the Narbadā were ceded to the Company.]

**A.D. 1818.** [The Mahrattas with 20,000 men attacked a small English garrison at Koregāon, which held out against the enemy, the sepoys behaving with great gallantry.]

Baji Rao, finding his position hopeless, surrendered to the English, and Lord Malcolm, with, as some think, misplaced generosity allowed him to retire and live at Bithūr on a handsome pension. His adopted son was Nānā Sahib who fought against the English in 1857. The office of Peshwa was now, once for all, abolished.

Holkar submitted, and ceded large tracts. The Rāja of Sātāra and the Rāna of Udaipur also surrendered. Pratāpa Simha of Sātāra was allowed to retain certain of his dominions but ceded a large portion to the Company.]

**A.D. 1819.** [Appā Sahib of Nagpār broke the treaty he had made, two months after signing it. He attacked the English again and his fort, Aligarh, where he had taken refuge was stormed and captured. Appā Sahib fled.]

Pratāpa Simha, Rāja of Sātāra, was restored to power. He agreed that his territory should be held as subordinate to the Company and that the whole administration of it should be vested in an English Resident for three years.

Asim-u-d-daulah, Navāb of Arcot, died. His son Āzam Jāh succeeded him.]

**A.D. 1821.** [The Mahratta Rāja of Kolhāpur, Abbā Sahib or Sambhaji was murdered; his infant son also 'died'; and his brother Shūhji or Bāwā Sahib became Rāja in his place.]

**A.D. 1822.** [Bāwā Sahib began by governing badly and behaved with cruelty to his people.]

The Nizām of Haidarābād was presented with an increase of territory by the English in consideration of his aid against the Pindāris.]

**A.D. 1823.** [By arrangement with the Nizām of Haidarābād the English Company now became possessed of the Northern Sarkars in absolute ownership. These are the modern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna (Krishna) and Guatūr. A large sum of money was paid to him.]

**A.D. 1824.** [War with Burnah, whose king was threatening the North-East of India. British troops garrisoned Rangoon for the protection of the merchants and made it their war-base.]

In a Mahratta rising at Kiltūr the English Government agent Mr. Thackeray was murdered and the Kolhāpur Rāja Bāwā Sahib took the field.]

**A.D. 1825.** [A new treaty was made with Bāwā Sahib by which he guaranteed peace and tranquillity.]

**A.D. 1829.** [Thuggism was very prevalent all over India, and strong measures were taken for its suppression.]

Sikandar Shāh, Nizām of Haidarābād and Subahdār of the Dekhan, died, and was succeeded by his son Farkhundah Ali Khān Nāsiru-d-daulah. His Dewān was Sir Sālār Jang.

In Travancore Rāmavarma became Rāja.]

**A.D. 1830.** [A serious rising took place among the agricultural population of Mysore, owing to the Rāja's harsh treatment of them and his oppression. It was suppressed by the English. The ryots' grievances were enquired into and redressed.]

**A.D. 1831.** [The Mysore Rāja Mummaḍi Krishna was deposed on account of his unjust and cruel treatment of his subjects; and an English Commissioner was appointed to secure proper and just rule in that country.]

**A.D. 1832.** [The Rāja of Coorg, Vīra Rājendra, was found guilty of monstrous cruelties and many murders, and was formally pronounced debarred from all friendship with the British in India.]

**A.D. 1833.** [The Rāja of Coorg was solemnly warned by the English Government in Madras that he must change his ways and rule justly, or must take the consequences.]

**A.D. 1834.** [He refused flatly to be coerced by any outside power, and would rule as he pleased. A force of 6,000 men was then sent to Coorg. The Rāja submitted and was declared deposed, and his territory was made over to British administration.]

The agricultural population of Kimeri in Ganjam broke out into open rebellion against their own Rāja, whose oppression had become unbearable. The rising was put down by the English and an enquiry instituted into the evils complained of.]

**A.D. 1837.** [Death of the Emperor of Delhi, Akbar Shāh II. He was succeeded by his son Muhammad Bahādur Shāh II.]

**A.D. 1838.** [War declared against the Afghāns, whose Amir was led astray by Russian influence working for the overthrow of English supremacy in India. The Amir had formed a federation of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan. A mission had been sent to Kabul headed by Capt., afterwards, Sir Alexander Burns, but it failed of effect, and nothing remained but an appeal to arms. A tripartite treaty was made between the Saduzai chief Shāh Shujah, the Sikh leader Rājst Singh and the English. The Barukhzai Amir of Kābul was pronounced deposed and Shāh Shujah declared Amir in his place. Shāh Shujah was in fact by birth the rightful Amir.]

[Death of Barrā Sahib of Kolhāpur and accession of Śivaji, as Rāja. A British minister was appointed to ensure good government in the State.]

**A.D. 1839.** [Shāh Shujah was enthroned as Amir of Afghanistan. Sir John Keane took Ghazni from the Barukhzais who declined to accept Shāh Shujah as Amir.]

In the Khaibar Pass the fort of Ali Masjid was captured by English troops.

The Company took over the administration of the State of Cochin.

At Sātira, Pratāpa Simha was deposed for misgovernment and his brother Shāhji alias Appā Sahib was made Rāja.]

**A.D. 1840.** [In Afghanistan the Barukhzai Amir Dost Muhammad surrendered to Sir William Macnaghten, the British envoy, at Kābul and was sent to Calcutta.]

**A.D. 1841.** [The Ghilzai and Khaibari tribes of Afghans rose against the English. Eldred Pottinger was forced to take refuge in Kābul.]

Sir Alexander Burns was murdered in Kābul. The British treasury there was plundered. And Akbar Khān, son of Dost Muhammad, with his own hand, killed Sir William Macnaghten.

General Sale cleared the passes and reached Gandamak.]

**A.D. 1842.** [General Elphinstone surrendered to the Afghans. He made a treaty, agreed to retire, consented to pay a large ransom, and left hostages at Kābul. But on his retreat he was attacked in the Khaibar Pass and his whole force of 4,500 men and 12,000 camp-followers were massacred. Only one man, Dr. Brydon, contrived to escape to Jalālābād which was held by General Sale. Elphinstone himself was seized by Akbar Khān.]

The Afghāns at Kandahār were defeated.

Jalālābād was invested by Akbar Khān. Ghazni was furiously attacked by Ghāzis. At Kābul Shāh Shujah was murdered.



The English then succeeded in defeating the Afghans in the Khaibar Pass, and they marched on Kābul, seized the place, enthroned Fath Khān, son of Shāh Shujah, as Amīr and retired safely to Peshāwar.

Dost Muhammad was released and allowed to return to Kābul.]

A.D. 1843. [The Gwalior Mahrattas under Mahārāja Sindia again began to concentrate their forces, but they were defeated in two battles, and Sindia's government submitted and ceased fighting.

The Rāja of Kolhāpur continuing to misgovern and oppress his people, the entire State was formally taken under British rule. Its forts were dismantled and its army disbanded.]

A.D. 1844. [More trouble at Kolhāpur, the British agent Dāji Krishna Pandit being seized and imprisoned. Troops were sent and order was restored.]

A.D. 1845. [Tranquebar was sold by the Danes to the Company.

The Sikhs raised the army of the Khālsa and invested Firōzpur, defying the English. Sir Hugh Gough, in command of a British force, fought a great battle at Mūdkī (Moodkee) and won a victory, but with heavy loss of life.]

A.D. 1846. [The battles of Aliwal and Sobraon gained by the English over the Sikhs completed the defeat of the latter. A treaty of peace was made.

Rāmavarma, Rāja of Travancore, died, and was succeeded by Mārtāṇḍavarma.]

A.D. 1848. [Shāhji, Rāja of Sātara, died. There being no heir to the throne, the whole State was annexed to the Company's Government.

The Sikhs again broke out into open warfare. Multan was besieged by the English, but the siege had to be raised for a time because of the desertion from the English army of a large force of sepoys. The siege was resumed later in the year.]

A.D. 1849. [Multan was taken by storm. Saēr Singh, commanding the Sikhs, continued to fight, was defeated at the battles of Chillianwallah and Gujarat, and was compelled to submit.

Mahārāja Dhulip Singh resigned the whole of the Panjāb into the hands of the English in return for protection and a pension.

A slight rising of Māppilas (Moplahs) on the West Coast.]

A.D. 1850. [A mutiny of sepoy troops was suppressed.]

A.D. 1851. [The Nizām of Haidarābād relinquished further territory to the Company in payment of a debt due by him.

War in Burmah, resulting in Pegu being annexed to Britain.]

A.D. 1852. [The Pēshwa, Bāji Rao, died at Bithūr. His son Dundhu Panth, *alias* Nānā Sahib, succeeded him nominally, but the Pēshwa's authority had ceased to exist as long ago as 1818. His father's pension, which was considered a personal one, was not continued to the son.]

A.D. 1853. [Berar ceded to the English by the Nizām of Haidarābād in liquidation of his debt.

Ravivarma was installed as Rāja of Cochin.]

A.D. 1855. [In Calicut the Māppilas (Moplahs) subdued and disarmed. Later, however, some fanatics murdered Mr. Conolly.

The Navāb of Arcot, or ' of the Karnāṭaka,' having died childless, his territories were annexed by the English government and a pension was given to his uncle Āzīm Jāh, who was recognized as titular Navāb. His troops were disbanded in the next year.

Śivājī, Rāja of Tanjore, died without heirs. The title now became extinct. The territory had already been ceded to the Company.]

**A.D. 1856.** [The former Barukhzaī Amīr of Kābul, who had submitted to the Company in 1842, seized Kandahar.

Annexation of Oudh.

Tanjore was occupied by British troops.]

**A.D. 1857.** [Great Mutiny of the sepoy in the north at Bahrāmpur, Meerut and Lucknow. The sepoy marched on Delhi, where also the sepoy mutinied and killed many European residents. There were more risings in many places. Nānā Sahib of Bithūr joined the rising, captured 130 English and killed them all. The English army moved up to save Delhi and captured the Ridge. At Cawnpore Nānā Sahib offered refuge in boats to 450 English, and then, opening fire on the boats, killed the men and carried off the women. A horrible massacre then took place, the bodies of the dead being thrown into a well.

Havelock won several victories and Nānā Sahib fled.

The Lucknow Residency was besieged.

In September, Delhi was stormed by the English forces. The Palace was captured. The two sons and a grandson of the Emperor Bahādūr Shāh were killed. The English also relieved Cawnpore and were successful at many other places against scattered bodies of mutineers. The Lucknow Residency was relieved on November 9.

At Haidarābād, the Nizām Nāsiru-d-daulah died and was succeeded by his son Afzūlu-d-daulah.]

**A.D. 1858.** [The English continued to gain many victories over the mutineers.

The Emperor Bahādūr Shāh was deposed.

In Central India more fighting. Jhānsī was besieged and taken. Battles with Tantia Tūpī, the Maharatta chief, cousin of Nānā Sahib. Gwalior was captured.

A rising in Dhārwar, where the British Political Agent was murdered, was put down.

In this year on November 1, the whole of the East India Company's territories in India was transferred to the Crown.

The Sepoy Mutiny was finally quelled by the end of year.]

**A.D. 1859.** [A general peace was proclaimed throughout India. In all places, durbars were held and the disaffected Rājās and Chiefs submitted to the rule of Queen Victoria.]

**A.D. 1860.** [Death of Mārtāṇḍavarmā of Travancore, who was succeeded by his nephew Rāmavarmā.

A treaty was made with the new Nizām Afzūlu-d-daulah, and Raichūr and other districts north of the Tungabhadra were restored to him.]

**A.D. 1862.** [The State of Kolhāpur was restored, on his attaining majority, to the Rāja Śivājī, who promised to rule under the advice of the British authorities.]

**A.D. 1864.** [Ravivarma, Rāja of Cochin died. Rāmavarma became Rāja.]

**A.D. 1865.** [In Mysore the Rāja Mummaḍī Krishna adopted Chāma Rājendra as his son.]

**A.D. 1866.** [Death of the Kolhāpur Rāja Śivājī without issue. He adopted as his son his nephew Rāja Rām.]

**A.D. 1868.** [Chāma Rājendra became Rāja of Mysore on the death of Mummaḍī Krishna Rāja.

**A.D. 1869.** [Death of Afzūlu-d-daulah, Nizām of Haidarābād, and succession of his son Mīr Mahbub Ali Khān.]

**A.D. 1876.** [Queen Victoria proclaimed 'Empress of India.']

## GENEALOGICAL TABLES

### EARLY NORTH INDIA

#### SAISUNĀGA DYNASTY OF MAGADHA

*Sisunāga*

C. 600 B.C.

He was succeeded in turn by *Kākararya*, *Kshemadharmā*, *Kshattraujas* or *Kshatrjit*, and *Bimbisāra*

*Bimbisāra*

543-500 B.C.

{ alias Śrēṇika, or Śenya.  
Md. princesses of the Kōśala and Lichchavi families.  
Murdered by his son. }

*Ajātashtra*

C. 500-475 B.C.

Captured Vaitālī. Fortified Pataliputra

*Darsaka*

or Nāgadaka. C. 475-450 B.C.

*Udayin*

or Udaya, or Udayibhaddha

C. 450-417 B.C.

He was succeeded by *Nandivardhana* (C. 417-375 B.C.), and he by *Mahānandin* (C. 375 B.C.).

[N.B. Authorities differ as to the dates of the reigns of the kings down to the end of the Nanda dynasty. The dates here given are taken from the *Cambridge History of India*, with which, I note, Dr. L. D. Barnett generally agreed. Vincent Smith placed them all about forty years earlier. There is no dispute as to Chandragupta's initial date, 322-21 B.C.]

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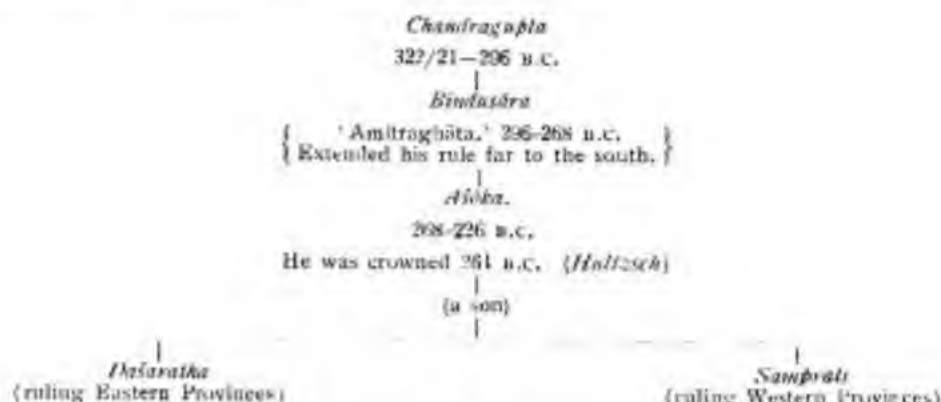
#### NANDA DYNASTY

*Mahānandin*'s illegitimate son *Mahāpadma Nanda* usurped the throne of Magadha about 371 B.C.

He was succeeded by nine kings, all included in two generations. The dynasty was rooted out by the Maurya *Chandragupta* in 322-21 B.C.

## MAURYA DYNASTY

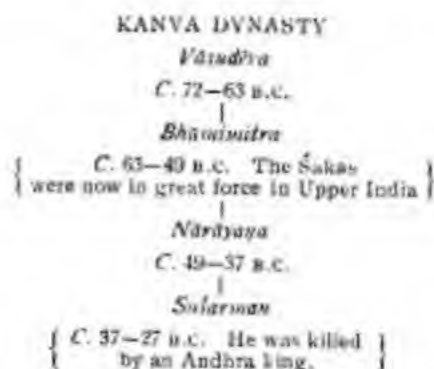
*Chandragupta* was a man of mixed birth, the illegitimate son of a Nanda Prince by a woman of the people. In the troubles following Alexander's invasion he collected troops, fought the Macedonian garrisons and acquired extensive power. Then he turned against Nandas, killed the last king of that line, and finally established his authority over the greater part of Northern India from about 322-21 B.C.



Several kings of the Maurya dynasty followed the grandsons of *Asoka* but little is known about them. The Empire broke up in 181 B.C. when the Andhra kings of the Telingana country and others had acquired power. The last Maurya king *Brihadratha* was killed in 185 B.C. by his general *Pushyamitra*, who usurped the throne and founded a new but short-lived dynasty.



Five successors are named but their relationships and dates are not definitely established. The last king of the line was *Drapadimitra* (82-72 B.C.). He was killed, in the carrying out of a plot against him, by his minister *Vasudeva*, who founded the Kanva dynasty.

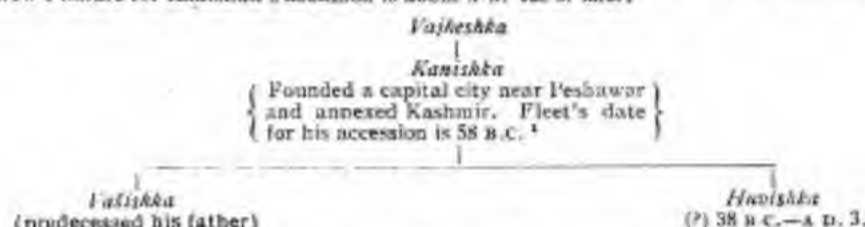


The Sakas then swept the dynasty out of existence, and the Kushan dynasty then founded which lasted till about 124 A.D.



## KUSHAN DYNASTY

It seems useless at present to attempt to fix dates for the individual kings of this dynasty, as authorities differ widely on the subject; but it is advisable to give some notion to guide readers, and I have noted against some of the kings' names, dates which have received support from some quarters. At the same time it must be noted that Dr. Sten Konow's fixtore for Kanishka's accession is about A.D. 125 or later.



After Havishka the Kushan rule ceased for a time. See Fleet (*J.R.A.S.*, 1912, p. 1009).

Vasudeva ruled c. A.D. 17-41. In his day Gondophares was ruling Bactria.

Kozulo-Kadphises, c. A.D. 45-85 (Fleet's date for him is A.D. 65). In his time the Yuch-chi hordes overran Afghanistan and Gandhara.

His son Wima-Kadphises, c. A.D. 85-125. Sent an Embassy to Rome in A.D. 89.

## ŚAKA SATRAPS OF MAHARĀSHTRA

A line of Śaka Satraps established themselves as rulers in the country about the Western Ghāts, with capital at or near Nasik. The names of only two are known—*Bhāmasa* and *Nahapāna*. Nahapāna was completely defeated by the Andhra king Gautamīputra-Vijayakura II about A.D. 124, and his kingdom annexed.

## THE ŚAKA DYNASTY

These rulers called themselves at first 'Satraps' or 'Kshatrapas'. Afterwards they were further dignified by the title 'Mahākshatrapa'. This line of kings was quite distinct from the Mahārāshtra Kshatrapas (*CF: Bombay Gazetteer I, Part I, Gujarat, p. 20 ff., and p. 54*).



After A.D. 300 the old line ceased to exist.

<sup>1</sup> *J.R.A.S.* 1913, pp. 914 f.

\* This ought to be 139 corresponding to 52 of the Andhra Inscription—*Edith.*

21. Rudrasimha II, 'son of Jivadāman' A.D. 308, 311, 317 (*E.I. xvi. 239*).
22. Vasodāman II, A.D. 320.
23. Dūmasiri, his brother A.D. 320.
24. Rudrasena III, 'son of Rudradāman,' A.D. 349-376.
25. Simhasena, 'sister's son of Rudrasena' III. Ruled as Western Kshatrapa. c. A.D. 382.
26. Rudrasena IV 'son of Simhasena.'
27. Satyasimha, c. A.D. 388, and his son Rudrasimha III.

## DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

## ADIGAIMAN CHIEF

Also called 'Adigan', or 'Adiyamān', or 'Adiywa'. Ruled the tract in N. of Salem district and S. Mysore with capital at Tagadūr, modern Dharmapuri. Very little is known about them.

An early Chera king is said to have conquered the Adiyamān and taken Tagadūr. An Adiywa fought against the Pāndya king Nedunjadaiyan, in alliance with the Pallava and Keraḷa kings—when there were battles at Ayiravēli, Ayirūr, and Pugalipūr. Another Adiywa fought against the Chōla king.

One of the Adigaimāns was named *Elini alias Yavanikā*. Another was *Vagan*, or *Rājārāja*, whose son was Viṅgādājagīya-Perumāḷ, *alias Vīṅgādā-Sravanajīyala* (*E.R. 1906, 334; E. I. VI, 331*). He was subordinate to the Chōla king Kulottunga Chola III (1178-1216), and a contemporary of the Senggaḷ chief Ammalayappan-Attimallan Sumbavarāya (1171-1210). He was alive in A.D. 1198-1200. He was called 'Lord of Takapa' i. e. Tagadūr, and is said to have ruled over the three rivers, Pāṇār, Southern Pennār, and Kāveri. He made compacts with the Sumbavarāya chief and with Karikālā Chola-Adaiyūr-Nāḍāḷvān—, that the three chiefs would keep the peace, and not (as was their previous custom) fight against one another (*E. I. VI, 332; E. R. 3, 107, 115 of 1906*).

Elini or Yavanikā is said to have been of royal Chera birth.

## ADIL SHĀHS OF BĪJĀPŪR

*Agha Murād or Anurāth II*  
of Anatolia.

1. *Abul Muẓaffar Yūsuf Adil Shāh*.

Subordinate to the Bāhmanī sovereign.  
{ Defeated Immādī Narasimha of Vijayanagar  
in 1493, and plundered his country. }

2. *Ismaʿīl Adil*  
Independent, 1510-1534.

Daughter: (*Md.* Ahmad  
Shāh Bāhmanī).

Daughter: (*Md.* Burhān Nizām  
Shāh of Ahmadnagar).

3. *Mulā Adil*  
1534-1535, deposed and blinded.

4. *Ibrāhīm Adil I*  
A.D. 1535-1557.

Daughter: (*Md.* Alāu-d-dīn  
Imād Shāh of Bīrar).

5. *Ali Adil I*  
1557-1580. Murdered by an eunuch,  
11th April, 1580.

*Tahmasp*

6. *Ibrāhīm Adil II*  
1580-1626.

*Ismaʿīl*

7. *Muhammad Adil*  
1626-1656. Revolt of Shivaji the Mahratta leader.

Daughter: (*Md.* Prince Dānyāl,  
son of the Mughal Emperor Akbar).

8. *Ali Adil II*  
1656-1672. He lost all the Konkan  
country to the Mahrattas.

9. *Sikandar*  
1672-1686. An infant at his  
succession. Aurangzib seized  
Bijāpūr, September 12, 1686  
and annexed the country.

No. 7. Muhammad Adil by 1654 had conquered part of S. India as far south as Tanjore. He seized Mysore and adjacent provinces from Ranga VI of Vijayanagar, c. 1645.

## AHMADNAGAR

Rulers of—, See Nizam Shāhs.

## AHMADABAD

Rulers of—, See Barid Shāhs.

## ĀLUPA, ALVA, ALUVA PRINCES

A line of rulers from the 7th to the 11th centuries A.D., who had their headquarters at Paṭṭi-Pombuchcha, modern Humcha, in the Nagar Taluk of Shimoga District, Mysore State. Their tract is called in old records the 'Ālupakkeḍa 6,000.' It is mentioned as late as the 12th century in an inscription of the time of Hoysāla Viśnuvardhana. Dr. Hultzsch states that the name is probably derived from the Dravidian Āl 'to rule,' e. g. Koṅḡā[ra], Chirḡā[ra], Nāḡā[ra] (See Mr. Krishna Sastri's remarks in *Arch. Ann. Report for 1907-08*, p. 238, n. 4).

*Gaṇasāgara* \*

Governed Kadamba-maṇḍala, or Baṇavāsī province  
in or before the reign of Chālukya  
Vinayāditya A.D. 680-697.

*Chitravāhana II* \*

A.D. 692.

*Chitravāhana I* \*

Time of Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III.  
Seized Udayavara in N. Kanara.  
Ousted by Raṇasāgara.

*Raṇasāgara* \*

Driven out by Svētavāhana.

*Svētavāhana* \**Prithvisāgara* \*

'Udayāditya', 'Uttama Pāṇḍya.'

*Vijayāditya Māraṇṇa* \*

'Uttama Pāṇḍya.'

*Kavi Ālupendra Bhojadhala* \**Kuladekhara Ālupendra*

A.D. 1205/6

*Bankidēva Ālupendra*

Resided at Mangalore. A.D. 1302/3

*Sōyidēva Ālupendra*

A.D. 1315/16, 1324/25

## AMARĀVATI CHIEFS,

See KOTĀ CHIEFS

\* E. C. VI, Kp. 38.

\* E. I. IX, 15-24; E. C. VIII, Sb. 10.

\* E. I. IX, 19f., No. VII.

\* I. A. XIX, 147; E. C. VI, Kp. 37.

\* E. I. IX, 19f. Nos. II, V.

\* E. R. 1901, p. 5.

## ANDHRA KINGS.

*Sātavāhana* or *Sātākarni* kings. Originally chiefs of a tribe in the neighbourhood of the Vindhya hills. Aśoka's rock-edict XIII, c. B.C. 250 mentions them as ruling a country beyond his borders. Khāravela's inscription of 168 B.C. in the Hāthigumpha cave (*J.A.* 1920, p. 43, vol. XLII, 276, 281) says that the Andhra kingdom lay to the West of Kalinga (See I. *Ramadas's Monograph in J.A. April 1923*). The ancient Kalinga kings were Jains. The Andhras were Buddhists. The latter rose to great power on the decay of Aśoka's Empire about 220 B.C. Ptolemy (A.D. 77) and the author of the *Periplus* mentions the Andhra kingdom, which at one time, about the second century B.C., extended almost all across India as far as Nasik. An inscription discovered at Kodavali near Piṭhāpūr, Godavari district, shews that at least about A.D. 308 the Andhras were ruling that country. The Amarāvati *Stupa* with its wonderful marble sculptures, the Giantpalle cave-group, and many Buddhist stupas about the Godavari and Krishna tracts were the work of the Andhras. The relationship of successive kings to one another is not clearly known.

The dates given here are taken from Vincent Smith's 'Early History of India', pp. 183 f., with which generally Dr. Barnett concurs (*Antiquities of India*).<sup>1</sup>

Approx. dates of accessions.

1. <i>Simuka</i> (or, variously, <i>Śimuka</i> , <i>Sīpraka</i> , <i>Sindhuka</i> ) <i>Sātākarni</i> . 23 years	...	...	B.C. 220
2. <i>Kanha</i> , or <i>Krishna</i> . Brother of No. 1, 18 years. His rule extended across India from the West of Kalinga to Nasik	...	...	197
3. <i>Yajña-Sri Sātākarni</i> , or <i>Śrīmālakarni</i> , or <i>Sānpakarna</i> . 10 years. Defeated by Agnimitra of Magadha about 170, B.C. (Dr. Barnett holds that the ultimate end was an Andhra success).	...	...	179
4. <i>Pūrṇodara</i> . 18 years. The Kalinga king Khāravela's war in the West, 169, B.C. ( <i>J.A.</i> 1920, p. 43).	...	...	169
5. <i>Sātākarni</i> . 40 years	...	...	151
6. <i>Lambodara</i> . 18 years	...	...	111
7. <i>Apilaka</i> , or <i>Apilaka</i> , or <i>Ivataka</i> . 12 years	...	...	99
8. <i>Sangha</i> , or <i>Māghasvāti</i> . 18 years	...	...	81
9. <i>Sātākarni</i> , or <i>Śātasvāti</i> . 18 years	...	...	63
10. <i>Skandastvāti</i> , or <i>Skanda Sātākarni</i> . 7 years	...	...	45
11. <i>Mrigendra Sātākarni</i> , or <i>Mahendra</i> . 3 years	...	...	38
12. <i>Kuntala</i> , or <i>Svātikarna</i> . 8 years	...	...	35
13. <i>Sata Sātākarni</i> , or <i>Svātikarni</i> , or <i>Svātishāna</i> . 1 year	...	...	27
14. <i>Paṭumāvi</i> I, or <i>Paṭomāvi</i> , or <i>Paṭumāvi</i> , or <i>Paṭumar</i> . 32 years. One of the three last slew Śatacarman the last king of the Kāṇva dynasty of Magadha. 27 B.C.	...	...	26
15. <i>Megha Sātākarni</i> . 3½ years	...	...	A.D. 6
16. <i>Ariṣṭa Sātākarni</i> , or <i>Ariṣṭakarni</i> , or <i>Nemi Krishna</i> or <i>Gaura-Krishna</i> , or <i>Gorakṣasva-Sri</i> . 25 years	...	...	44
17. <i>Hāla</i> , or <i>Hālāya</i> , patron of scholars and poets. 5 years	...	...	40
18. <i>Mandakaka</i> , or <i>Mantakaka</i> , or <i>Paṭṭakaka</i> . 5 years	...	...	74
19. <i>Parindrasena</i> , or <i>Parishasena</i> , or <i>Pravilasena</i> . 5 years	...	...	79
20. <i>Sandara Sātākarni</i> . 1 year. Mentioned in the <i>Periplus</i> . The Greeks called him 'Sandanes.' He was in possession of Kalyāṇ. The Śaka Satraps seized some of the northern possessions of the Andhras	...	...	84
21. <i>Vijitayakarna</i> I, or <i>Vāsiṣṭhiputra</i> , or <i>Chakora</i> , or <i>Rājada Sātākarni</i> . Six months	...	...	85

<sup>1</sup> The given dates are not all certain. The *Matsya*, *Vāyu*, and *Brāhma Purāṇas* give lists of the kings, but differ here and there in their statements of lengths of reigns. Vincent Smith has attempted to reconcile them. Between Nos. 4 and 5 the *Matsya Purāṇa* interpolates 'Śrīvasvāti, alias Skandasthambī. No. 15 is omitted by Fergusson and Burgess.



22. *Śiṣṭakura*, or Mādhariputra Śakasēna, or Śivasvāti Śātakarṇi. *Md. Bālaśiri*. 28 years ... A.D. 85
23. *Vīśiṣṭakura II*, or Gautamiputra Śrī Śātakarṇi, 25 years. Drove out from his western dominions the Śakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas. His Śaka enemy, the Kshatrapa Nahūpāna was killed about A.D. 124, and his kingdom annexed (*J.A. 1918, p. 149*.) But a little later the Āndhras were defeated by the Śaka king Chasṭhanna and lost all their territories north of the Nerbadda river. Capital, Kolhapur, Ptolemy's 'Hippokoura.' (Dr. Barnett's date for his accession is A.D. 106) ... 113
24. *Paṇḍitī II*, or Vāśiṣṭhīputra, or Pulōmat, or Puṇḍamāyī called by Ptolemy 'Siro Polemaios.' 32 years. Married Dakṣhamitrā, daughter of the Śaka Kshatrapa Rudradāman I. Capital Paithan. Lost to Rudradāman all his western dominions including Kāthlāwār, Kachch, Mālwa, the Konkan, etc., but not Poonā or Nasik (Dr. Barnett's date for his accession is A.D. 131). ... 138
25. *Śivasrī*, or Vāśiṣṭhīputra, or Avī-Śātakarṇi. 7 years. (Dr. Barnett places his accession about A.D. 163. He finds that he was living in A.D. 155) ... 170
26. *Śivasṅkanda Śātakarṇi*, or Skandāsvātī. 7 years. May be the same as Vāśiṣṭhīputra Chandrasātī who, according to Dr. Barnett, was living in A.D. 165 ... 177
27. *Vajña Śrī Gautamiputra*. 29 years. Recovered some lost territory; but Poonā and Nasik were held by the Chuṭu-Śātakarṇis, a branch of the old royal family (see below) who were apparently tributary to the Śaka kings, and ruled at Baṇavāṣī; so that his dominions were mostly confined to the Telugu districts and the eastern Dekhan country ... 184
28. *Vijaya-Śrī Śātakarṇi*. 6 years ... 213
29. *Vada-Śrī*, or Chandravijña, or Vāśiṣṭhīputra Chandra-Śrī, Śātakarṇi. 10 years ... 219
30. *Paṇḍitī III*, or Pulomāvi or Pulomarchis. 7 years. The Dynasty came to a complete end about A.D. 238. The reason for its collapse is not well known. About the years A.D. 215 to 250 the Pallava king Bappa established a dynasty which ruled from the Krishna river to Kāncī in the south, while the Kalinga kings held the country to N.-E. ... 229

CHUṬU ŚĀTAKARṆIS OR CHUṬU-NĀGAS.<sup>1</sup>

As already mentioned a branch of the Āndhra family established themselves at Baṇavāṣī, Poonā and Nasik and became independent about A.D. 200 or later, on the death of Vajña-Śrī Gautamiputra, being tributary to the Śaka Satraps. Only two kings' names are known.

*Hārīṭṭputra-Viśvabhadra*  
*Chakravarthī Śātakarṇi*

c. A.D. 200

*Hārīṭṭputra-Śivasṅkanda*  
 alias *Śivasṅkanda-Nāga*, or  
*Skanda-Nāga Śātakarṇi*

Ruled at Baṇavāṣī before its seizure by the early Kādambas.

ĀRAVIDU—FAMILY OF—  
 SEE UNDER VIJIVANAGAR KINGS.

<sup>1</sup> Chūṭu = a crest, a cobra's hood, a similar name to 'Nāga.' (Prof. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's *Culture*, p. 139.)

ARCOT—NAVĀBS OF—  
 ANGLICE 'NABOBS OF ARCOT,' OR 'OF THE CARNATIC.'

1. *Zulfikār Ali Khān*

Created Navāb of the Karnāṭaka country by the Emperor Aurangzib.  
 A.D. 1690 or 1692-1703.

2. *Dāūd Khān*

Became friendly with the English.  
 A.D. 1703-1710.

*Agīb-ullāh Muhammad Khān*

3. *Sādat-ullāh Khān I.*  
 'Muhammad Saiyyid' created Navāb by the Emperor Bahādur Shāh 1710-1752.

*Ghulām Ali Khān*  
 Made Jaghīrdār of Vellore by Sādat-ullāh-Khān.

4. *Dost Ali Khān*  
 1732-1740. Adopted by No. 3. His Dewan was Chanda Sahib, who was disloyal and seized Trichinopoly and Madura 1736, 1738. Killed in battle at Dāmācheruvu.

*Bagir Ali*  
 Governor of Vellore 1732.

*Sādat-Ali*

*Abbar Muhammad*

*Ghulām Murṭazā Ali*  
 (Mā. Dostali's dau.) Governor of Vellore.

*Husain*  
 Killed in battle at Dāmācheruvu.

5. *Sādar Ali*  
 1740-1742. Sided with the French. Murdered by Ghulām Murṭazā Ali.

Dau. Mā. Ghulām Murṭazā Ali.

Dau. Mā. Taqī Sahib of Wandewash.

Dau. Mā. Chanda Sahib, alias Husain Dost Khān, who sided always with the French, who proclaimed him Navāb, 1749.

6. *Sādat-ullāh Khān II.*  
 'Muhammad Saiyyid' 1742-1744. Murdered by a Pathān.

*Sahib Jādā (Zada)*  
 (Murdered.)

*Rājā Sahib*  
 { Proclaimed Navāb by the French, 1759. }

7. *Anwar-ud-din Muhammad.*

Appointed Navāb by Nizām ul-Mulk, Subahdār of the Dekhan. Supported by the English, and opposed by the French who favoured Chanda Sahib. Killed in battle. 1744-1749.

*Mahfuz Khān*  
 Appointed Governor of Madura.

8. *Muhammad Ali.*  
 1749-1795. 'Navāb Walajah.' 'The Company's Nabob.'

*Abdul Rakim.*

*Abdul Wahab.*

*Najib-ullāh.*

9. *Umdat-ul-Umarā*  
 1795-1801.

*Ali Husain*  
 Declined office.

*Amir-ul-Umarā*

10. *Azīm-ud-Daulah*  
 1801-1819. Resigned all power.

11. *Azam Jah.*  
 1819-1825.

12. *Azīm Jah Bahādur*  
 'Prince of Arcot' 1867-1874.

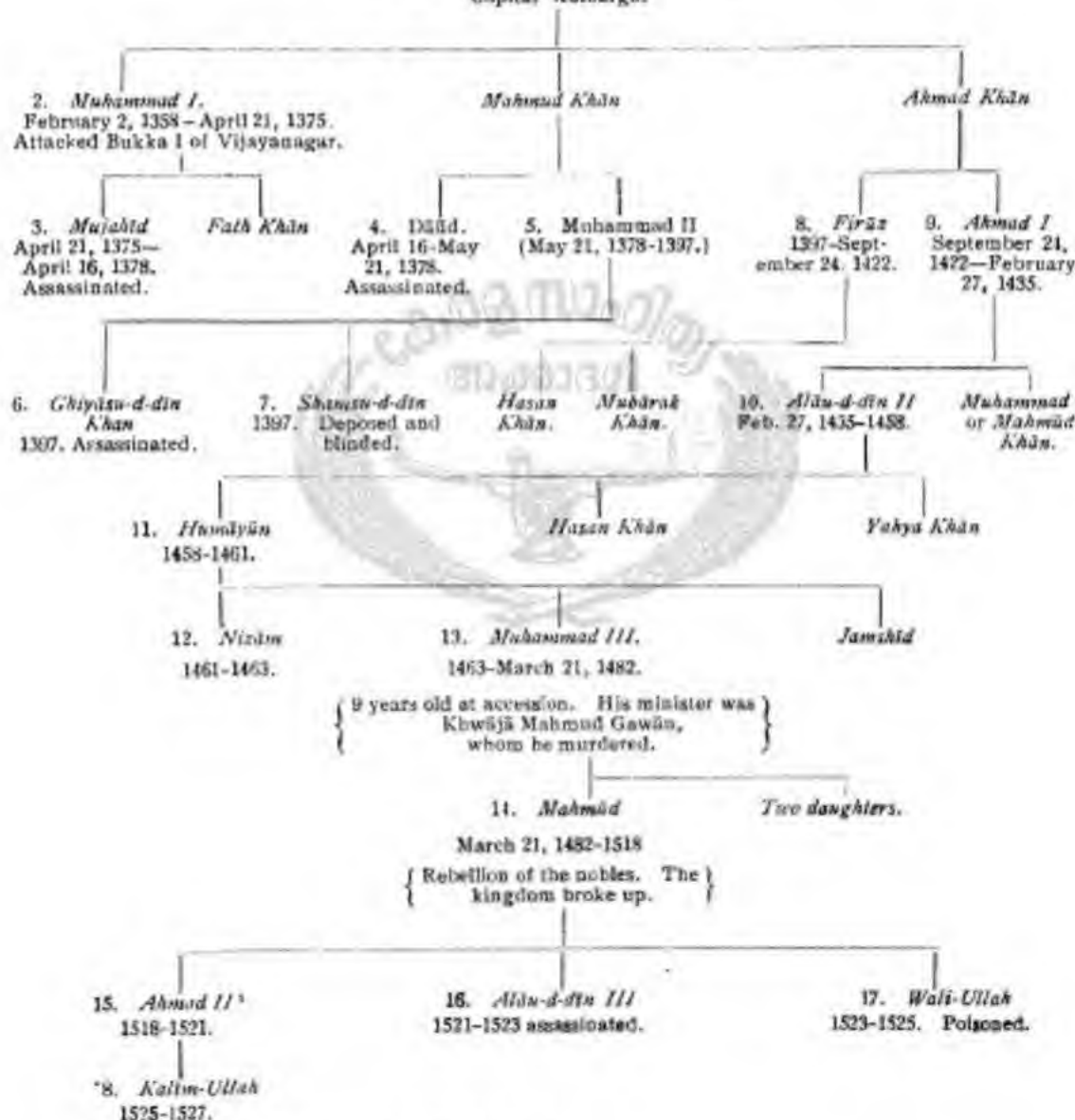
AY KINGS OF MALAINĀDU  
SEE KĒYALA KINGS.

## BĀHMANI DYNASTY

1. *Alāu-d-dīn Hasan-Gungū-Bāhmānī.*

August 3, 1347–February 2, 1358. Rose to power under  
Muhammad Tughlak of Delhi. Made Sultan.

Capital: Kulbarga.



## BĀṆA CHIEFS

The Bāṇas were a very ancient family in the Chittoor and N. Arcot Districts. About A.D. 450 the then paramount Pallava king Simhavarman consecrated the first Ganga king for the express purpose of crushing the Bāṇas who had become unruly. The chronology of the Bāṇas is obscure and confusing. For comparison of the pedigrees put forward by different writers see Dr. Hultzsch's paper (*E. I.* xvii., p. 3.).<sup>1</sup> The following seems reasonable.

A. D. 719-20. *Vikramāditya-Bali-Iudra*, a vassal of the W. Chālukya king Vijayāditya (696-733).

(*E. R.* 1921, p. 87.)

A. D. 739. *Vikramāditya* governed the country 'West of the Telugu Road,' as vassal of the Pallava king Nandivarman II (717-779). (*E. R.* 1903-04, pp. 6, 12; *S.I.I.*, iii, 43.)

1. *Nandivarman*

{ or Jaya-Nandivarman. Ruled  
the land west of the Āndhra country. }

2. *Vijayāditya I*3. *Mallādēva*

'Jagadekamalla'

4. *Vikramāditya I*

'Jayamēru,' 'Bāṇavidyādharā.'

*Md.* Kundavai, dau. of the Ganga King Prithivipati I; and Mārikanimma. C. 872-880.

5. *Vijayāditya II*

'Vira Chulāmagi,' 'Prabhūmēru.'

Ruling in A.D. 898-90, 905-06, 909-10.\*

6. *Vikramāditya II*

Heir apparent in A.D. 898.\*

7. *Vijayāditya II*

'Pugaṇṇipparavarganḍa.'

8. *Vikramāditya III*

'Vijaya-Bāhu,' 'Dear friend of Krishna

Rāja,' i.e. the Rāshtrakūṭa king Krishna III, or Ketinara who reigned 937-38 to 965-66.

*Notes.*—Vikramāditya I's accession date is derived from an inscription which mentions the year 'Vijaya' (A.D. 873-74) as being in the second year of Bāṇavidyādharā. He was ruling the country 'west of the Telugu Road' in the 24th year of Pallava Nripatunga, c. 878. Also in the 23rd year of Pallava Nandivarman III, i.e. in 852, when he may have ruled as Yuva-Rāja. About 870 he fought (as Yuva-Rāja) against the Rāshtrakūṭa king Amoghavarsha I. About 878 he fought against Varaguna Pāndya II. About 878 occurred the raid into the Pulināḍu, a Bāṇa tract, by the Nolamba chief Mahēndra I who captured Koyatūr and burned the town of Permāvi. He was defeated by Vijayāditya II. About the same time was fought the battle of Soremal where the allied Bāṇas and Valumbas were opposed to the same Mahēndra I and the Ganga-king Rāchamalla. Many *Vīraśālas* testify to these events. (e.g. *V. R.* i, 175, 196, 243, 255; 306, 313 of 1912; 542, 571 of 1906; etc.; *E. C.* x, Sp, 3, 6.)

About A. D. 915 the Bāṇas were completely defeated by Parāntaka Chōla I, and the country given to the Ganga king Prithivipati II.

For later Bāṇas we have the following.—

A. D. 1068-89. Chikkarasa, vassal of the W. Chālukya king.

(566 of 1915.)

A. D. 1123. Chittarasa, vassal of Vikramāditya VI.

(356 of 1920.)

A. D. 1275. A Mahābali-Bāṇa was vassal ('Pillai') to Māravarman Kulatēkhara Pāndya I.

A. D. 1453. Urangavillidattān, ruling Madura.

A. D. 1477. Tirumālirūṣṇolai. Do.

A. D. 1476. Sundarattōḷ-Uḍaiyār. Do.

A. D. 1499. Muttarasā-Tirumalai-Māvalivāṇa, also ruling Madura.

A. D. 1517-18. Mahābali-Bāṇa Nāyakka in Ramnad District.

(*V. R.* ii, Ram: 131; 113 of 1903.)

<sup>1</sup> See also *E. I.* iii., 74; *S.I.I.*, iii., 92; *E. R.* 1907, §. 45.

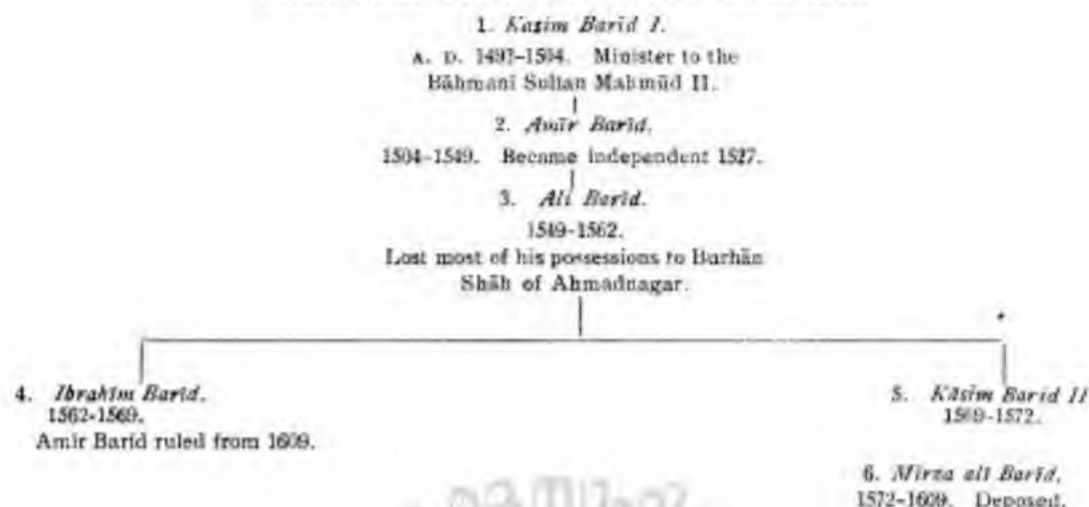
<sup>2</sup> *E. I.* iv., 224; *S.I.I.*, ii., 389.

<sup>3</sup> See the Guḍimallam plates.



## BAŅAVĀSĪ,—SEE KADAMBAS OF

## BARĪD SHĀHĪ DYNASTY of BĪDAR, or AHMADĀBĀD.



## BEDŪR,—RĀJAS OF. See KELADI KINGS.

## BIJAPŪR,—RULES OF. See ĀDIL-SHĀHĪ,—DYNASTY OF

## BURMA—SOME KINGS OF

The following few dates are those of kings of Burma who came into contact with South India and Ceylon in the 11th and 12th centuries. (*Epigr. Burmanica*, i, pp. 3, 4; *Arch. Surv. of Burma Rep. for 1919-20*.)

*Anorata*, A. D. 1044-1077. Sent a mission to Ceylon, begging for the Tooth-relic. Counter-mission from Ceylon. Trade by sea brisk between Burma, India, and China. Indians settling for trade in Burma, the Straits, Sumatra, etc.

*Sawlu*, his son, A. D. 1077-1084.

*Kyanzittha*, A. D. 1084-1112.

*Alaungzitha*, or *Sithu*, A. D. 1112-1187. In 1180 Parākrama Bāhu of Ceylon sent a fleet to Burmah.

*Narapali*,—*Sithu*, A. D. 1173-1210.

In the 13th Century there was a large South-Indian community at Pāgān.

## CEYLON,—KINGS OF

*N.B.*—In the following list the dates set against the accessions of the kings from No. 1 Vijaya to No. 61 Dhātusēna are in the first column those based on the theory that the Nirvāṇa of Buddha occurred in A.C. 543, and in the second column those based on 483 B.C. as the date of that event.

From No. 65 Kassapa II to 83 Harthadāta the dates are still doubtful. In default of full information I have repeated the dates given in L. C. Wijesimha Mudaliār's list in his *Māhārāṣṭra* (1889). Dr. Holtzsch informs me that he has as yet no suggestion to offer regarding them.

From No. 90 Mānavamma to 135 Sahāsamallā we are on safe ground, the date, A. D. 1200, for the latter being 'absolutely certain' (*Dr. Holtzsch in J. R. A. S. 1913*, p. 518). With this datum Mr. Wijesimha Mudaliār concurs.

No.							Date of accession	
							Older computation	Recent computation
1	Vijaya	...	...	...	...	B.C.	543	483
2	Upatisa I. Regent	...	...	...	...		505	445
3	Pāṇḍu-Vāsudeva	...	...	...	...		504	444
4	Abhaya	...	...	...	...		474	414
	<i>Interregnum</i>	...	...	...	...		454	394
5	Pāṇḍukābhaya	...	...	...	...		437	377
6	Mutaśiva	...	...	...	...		367	307
7	Dēvānāmpīya-Tissa	...	...	...	...		367	307
8	Utiya	...	...	...	...		267	207
9	Mahāsiva	...	...	...	...		257	197
10	Sūra Tissa	...	...	...	...		247	187
11	Sōṇa and Guttika (foreign usurpers)	...	...	...	...		237	177
12	Asēla	...	...	...	...		215	155
13	Elāra (a Tamil usurper)	...	...	...	...		205	145
14	Dutthagāmaṇi, or Dutugemunu	...	...	...	...		161	101
15	Saddhā-Tissa	...	...	...	...		137	77
16	Thullatthana, or Tulana	...	...	...	...		119	59
17	Lajjī-Tissa, or Ladū-Tissa	...	...	...	...		119	59
18	Khallāta-Nāga	...	...	...	...		109	49
19	Vaṭṭagāmaṇi Abhaya, or Valagama-Bāha	...	...	...	...		104	44
20	Polakhattha	...	...	...	...		103	43
	Rāhiya	...	...	...	...		100	40
	Panayamāra	...	...	...	...		98	38
	Pilayamāra	...	...	...	...		91	31
	Dāthiya I	...	...	...	...		80	20
21	Vaṭṭagāmaṇi Abhaya, or Valagama-Bāha (reinstated)	...	...	...	...		88	28
22	Mahāchūḷa Mahātissa, or Mahāchūḷa Mahātissa	...	...	...	...		76	16
23	Chora-Nāga	...	...	...	...		62	2
24	Tissa, or Kudā Tissa	...	...	...	...		50	A.D. 9
25	Anulā	...	...	...	...		47	" 12
26	Makata Tissa, or Kālakauṇṭha Tissa	...	...	...	...		42	" 16 or 17
27	Bhāṭikābhaya	...	...	...	...		20	" 38 or 36
28	Mahādāthiya Mahānāga I, or Mahā Dehiya	...	...	...	...	A.D.	9	69
29	Amaṇagāmaṇi Abhaya	...	...	...	...		21	81
30	Kanjiṇu Tissa	...	...	...	...		30	90
31	Chūḷābhaya Tissa, or Kuḷā Abū	...	...	...	...		33	93
32	Śivali	...	...	...	...		35	95
	<i>Interregnum of three years</i>	...	...	...	...			
33	Paṇāga, or Eḷuṇā	...	...	...	...		38	98
34	Chandamukha Śiva, or Sandamukhunu	...	...	...	...		44	104
35	Yasakalaka Tissa	...	...	...	...		52	112
36	Śubha Rājā	...	...	...	...		60	120
37	Vasabha, or Vahap	...	...	...	...		65	125
38	Vankaṇāsika Tissa	...	...	...	...		110	170
39	Gajabāhu I	...	...	...	...		113	173 <sup>a</sup>
40	Mahālakka Nāga, or Mahāla Nāga	...	...	...	...		135	195 <sup>a</sup>
41	Bhāṭiya, or Bhāṭika II	...	...	...	...		141	201
42	Kaṇṭha Tissa, or Kanṭha Tissa	...	...	...	...		165	225 <sup>a</sup>
43	Chūḷa Nāga, or Sūlu Nāga	...	...	...	...		193	253 <sup>a</sup>
44	Kuddā Nāga	...	...	...	...		195	255
45	Śiri Nāga I	...	...	...	...		196	256
46	Vohāra Tissa	...	...	...	...		215	275
47	Abhaya Tissa	...	...	...	...		237	297
48	Śiri Nāga II	...	...	...	...		245	305
49	Vijaya II, or Vijayindu	...	...	...	...		247	307
50	Sangha Tissa I	...	...	...	...		248	308
51	Śiri Sanghabodhi I, or Daham Śiri Sanghabō	...	...	...	...		252	312
52	Geṭṭābhaya, or Meghavarnābhaya	...	...	...	...		254	314
53	Jettha Tissa I, or Detu Tis I	...	...	...	...		267	327
54	Mahāsēna, or Mahāsen	...	...	...	...		277	337 <sup>a</sup>
55	Kitti Śiri Meghavana, or Kiti-Śiri-Mēvan. (He sent an embassy to Samudragupta)	...	...	...	...		304	364 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Wickremasinghe's dates (*Arch. Sur. of Ceylon I, 116*) slightly differ. For No. 39 he gives the accession date, A.D. 177. Geiger says A.D. 171.

<sup>a</sup> Wickremasinghe's date for No. 40 is A.D. 199 for No. 54 ... A.D. 331  
Do. for No. 42 do. 229 for No. 55 ... 358  
Do. for No. 43 do. 247 for No. 64 ... 517

No.						Date of accession	
						Older computation	Recent computation
56	Jetṭha Tissa II, or Detu Tis II	...	...	...	A.D.	332	392
57	Buddhadāsa, or Buḍas	...	...	...	...	341	401
58	Upatissa II	...	...	...	...	370	430
59	Mahānāma	...	...	...	...	412	472
60	Soṭṭhi Sēna	...	...	...	...	431	491
61	Chattagāhaka	...	...	...	...	434	494
62	Mitta Sēna	...	...	...	...	435	495
63	Pāṇḍu	...	...	...	...	436	496
	Pārinda	...	...	...	...	441	501
	Khudda Pārinda	...	...	...	...	444	504
	Tirittara	...	...	...	...	460	520
	Dāthiya II	...	...	...	...	460	520
	Pithiya	...	...	...	...	463	523
64	Dhātusēna, or Dāsēnkeliya ...	...	...	...	...	463	523 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Dates from this point to No. 99 are doubtful. They are based on 543 B.C. for Buddha's nirvāṇa. Dr. Hultzsch's date for No. 86 is practically certain.</i>							
65	Kaṣṣapa I, Kāsyappa, or Sigiri Kasub, or Kasup	...	...	...	...	479	
66	Moggallāna I, or Mugalan	...	...	...	...	497	
67	Kumāra Dhātusēna II, or Kumārādāsa	...	...	...	...	515	
68	Kittisēna, or Kirtisēna, or Kitesen	...	...	...	...	524	
69	Śiva, or Mēdi Siva	...	...	...	...	524	
70	Upatissa III, or Lēmēni Upatissa	...	...	...	...	525	
71	Amba Sāmanēra Śilākāla, or Ambaherana Salamevan	...	...	...	...	526	
72	Dāthāpabbhūti, or Dāpula Sen I	...	...	...	...	530	
73	Chūla Moggallāna II, or Sūlu Mugalan	...	...	...	...	540	
74	Kittidiri Mēghavanna II, or Kudda Kitisiri Mēvan	...	...	...	...	560	
75	Mahānāga II, or Senevi	...	...	...	...	561	
76	Aggabōdhi I, or Agrabōdhi, or Agbō, or Akbō	...	...	...	...	564	
77	Aggabōdhi II, or Kudda Akbō	...	...	...	...	598	
78	Saṅghatissa, or Asiggāha Saṅghatissa	...	...	...	...	608	
79	Dalla Moggallāna, or Dala Mugalan, or Lēmēni Bōḍa, or Lēmēni Singa	...	...	...	...	608	
80	Śilāmēghavanna I, or Asiggāhaka, or Asiggāhaka Śilāmēgha	...	...	...	...	614 <sup>2</sup>	670-79 <sup>3</sup>
81A	Aggabōdhi III, or Śirisāṅgabōdhi II, or Agrabōdhi, or Akbō, or Śirisāṅgabō	...	...	...	...	623 <sup>3</sup>	
82	Jetṭhantissa, or Lēmēni Katusara, or Dēvutissa	...	...	...	...	623	
81B	Aggabōdhi III (etc., as above) recovered the kingdom	...	...	...	...	624	
83	Dāthopatissa I, or Dalapatissa	...	...	...	...	640	
84	Kaṣṣapa II, or Kāsyappa, or Pāṇḍu Kasub, or Kasap	...	...	...	...	652	
85	Dappula I, or Dāpula	...	...	...	...	661	
86	Haṭṭhadātha I, or Dāthopatissa II, or Lēmēni Dalapatissa	...	...	...	...	664	640
87	Aggabōdhi IV, or Śirisāṅgabōdhi, or Agrabōdhi, or Akbō	...	...	...	...	673	
88	Datta, or Valpiti Datta	...	...	...	...	689	
89	Unhanāgara Haṭṭhadātha II, or Hunannaru Riyanandala <sup>2</sup> killed in battle with No. 90 Mānavamma	...	...	...	...	691	667-78
<i>Dates from this point down to A.D. 1200 are given first according to Wijesinha's computation and secondly according to Dr. Hultzsch, J.R.A.S., 1913, pp. 518 f.</i>							
90	Mānavamma. Fled to Kāuchi in reign of No. 86 Dāthopatissa II about A.D. 641, and took refuge with Narasiṃha Pallava, whom in 647 he aided in his war with the W. Chōḷukya king Pulakēṣin II; with Pallava support he twice invaded Ceylon. The first attempt proving unsuccessful he remained with king Narasiṃha during the reigns of Nos. 86-89. His second expedition was successful. No. 89 was killed, and Mānavamma became King of Ceylon	...	...	...	...	(Wijesinha)	(Hultzsch)
91	Aggabōdhi V, or Agrabōdhi, or Akbō	...	...	...	...	691	668
92	Kaṣṣapa III, or Kāsyappa, or Kasub, or Sūlu Kasub	...	...	...	...	726	703
93	Mahinda I, or Mihindu	...	...	...	...	732	709
94	Aggabōdhi VI, Śilāmēgha II, or Agrabōdhi, or Akbō Salamevan	...	...	...	...	738	715
95	Aggabōdhi VII, or Agrabōdhi, or Kudda Akbō, or Dēvici Kudda Akbō	...	...	...	...	741	718
96	Mahinda II, or Śilāmēgha III, or Salamevan Mihindu	...	...	...	...	781	758
97	Dappula II, or Dāpula	...	...	...	...	787	764
		...	...	...	...	807	784

<sup>1</sup> See foot-note 2, p. 330.<sup>2</sup> Wickramasinghe (*Arch. Sur. of Ceylon*, I, 217) fixes the accession of No. 80 in A.D. 670 and his death in 679, when No. 81A Aggabōdhi III came to the throne. His dates for later kings down to No. 134 vary similarly from those entered here.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Hultzsch (*J.R.A.S.*, 1913, p. 528) has conclusively fixed the date of accession of No. 90 as in A.D. 668. Since No. 89 only reigned for six months when he was killed it follows that his accession must have taken place in A.D. 667-68, and that the dates of accessions from No. 65 to 89 require correction.

No.				Date of accession		
				Older computation	Recent computation	
98	Mahinda III, or Dhammika Śīlāmēgha IV, or Dhārmika Śīlāmēgha, or Akbō Salamēvan Mihinda	...	...	A.D.	812	789
99	Aggabōdhi VIII, or Medi Akbō	...	...	"	816	793
100	Dappula III or Dāpulu, or Kudā Dāpulu	...	...	"	827	804
101	Aggabōdhi IX	...	...	"	843	820
102	Sēna I, or Śīlāmēgha Sēna, or Salamēvan Sen, or Śīlāmēghavarṇa V	...	...	"	846	823
103	Sēna II	...	...	"	866	843
104	Udaya I	...	...	"	901	878
105	Kaśapa IV, or Kāśyapa, or Kasap	...	...	"	912	889
106	Kaśapa V. Sent an expedition, which proved unsuccessful, to support the Pāṇḍya King of Madura, Rājasimha III, against the Chōla King Parāntaka I	...	...	"	929	906
107	Dappula IV, or Dāpulu	...	...	"	939	916
108	Dappula V, or Kudā Dāpulu. In his reign the Pāṇḍya King of Madura left his crown and the 'necklace of Indra' in Ceylon ( <i>Mahāvamsa</i> iii, vv. 4-9.)	...	...	"	949	917
109	Udaya II, or Udā	...	...	"	952	929

No.		Date of accession		
		Wijesinha	Hultsch	
110	Sēna III. ...	A.D.	955	932
111	Udaya III. In or about A.D. 943 during this king's reign Parāntaka Chōla I invaded Ceylon, and gained possession of the Pāṇḍya royal jewels; but in a subsequent expedition into Chōla territory the Singhalese recovered them ...	"	964	941
112	Sēna IV ...	"	972	949
113	Mahinda IV ...	"	975	952
114	Sēna V ...	"	991	968
115	Mahindu V. Some time between A.D. 1001 and 1004 Rājārāja Chōla I invaded Ceylon. In 1013-14 Mahindu was captured by the Chōla army of Rājendra I and sent to India. This was in Mahindu's 35th year. Rājendra seized the Pāṇḍya crown jewels and the 'necklace of Indra,' which had been left in Ceylon by the Pāṇḍya king in the reign of Dappala V. Mahindu died after twelve years captivity at the Chōla court. ...	"	1001	978
116	Vikrama Bahu, alias Kaśapa. He had little power ...	"	1037	1026
117	Kitti or Kirti. A general. Usurper. Only reigned 8 days ...	"	1049	1038
118	Mahāliṅga Kitti or Kirti. Usurper ...	"	1049	1038
119	Vikrama Pāṇḍu, or Vikrama. Usurper. A Pāṇḍya prince. Killed in battle in A.D. 1042 when Rājādhirāja Chōla I invaded Ceylon ...	"	1052	1041
120	Jagatipāla. Usurper. Perhaps also called 'Vira Salamēgha. The Maṣṣamangalam inscription of Rājādhirāja Chōla I's 29th year (A.D. 1040) states that the Chōla king slew 'Vira Salamēgha' and Sri-Vallabha Madanarāja, kings of Ceylon, and Mānābharaṇa, and decapitated Vikrama Bāhu (No. 116) and Vikrama Pāṇḍu (No. 119). Chōla records say that Vira Salamēgha had come originally from Ayōdhya and the <i>Mahāvamsa</i> calls Jagatipāla 'An Āryaṇa of the race of Rūma.' ( <i>S.I.I. iii. 52</i> ). ...	"	1053	1042
121	Parākrama. Usurper. Son of the Pāṇḍya king. He was 'killed by the Chōlians' ( <i>Mahāvamsa, ch. lvi.</i> ) ...	"	1057	1046
122	Loka, or Lokisaara. Usurper ...	"	1059	1048
123	Vijaya-Bāhu, alias Sirisanghabōdhi, or Vijaya Bahu, or Mahala Vijaya Bāhu. Grandson (?) of No. 115 Mahindu V, or in some way related. Between 1052 and 1055 Rājendradēva Chōla invaded Ceylon and slew another Vira Salamēgha and another Mānābharaṇa. ( <i>See above under No. 120</i> ). The former was a prince of Kalinga; the latter was 'King of Ceylon.' Vijaya Bāhu in A.D. 1073 drove out the Chōla forces and occupied Anurādhapura ( <i>Epig. Zeilanica, ii. 207</i> ) ...	"	1065	1054
124	Jaya Bāhu I. Brother of the last king. Ousted by No. 125. Lived retired ...	"	1120	1109
125	Vikrama Bāhu I, or Vikrama— <i>Md. Sundara Mahādēvi</i> ...	"	1121	1110



No.		Date of accession	
		Wijesinha	Hultzsch
126	Gaja Bāhu II, son of No. 125 Vikrama-Bāhu	1142	1131
127	Parakkama Bāhu I, surnamed 'The Great.' He sent a large force under his general Lankāpura to invade the Pāndya country, over the whole of which and in South India generally there was prolonged warfare. The invasion took place, apparently, shortly before A.D. 1167	1164	1153
128	Vijaya Bāhu II, son of No. 126 Gajabāhu II	1197	1186
129	Mahinda VI. Usurper. Assassinated	1198	1187
130	Kirti Nissanka, or Kirti Nissanka Malla, a Prince of Kalinga	1198	1187
131	Vira Bāhu I	1207	1196
132	Vikrama Bāhu II, or Vikrama—	1207	1196
133	Chōḍa-Ganga	1207	1196
134	Lilāvati, Widow of No. 127, Parakkama Bāhu I	1208	1197

No.		Dates now considered certain	
		A.D.	
135	Sahāsamalla. His accession, on August 73, 1200 is, according to Dr. Hultzsch the earliest <i>absolutely certain</i> date in Singhalese history. ( <i>J.R.A.S., 1913, p. 518</i> )	1200	
136	Kalyāṇavati	1202	
137	Dharmapāla	1204	
138	Anikanga	1209	
	Lilāvati (No. 134) restored and again deposed	1209	
139	Lokissara, or Lokēśvara. Usurper	1210	
	Lilāvati (No. 134) again restored and once more deposed	1211	
140	Parakkama Pāṇḍu II, or Perakum Pāṇḍi. Usurper	1212	
141	Māgha, or Kalinga, Vijaya Bāhu. Usurper	1215	
142	Vijaya Bāhu III	1236	
143	Parakkama Bāhu III, or Kalikāla Sāhitya Sarvajña Paṇḍita	1240	
144	Vijaya Bāhu IV, or Mosat Vijaya Bāhu	1275	
145	Bhuvanēka Bāhu I	1277	
146	Parakkama Bāhu IV, or Parākrama—In his reign the Tamils invaded Ceylon in great numbers, took away the Tooth-relic of Buddha, and gave it to King Māyavarmā Kulasekhara Pāṇḍya I at Madurai	1288	
147	Bhuvanēka Bāhu II	1293	
148	Parakkama Bāhu V, or Paṇḍita Parākrama	1295	
149	Bhuvanēka Bāhu III, or Vanni Bhuvanēka Bāhu	?	
150	Jaya Bāhu I	?	
151	Bhuvanēka Bāhu IV	1347	
152	Parakkama Bāhu VI	1351	
153	Vikrama Bāhu III	?	
154	Bhuvanēka Bāhu V, or Alagakkōṇāra, or Alakēśvara. Reigned 20 years	?	
155	Vira Bāhu II	?	
156	Parakkama Bāhu VII. Reigned 52 years	1410	
157	Jaya Bāhu II. Put to death	1462	
158	Bhuvanēka Bāhu VI	1464	
159	Parakkama Bāhu VIII, or Paṇḍita Parākrama—	1471	
160	Parakkama Bāhu IX, or Vira Parākrama	?	
161	Vijaya Bāhu V	?	
162	Bhuvanēka Bāhu VII	?	
163	Vira Vikrama, or—Vikrama	1842	
164	Mayādhanu, or Māyādhanu	?	
165	Rājāsīha I, or Rājāsīha	?	
166	Vimala Dhamma Sūriya I, or Dharma Sūrya, or Dham Sūriya	1592	
167	Sōṇāratna, or Senerat	1620	
168	Rājāsīha II, or Rājāsīha (Reigned 52 years)	1627	
169	Vimala Dhamma Sūriya II (or names as with No. 166)	1679	
170	Śīri Vira Parakkama Nārinda Siha, or—Nārēndra Siha	1701	
171	Śīri Vijaya Rāja Siha, or Hanguranketa Rāja Siha	1734	
172	Kīrti Śīri Rāja Siha, or—Siha	1747	
173	Śīri Rājādhirāja Siha, or—Siha	1780	
174	Śīri Vikrama Rāja Siha. The Singhalese banished him on account of his cruelty and misrule; and the English took possession of the kingdom	1798	

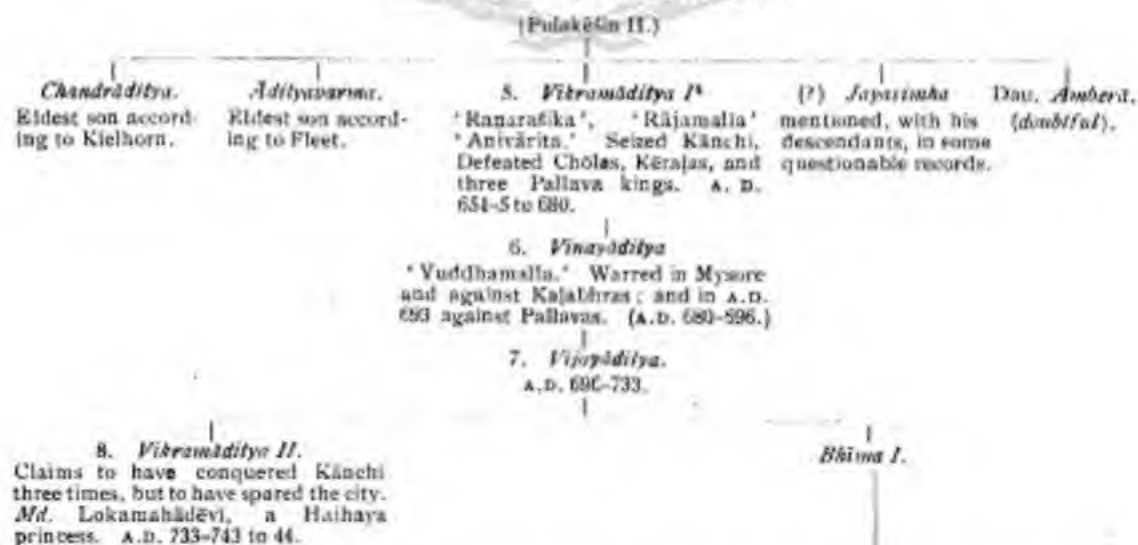
## EARLY CHĀLUKYA KINGS

The family belonged to the Mānavya Gōtra and claimed descent from Hārīti. The kings bear the title 'Vallabha' and 'Suryadriya'. Their capital was at Bādāmi, and they ruled over a large part of the Deccan.



The reign of Pulakēśin II was followed, owing to heavy defeats, by an interregnum of thirteen years. The early family was divided: Pulakēśin II's descendants, being the 'Western Chālukyas'; Kubja Vishnuvardhana's 'the Eastern Chālukyas,' ruling over territory conquered by Pulakēśin II from Kālīnga, Southern Kosala, Pishāhāpura (Pishāpur = the Godavari river tract) and from the Pallavas of Kāंची.

## WESTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY.



<sup>1</sup> Pallava inscriptions confirm the fact of their king's war against the W. Chālukyas, but state that Pallava Paramēśvara I defeated 'Ranarāśika' at Peruvāla-Nallūr. For the three Pallava kings see *E. I. x, 100*. Vikramāditya was close to Trichinopoly on April 28, A. D. 674.

WESTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY—*contd.*

9. *Kirttivarṇa II.*  
'Nripasimha.' Completely crushed  
by the Rāshtrakūṭa king, Dantidurga,  
and deprived of his sovereignty.

A.D. 743-4 to 753.

[The Rāshtrakūṭas held the W.  
Chālukya territories till A.D. 973.]

*Kirttivarṇa III.*

*Tailapa, or Taila I.*

*Vikramāditya III.*

(?) *Bhima II.*

E. I. xii, 112. Omitted in some inscriptions.

*Aryana I.*

*Md.* Dau. of Rāshtrakūṭa king  
Kṛṣṇa II who reigned c. 877-913.

*Vikramāditya IV.*

*Md.* Bonthādēvi, Dau. of the Chēḍi king  
Lakshmaṇa.

10. *Tailapa or Taila II.*

'Ahavamalla' *Md.* Jākabbe, Dau. of Rāshtra-  
kūṭa king Kakka III. Conquered the Rāshtrakūṭas  
and restored the W. Chālukya monarchy, also called  
'Nūrmāḍi Taila' and 'Trailōkyamalla.'

A.D. 973-997.

11. *Satyāśraya.*

'Iṛivibhujanga,' 'Sattiga' 'Akajankacharita',  
'Ahavamalla.' Fought against Rājārāja Chōla I.  
A.D. 997-1008.

*Dalavarman*  
or *Yasovarman.*  
*Md.*  
*Bhāgata.*

Dau. *Md.*  
Pallava Irivi  
Noḷamba.

*Kunda, or Kundiga.*  
Ruling Baṇavāḍi  
in 1019, 1023,  
1031.

12. *Vikramāditya V.*  
'Tribhuvamalla,'  
'Vikramāṅka'  
A.D. 1008-1014.

13. *Aryana II.*  
1014-1015

Dau. *Abhādēvi.*  
Ruling Kīṭukūḍ  
Province  
1010-1054.  
*Md.* a Kūḍamba  
chief of Hāṅgul.

14. *Jayasimha III*  
'Jagadekamalla'  
Fought with Chōla  
Rājendra I, *Md.*  
Suggalā-dēvi.  
A.D. 1015-1042.

15. *Sōmēśvara I.*

'Anavamalla', 'Trailōkyamalla'. Warred against  
three Chōla kings. *Md.* Ganga princess Mallāja  
and a Pallava princess. Battles of Koppam, Kōḷai-  
sangamam, etc., Drowned in the Tungabhadra river.  
A.D. 1042 Mar. 30, 1068.

Dau. *Hannū*  
Or *Āvallā-dēvi.* *Md.* Yādava King  
Bhillama III of Sōṇa-dēṣa.

16. *Sōmēśvara II.*  
'Bhuvanēkamalla'  
Mar. 30, 1068-1076

17. *Vikramāditya VI*  
'Tribhuvanamalla'  
1076-1126.

*Jayasimha IV.*  
'Anṇanēśinga'. Governed Noḷam-  
bavāḍi and Baṇavāḍi provinces.

*Vishuvardhana*  
*Vijayāditya.*

*Jayakarya.*  
'Trailōkyamalla.' Died early.

18. *Sōmēśvara III.*  
'Bhūlōkamalla.' 1126-1138.

Dau. Mallāja-dēvi. *Md.*  
Jayakēśin II of the Kūḍambas of Gou

WESTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY—*contd.*

19. *Perma-Jagadekamalla II.*  
Suppressed an invasion from the Hoysalas of Mysore.  
Captured Belāpura. 1138-1151.
20. *Tailapa III.*  
'Narmad Taila', 'Trailokyamalla.' Deprived of his throne by Hujjala Kalachūri 1151-1156. Died 1163.
- (?) *Bhūlōkamalla.*  
Believed to be son of Taila III. Ruled a province in 1169, under the Kalachūri king.
- (?) *Jagadekamalla III.*  
Believed to be son of Taila III. Ruled some tracts under the Kalachūri king. 1162-1184.
- Somēśvara IV.*  
'Tribhuvanamalla.' *Md.*  
Gangamahādēvi. 1181-1190 when dynasty came to end.

## NOTES

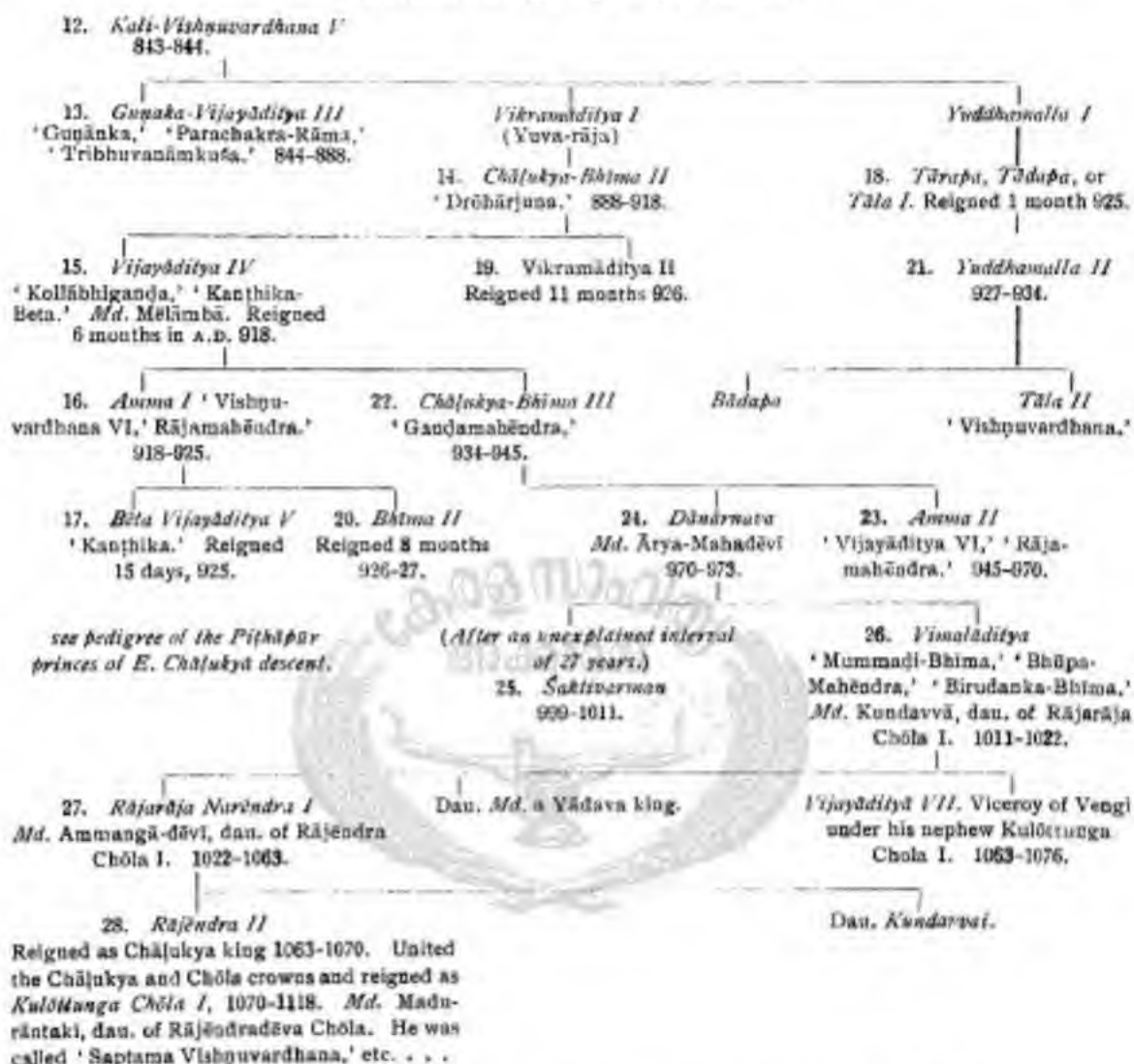
- For chronology of the dynasty see Venkata Subbiah's article, *Ind. Ant.*, 1918, p. 285.
- Vikramāditya I.* The Nērūr plates (*J. A. vii. 163*) fix his accession as later than September 24, 654. The Talamanchi grant fixes it as earlier than July 13, 655.
- Vinayāditya* (*E. I. ix. 207*). His accession was in the year following October 10, 680. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 66*).
- Kirtivarmā.* His accession was in the year following April 7, 743. See the Kēndūr plates, Poona District, (*E. I. ix. 209*).
- Somēśvara II's* anointment as king was on April 11, 1068 (*E. C. vii. Sk. 136*).
- Vikramāditya VI* established from A.D. 1076 the Chālukya-Vikrama era, dating from the beginning of his reign. He was crowned February 11, 1076. (*J. A. 1919, p. 2*).
- Somēśvara III's* accession was apparently between July 24 and October 5, 1126. (*695 of 1919*).
- Tailapa III.* His death is mentioned in an inscription at Anumakonda of January 20, 1163.
- Bhūlōkamalla*, son(?) of Taila III. (*See Mys. A. A. R., 1921, No. 112*).
- Jagadekamalla III*, son(?) of Taila III. (*E. C. xi. Dg. 43; Cd. 13*).
- Somēśvara IV.* Earliest known date = November 5, 1184. (*655 of 1913*). Latest = January 17, 1200. (*E. C. vi. Cd. 36*).

## EASTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY

(See *J. A. xx. 12, 91, 266; E. I. v. 115; vii. App. 92*.)

1. *Kubja-Vishnvardhana I*  
Brother of early Chalukya king Pulakēśin II  
'Vishama-Siddhi', 'Śrī Bhatta.'  
A.D. 615-633.
2. *Jayasimha I.*  
'Sarvasiddhi.' 633-663.
3. *Judra-Bhāṭāraka*  
'Simha-Vikrama.' A.D. 663.  
Reigned 7 days.
4. *Vishnvardhana II*  
'Rājanandana', 'Makaradhvaaja'  
'Vishamasiddhi.' 663-672.
5. *Mangī-Yavarāja*  
'Sarvalōkāśraya', 'Vijaya-Siddhi.' 672-696.
6. *Jayasimha II*  
696-709
7. *Kokkilē.*  
Reigned for 6 months 709.
8. *Vishnvardhana III*  
709-746
9. *Vijayāditya I*  
'Bhāṭāraka', 'Saktivarmā.'  
746-784.
10. *Vishnvardhana IV*  
'Makaradhvaaja.' 784-799.
11. *Vijayāditya II*  
'Narēndra-Mrigarāja', 'Niravadya', 'Chalukyārjuna.'  
Fought 106 battles in 124 years against Gangas and Rājjas.  
799-843.
- Nrīpa-Rudra.*



EASTERN CHĀLUKYA DYNASTY—*contd.*

[For descendants of Rājendra II, Kulōttunga Chōla I, see pedigree of Chōlas.]

## NOTES

4. *Vishnuvardhana II's* accession was between February 18, and March 13 A.D. 563. (*Kielhorn E. I. vii. App. 93; E. R. 1917, App. A. Nos. 14, 15.*)

21. *Yuddhamalla II.* For his sons, see *E. R.* 1921, pp. 90, 91.

23. *Anna Rāja II* was crowned on December 5, 945. (*Masulipatnam C. P. grant, V. R. ii, Kistna 3; Bm. C. P. grant No. 7.*)

23. and 24. It seems uncertain whether 24 *Dānarnava* or 23 *Anna II* was the elder son. I follow some other pedigrees, but certainly it would naturally be supposed that Anna II was the elder.

26. *Vimalāditya* was crowned on May 10, 1011 (*Ropastipandi grant, E. I. vi, 147*).

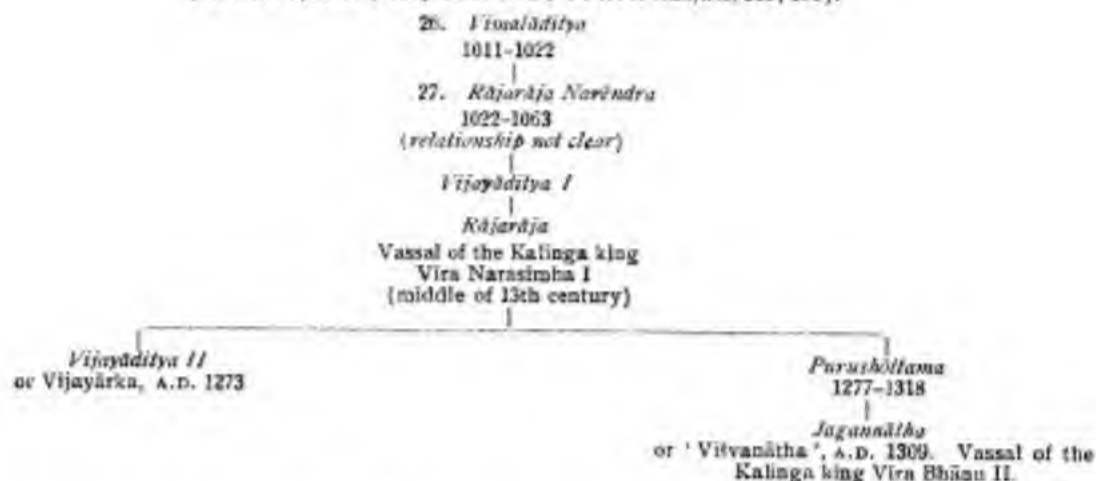
27. *Rājarāja Narēndra I* was crowned on August 16, 1022. (*J. A. vii, 129*).

28. Rājendra II was by blood three-quarters Chōla. He fought his Chōla cousins, and being completely successful, was crowned a second time as Chōla king in 1070. His other *birudās* were 'Karikāla Chōla,' 'Abhaya,' 'Jayādharma,' 'Virudarāja-Bhāyashikara.'

## HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

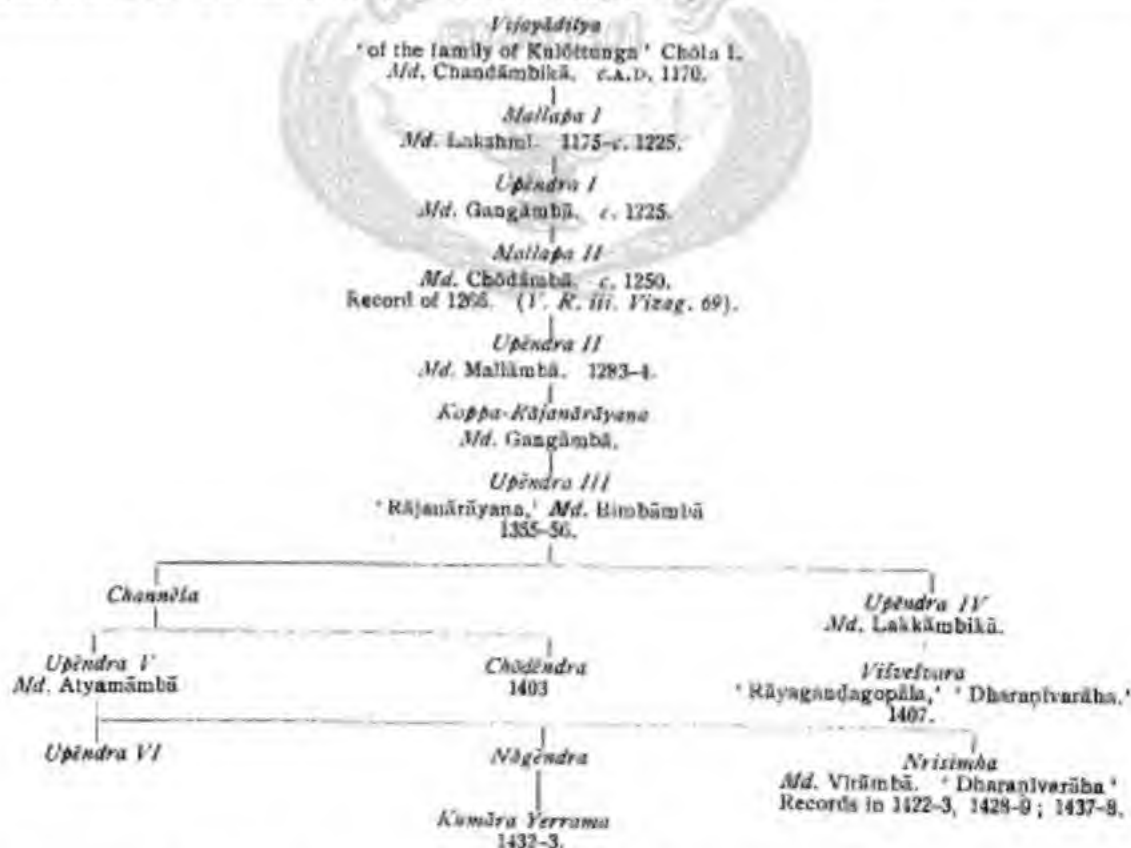
## PRINCES OF EASTERN CHĀLUKYA DESCENT—A

(See *E. I. v.*, 32-37; 332, 352 of 1896; *V. R. i. Ganjam*, 210, 230).



## PRINCES OF EASTERN CHĀLUKYA DESCENT—B

These are mentioned in records in the Sarvasiddhi Taluk, Vizagapatam District. Each has the titles 'Vahpuvardhana Mahārāja' and 'Sarvalōkāśraya'. (*V. R. iii. Vizag.* 21-33.)



NOTE.—The date of accession of Mallapa I, A.D. 1175, is fixed by a record of his 3rd year at Bhimavarana, Godavari District. (*V. R. ii. Godav.* 45; 486 of 1893.)

## CHANGĀLVA CHIEFS

They ruled at Nanjarāyapaṭṭaṇa, on the Kōvēri river in Coorg, and afterwards at Periyāpaṭṭaṇa, west of Mysore city (See *Rice in E. C. iv, Introd. 16*; and *Coorg Inscriptions, Introd. 11*). They were subordinate to the Hoysala kings.

*Nanni-Changāḷva, alias 'Rājendra-Chōḷa.' Md. Padmaśādevi. A.D. 1031, 1037, 1058, 1077.*

*Mādēva. 1089-90.*

*Kulōttunga-Chōḷa Changāḷva Udayāditya. 1097, 1111.*

*Kulōttunga-Chōḷa Mahādēva, alias Pemma-Virappa. Inscriptions from 1173 to 1196.*

*Kulōttunga-Chōḷa Sōmadēva Boppadēva. 1216, 1252.*

*Mallidēva. 1280.*

*Harikaradēva. 1296, 1298.*

(Unfilled break of about a century. Then — ).

*Nōga c. 1425.*

*Ranga c. 1450.*

*Piripayya c. 1475.*

*Nāḷja*  
or *Nāḷjunda. 1502-1533.*

(Relationship unknown).

*Chennayya*  
'*Kulōttunga-Śrīkanṭha. 1541.*

*Mahādēva*

*Vīra Chikka Rāja*  
'*Kulōttunga-Changāḷva. 1568.*

*Piriya Rāja*  
1598-1591

*Rodragaya*  
1590.

*Virappa. 1612, 1615. (E. C. iv, Hs. 56).*  
*Krishna Rāja, 1617. Vīra Rāja 1618-1641.*

In A.D. 1641 Vīra Rāja's capital Piriyaṭṭaṇa was seized by the king of Mysore Kanṭhīrava Narasa Rāja. After a vain defence Vīra Rāja killed his own wives and children and then was himself killed fighting.

## CHĒRA KINGS

They were early kings of Kēraja, with capital Vañji on the Periyār river near Cochin, now called Tiru-Karūr. There is a difference of opinion in the matter of dates. My chronology is roughly based on the assumption that the date of Gajabāhu I king of Ceylon, who was a guest of the Chēra king Senguttuvan, was A.D. 173-195. Burnell gives dates nearly a century earlier. For kings after the last in this table see Table of Kēraja kings (below).

*Kudakkō-Nedun-Śēral-Ādan I*

c. A.D. 125 Fought against Chōla Peru-nar-Kiḷi.

Both kings killed in the same battle, A.D. 150.

(Relationship unknown) *Perun-Śēral-Ādan II*

A.D. 150 Md. dau. of Karikāla-Chōla. Fought against

his father-in-law, and was defeated at battle of

Vañji. Allied himself with Pāṇḍya Nedunjēlan I.

Starved himself to death after his defeat.

*Senguttuvan*

A.D. 175. 'Imayavaramban.' Fought against

9 Chōla princes (*Kiḷi*) at Nerivāyal, near

Trichinopoly. Rescued Chōla Nedumudi-Kiḷi

from his brother, and restored him to throne.

Vanquished 'Āryan' princes Kanaka and

Vijaya. Gajabāhu I of Ceylon was his

guest at Vañji.

*Ilangō-vaḍigal*

author of the *Śilappadikaram*, or

'Epic of the Anklet.'

(Relationship unknown) *Śēy or Yanaikkā-Śēy.*

A.D. 200. Warred against Chōla Peru-nar-Kiḷi II,

and Pāṇḍya Nedunjēlan II, who captured him at battle

of Talai-Āṅgānan.

(Relationship unknown) *Perun-Śēral Irundorai*

or 'Perunjēral.' c. A.D. 6th cent.

## CHŌLA KINGS

One of the most ancient families in South India, known to King Aśoka and mentioned by him, 250 B.C. Vijayākṣaya, who seized Tanjore, brought them into great prominence in the A.D. 8th century. They are little heard of after A.D. 1350. The early kings ruled from Puhār or Puṅṅar, now identified with Kāvēripattāṇam on the east coast, which was overwhelmed by a tidal wave in the 2nd century A.D., and later at Tanjore. Uraiyūr near Trichinopoly was one of their principal cities.

*Peru-nar-Kiṭṭi I*

'Vēr-paṇa-raḍakkai.' A.D. c. 125.  
Fought against the Chēra Koḍakkō-  
Neḍumtēral-Ādan I, killed in battle, c. 150.

*Raṅ-ṣṭ-Senai*

'Uruvappaharēr Iṣayōn.' Did not  
reign. An early poem says he was  
father of Karikāla Chōla.

*Karikāla Chōla*

A.D. c. 150-180. Fought against the Chēra  
King Ādan II. Dammed the Kāvēri river.  
Very celebrated in ancient literature.

*Neḍumtēral Kiṭṭi*

c. 180-200. 'Kiṭṭi Valavan.'  
'Vadiyēr Kiṭṭi,' 'Mācān-Kiṭṭi,' civil war.  
Raided Chēra country up to Vnāji.  
Battle of Nērivāyil. Deposed by his  
brother. Restored by Chēra Senguttu-  
van, Puhār, the capital, destroyed by  
a storm. Battle of Kāriyāru.

*(Illegitimate)*

*Tondamōn Raṅ-ṣṭ-Tirayan* A.D. c. 200.

*Ṣṭ-Senai-Nalām Kiṭṭi*

Rebelled against his brother  
unsuccessfully.

Daughter of the Chēra King  
Ādan II.

*Peru-nar-Kiṭṭi II*

'Kūjasāyānveṭṭa,' A.D. c. 200, or later.  
Fought against Chēra king Ṣṭy.

*Sūbhadrā*

*Md.* Kamalavati.

*Kō-chēṅgaṅ*

(?) A.D. 6th cent. Fought against Chēra king  
Kapaikkāl-Irumporai and defeated him at Kalumalam.

*Nalladikōn**Kōṭiṭṭi*

*Alias* 'Śēlpathi'.

[Henceforth the Chōla kings bore alternately  
the titles 'Parakēṣari' and 'Rājakeṣari'  
abbreviated here into 'Para' and 'Rāja'.]

1. *Para, Vijayalaya*  
Seized Tanjore. c. 845-880.

2. *Rāja, Aditya I*  
c. 881-907.

3. *Para, Parāṇḍa I*  
A.D. 907-947. 'Amṣumālī,' 'Maduraikonda,'  
'Vira-Nārāyaṇa,' 'Vira-Chōla,' 'Samgrāma-  
Rāghava.' *Md.* Kōkkilānadi.

4. *Rāja, Rājāditya I*  
917-949. Killed fighting against  
Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Kṛṣṇa III at Takkolam  
'Kōḍaṇṭarūman,' 'Māvadi Chōla.'

5. *Para, Gaṇḍarāditya*  
*Md.* Śembiyān-Mahādēvi  
949-(?) 965.

6. *Rāja, Arinjaya*  
'Arīkulo-Lēnari,'  
(?) 965.



CHŌLA KINGS—*contd.*9. *Para, Madurantaka Uttama*  
(?) 969-985.7. *Rāja, Parāntaka II*  
'Sundara Chōla,' 'Nityavinōḍa'  
'Ponmāṣṣiguttunjinā.'8. *Rāja, Aditya II, or*  
'Kārikāla II,' Ousted by  
Madurantaka-Uttama  
(?) 965-969.Dau. *Kandavaiyār*  
Mtd. to Vallavaraiyār  
Vandiyadeva10. *Rāja, Rājārāja I*  
'Mummadi-Chōla,' 'Nūrmadi-  
Chōla,' 'Arumōḷi-dēva.'  
985-1016.11. *Para, Rājendra I*  
A very powerful king. 'Pandita-Chōla,'  
'Madurantaka-Uttama,' 'Mudikonda-  
Chōla,' 'Gangaikonda-Chōla,'  
'Nigariḷi-Chōla' 1012-1043.*Gangaikonda-Chōla*Dau. *Kandavai*  
Mtd. E. Chōlukya king  
VimalādityaDau. *Amangādēvi*  
Mtd. Rājārāja I of the  
E. Chōlukyas. Her  
son was E. Chōl.  
Rājendra II  
(see note below)12. *Rāja, Rājādhirāja I*  
'Jayamkonda Chōla.'  
Reigned jointly with his  
father 1018-1043; then  
alone 1043-1052. Killed  
in battle at Koppam.13. *Para, Rājendradēva*  
1052-106315. *Rāja Vīrarājendra*  
1063-1070  
(see note below)Three other  
sons14. *Rājamahēndra*Dau. *Madurantaki*  
Mtd. E. Chōl.  
Rājendra IIFive  
other  
sons16. *Para, Adhi-  
Rājendra* Killed  
1070*Gangaikonda-  
Chōla*Dau. *Md. Vikramāditya*  
VI of the W.  
Chōlukyas

*Note.*—Rājendra II of the Eastern Chōlukyas claimed the throne in right of his mother Amangādēvi. He was opposed by the male heirs, fought them and defeated them, killing Adhi-Rājendra. He seized the Chōla throne, united the two crowns, and was crowned as Chōla king on June 28, 1070, under the name of *Kulōttunga-Chōla I*, having been already E. Chōlukya king since 1063.

17. *Rāja, Kulōttunga Chōla I**Rājārāja*  
'Chōdaganga'  
Viceroy of Vengi  
1084-1088 to 9*Rājārāja*  
'Mummadi-Chōla,'  
Viceroy of Vengi  
1076-1078*Vīra Chōla*  
Viceroy of Vengi  
1078-1084 and  
1088-9 to 1092-318. *Para, Vikrama-Chōla*  
'Akalanaka,' 'Tyāgasa-  
mudra,' Viceroy of Vengi  
1062-3 to 1118. King  
1118-1133Three other  
sons, and a dau.  
who mtd. Rāja-  
rāja of Kalīnga19. *Rāja, Kulōttunga-Chōla II*  
1133-114620. *Para, Rājārāja II*  
1146-1163

(The relationship of the remaining kings has not yet been established.)

21. *Rāja, Rājādhirāja II.* A.D. 1163-1178.22. *Para, Kulōttunga III.* 1178-1216. 'Kōōṭṭinmaikondān,' 'Vīra-Rājendra,' 'Tribhuvana-Vīra.'23. *Rāja, Rājārāja III,* 1216-1246. 'Arumōḷi.' Taken captive by the powerful noble, Pallava Peruvēṅga II (see end of *Pedigree of pallavas*). Liberated by the Hoysala king of Mysore Narasimha II, whose daughter he had married.24. *Para, Rājendra III,* 1246-1267. Probably son of No. 23. Helped to the Chōla throne by Hoysala Vīra-Sōmēśvara. But the kingdom broke up and the fragments were seized by local nobles, the Telugu-Chōḍa family who bore the title 'Gandagōpāla' (see *Pedigree of Telugu-Chōḍas*), the Śambuvaiyān chiefs of the Śengēṇi family, and others of lesser note. The Chōla kingdom was extinct in 1267.

## NOTES

For the early Chōla kings see the Anbil and Udayendiram plates (*E.I.* viii, *App. II*, p. 21; xv, 46; *S.I.I.*, ii, 152, 375; Krishnaswami Aiyangar's, *Ancient India* p. 90 f; *S.I.I.*, i, 112; iii, 296. *T.A.S.* iii, 101; *I.A.*, xviii, 259 f; *E.I.*, xv, 46). My dates for them are tentative. They depend largely on the assumption that Śenguttuvan Chōra's guest Gaṇabāhu I of Ceylon came to the throne in A.D. 173. Śenguttuvan was contemporary with Neḍumudi-Kiḷḷi.

*Parānata I* began to reign between January 15 and July 25, 907 (*E. I. viii, 261*).

*Rājārāja I's* reign began between June 25 and July 12, 985.

*Rājendra I's* reign began on May 30, 1012 (*JAI of 1917*).

*Rājādhirāja I* began to reign as co-regent with his father between May 10 and November 22, 1018. He was killed at Koppam on May 28, 1052 (*S.I.I. ii, 305*).

*Rājānandadeva's* reign began May 23, 1052.

*Vīra Rājendra's* reign began in the year following March 13, 1063.

*Kulōttunga I's* reign as Chōla king began on June 9, 1070 and ended on June 29, 1118 (*386, 389 of 1893; E. I. vi, 221; vii, 7, n 5; S.I.I. iii, 190, 192*).

The order of birth of his sons as given in the above pedigree is taken from the Chellūr and Tēki plates. (*S.I.I. i, p. 311*, corrected by Dr. Hultzsch in *E. I. vi, 335*.)

*Rājārāja*, second son of Kulōttunga I was 'crowned,' or installed as Viceroy of Vengi on July 27, 1076. (*A. R. 1921-22, p. 116*.)

*Vīkrama-Chōla's* reign began on June 29, 1118.

*Kulōttunga II's* reign began between May 10 and July 14, 1136.

*Rājārāja II's* reign began between May 22 and June 26, 1146.

*Rājādhirāja II's* reign began between March 7 and 30, 1163.

(*Prof. Jacobi in E. I. xi, 123*.)

*Kulōttunga III's* reign began on July 6, 7 or 8, 1178.

*Rājārāja III's* reign began on June 27, 28 or 29, 1216.

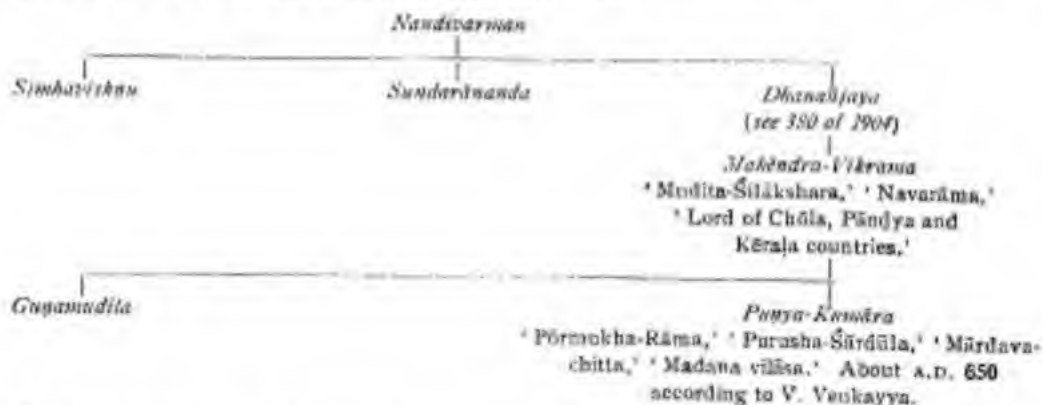
*Rājendra III's* reign began between March 28 and April 20, 1246.

### CHOLA RULERS OF COIMBATORE

See below, *List of Konga-Chōla Chiefs*

### CHOLA-MAHARAJAS OF THE RENANDU COUNTRY

A family of early Chōla rulers has been brought to light by the contents of the Malepāḍu C.-P. grant Cuddapah District (*E. I. xi, 371; V. R. i, Cudd. 435, 455; E. R. 1904-5, p. 48*). They ruled part of the Telugu country about the 7th century A.D. The seal on the grant resembles that of the Vishnukundin kings, shewing a maned lion with the tail twisted over the back in a loop. V. Venkayya identified the family with the 'Chu-li-ye' spoken of by Hsuen-Tsang A.D.C. 630. In his time they resided in the tract S. of Amarāvati, on the Krishna river, and bordering on Kurnool. The 'Rānāḍu' was a 'seven-thousand' village tract. The chiefs belonged to the Kātyapa-gōtra. They claim descent from Karikāla Chōla (A. D. c. 150-180).



*Puṇya-Kuṇḍra* seems to have ruled over the Cuddapah District and part of Nellore.

Each chief has the title 'Chōla-Mahārāja.'

At a later date we hear of two chiefs of apparently the same family.

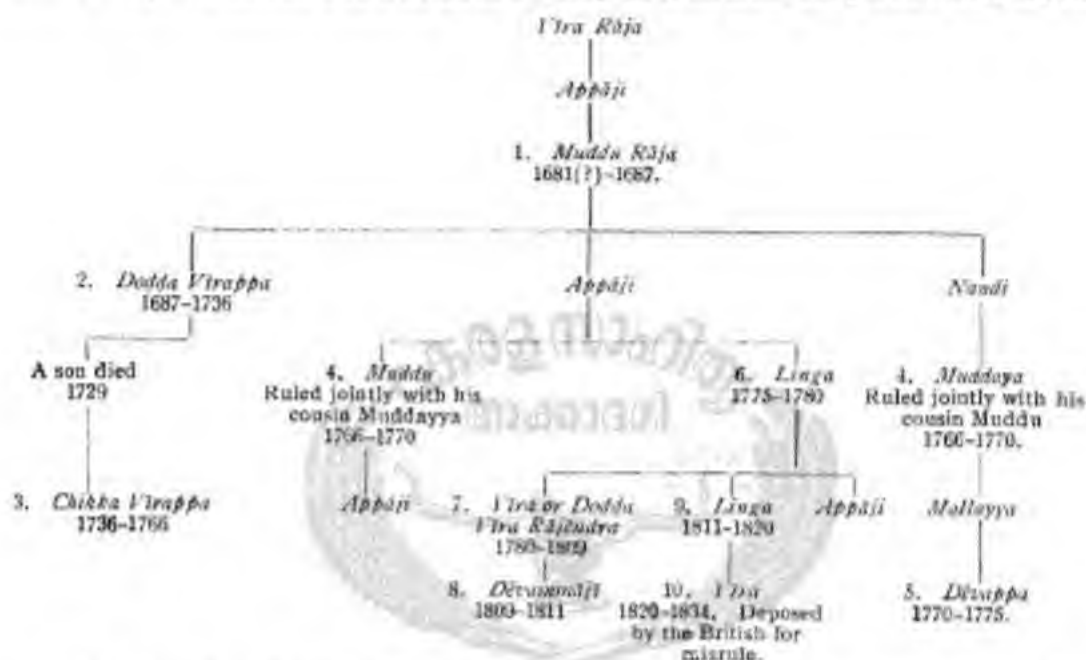
*Vikramāditya-Chōla-Mahārāja* and his Queen Eḷaṅ-Chōla (*400 of 1904; V. R. i, Cuddapah, 409*); and—*Aṭṭya-Chōla-Mahārāja*, in A.D. 1124-25 (*V. R. i, Cudd. 348; 350 of 1905*).

## CHŌLA-MAHARAJAS OF NIṬUGAL

See *Niṭugal Chiefs*, below

## COORG—RAJAS OF

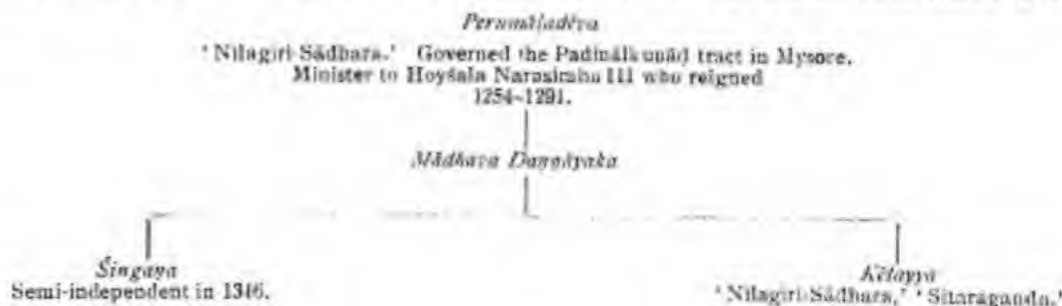
Coorg was ruled in succession by the Kongāḷva and Changāḷva chiefs, of the Mysore plateau about the western ghāts, from about the 11th century A.D. till about A.D. 1641; but they were always subject to the Hoysāla kings and after them the sovereigns of Vijayanagar. In A.D. 1687 a Bednār chief succeeded in getting possession of Coorg, and his family ruled there till in 1834, the last Rāja was deposed by the British owing to his cruelties and excesses.



No. 1 *Mudda* made Mercara his capital in 1681. No. 6 *Linga* ousted *Devappa* by the support of Haidar Ali. When he died Haidar took Coorg. In 1782 the people of Coorg rebelled against Haidar, but were subdued by Tipu, who kept *Vira* (No. 7) a prisoner. *Vira* escaped in 1788, fled to the English for refuge and with their aid regained his throne. No. 10 *Vira* is said to have been a 'Monster of Cruelty,' guilty of 'wholesale murders' and one who 'established a reign of terror in the country' (*L. Nive*). Coorg was taken under British protection by the request of the people.

## DANNĀYAKANKŌTTAI CHIEFS

They came into power with the decay of the Hoysāla dynasty in Mysore, after the destruction of the latter's capital, Dornasamudra in A.D. 1310 by Malik Kāfir (413, 441 of 1906; *Arch. Rep., Southern Circle 1920–21, p. 22*).



## DEKHAH—SUBAH DARS OF THE—OR NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD

1. *Nizām-ul-Mulk Asaf Jāh*.

Created Subahdar of the Dekhan by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar, 1713. Became independent 1724, 1713-1748.



Notes. 1. The family name of Nizām-ul-Mulk was Chin-kuli-Khān Asaf Jāh. Titles—'Mir Kamrū-d-dīn Khān', 'Fath, Jang', 'Nizām-u-d-daulah.' He was Wazir to the Emperor Muhammad Shāh, 1722. He became reconciled to his sovereign in 1736. Waged war against the Mahrattas till peace was made in 1740.

3. Salābat Jang gave Konfavidu, Nizāmpatnam, etc., to the French, but in 1759 ceded those districts to the English.

4. Nizām Ali was allied with the English in their war with Tipū Sultan.

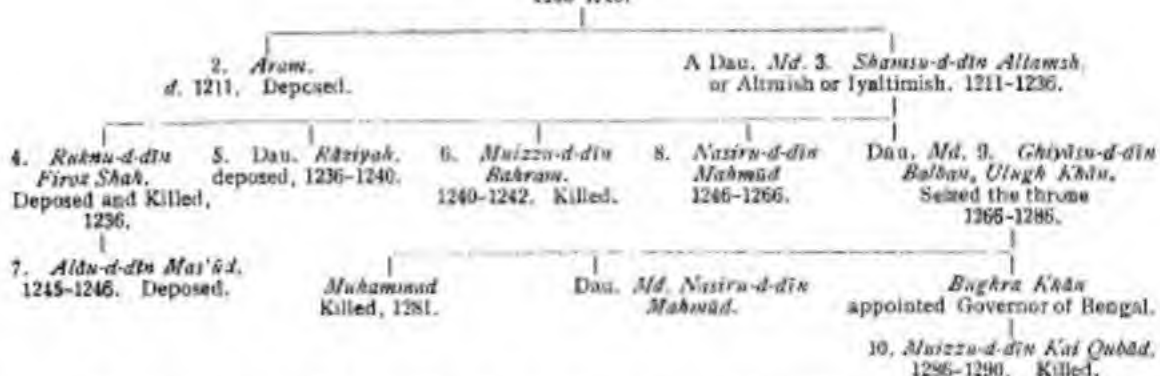
## DELHI—DYNASTIES OF,

Delhi was captured from its Hindu ruler by Sultan Muhammad of Ghori in A.D. 1193. Kutbu-d-din Aibak an ennobled slave, was made Sultan of Delhi in 1206.

## 1. THE SLAVE RINGS

1. *Kutbu-d-din Aibak*.

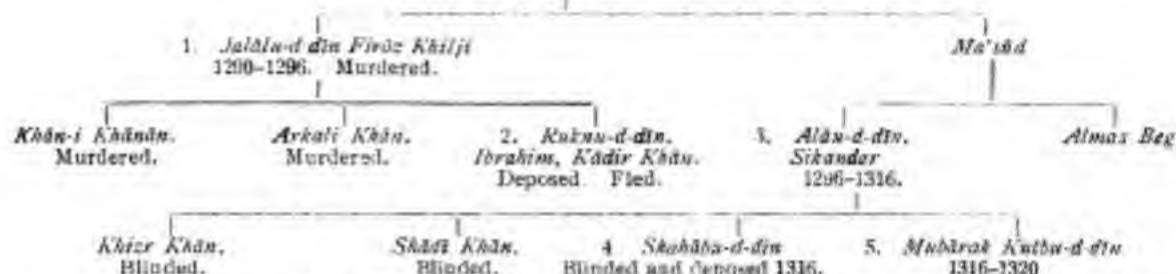
1206-1210.



On Kai Qubad's death the nobles placed on the throne a general Jalālu-d-din Khilji, who established the Khilji dynasty.



## II. KHILJI DYNASTY



Mubārak was assassinated in 1320, and, since there were no fitting survivors of the Khilji family, the nobles placed on the throne a general, Ghāzi Malik, who assumed the name of Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Tughlak.

## III. TUGHLAK DYNASTY



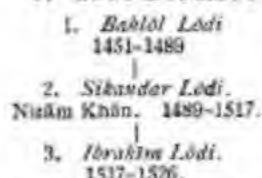
In A.D. 1308 Delhi was overwhelmed by the invasion of Taimūr, and the city was sacked. A period of anarchy followed, and then a Saliyid General Khizr Khān who had been governor of Lahore established the short-lived Saliyid dynasty.

## IV. SAIYID DYNASTY



In 1451 Alāu-d-dīn retired from Delhi, and the throne was seized by Bahlol Lodi, a General and Governor of Sirhind.

## V. LODI DYNASTY



In 1526 India was invaded by Bābur from Kābul. At Panipat after a great battle, the Delhi forces were completely defeated and Ibrāhīm Lodi was killed. Bābur seized the throne and established the Mughal dynasty. (For their pedigree see below.)

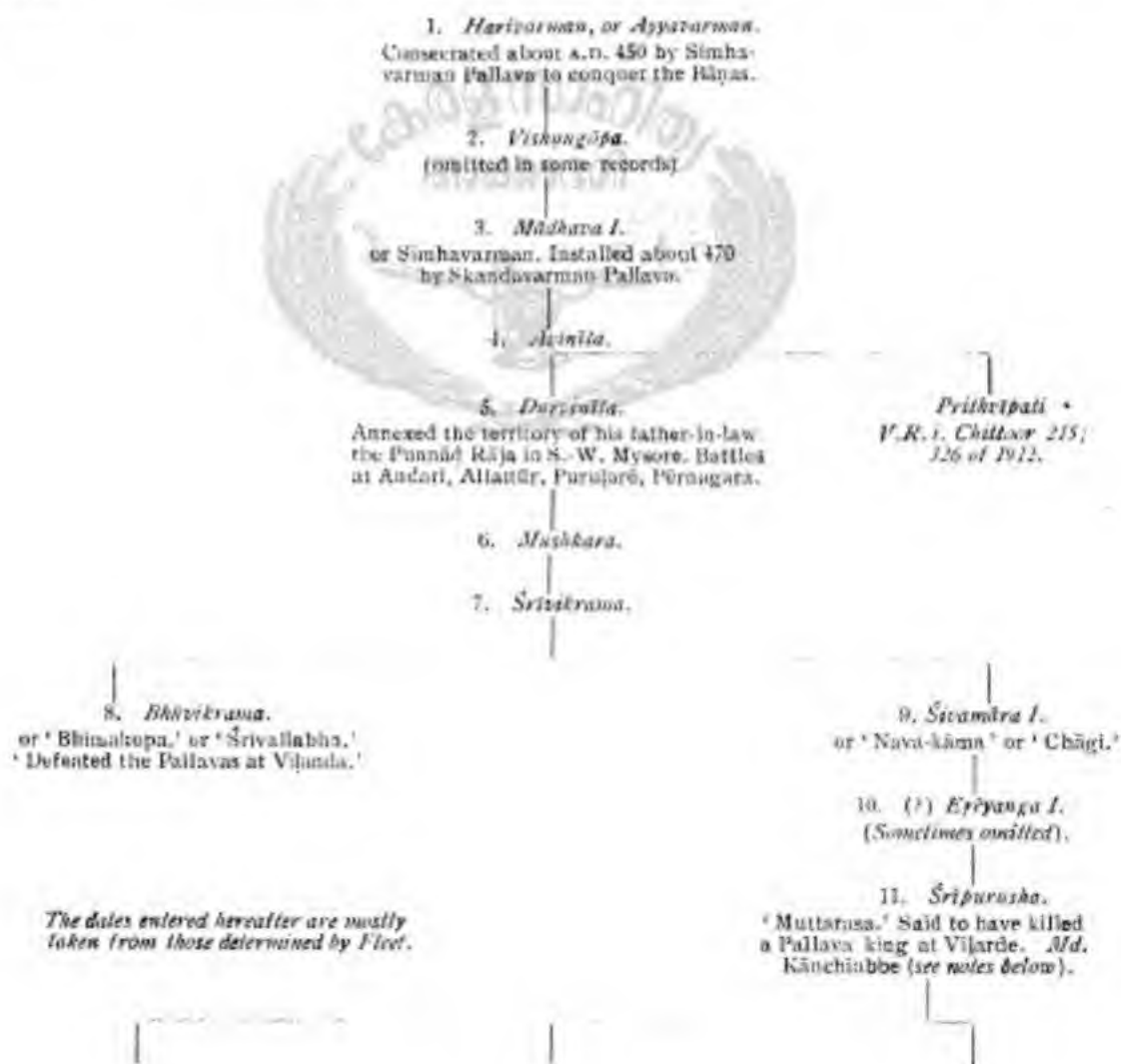
GAJAPATI KINGS, *See* ORISSA KINGS.GAṆAPATI KINGS, *See* KĀKATĪYA DYNASTY.EASTERN GANGA KINGS, *See* KALINGA KINGS.

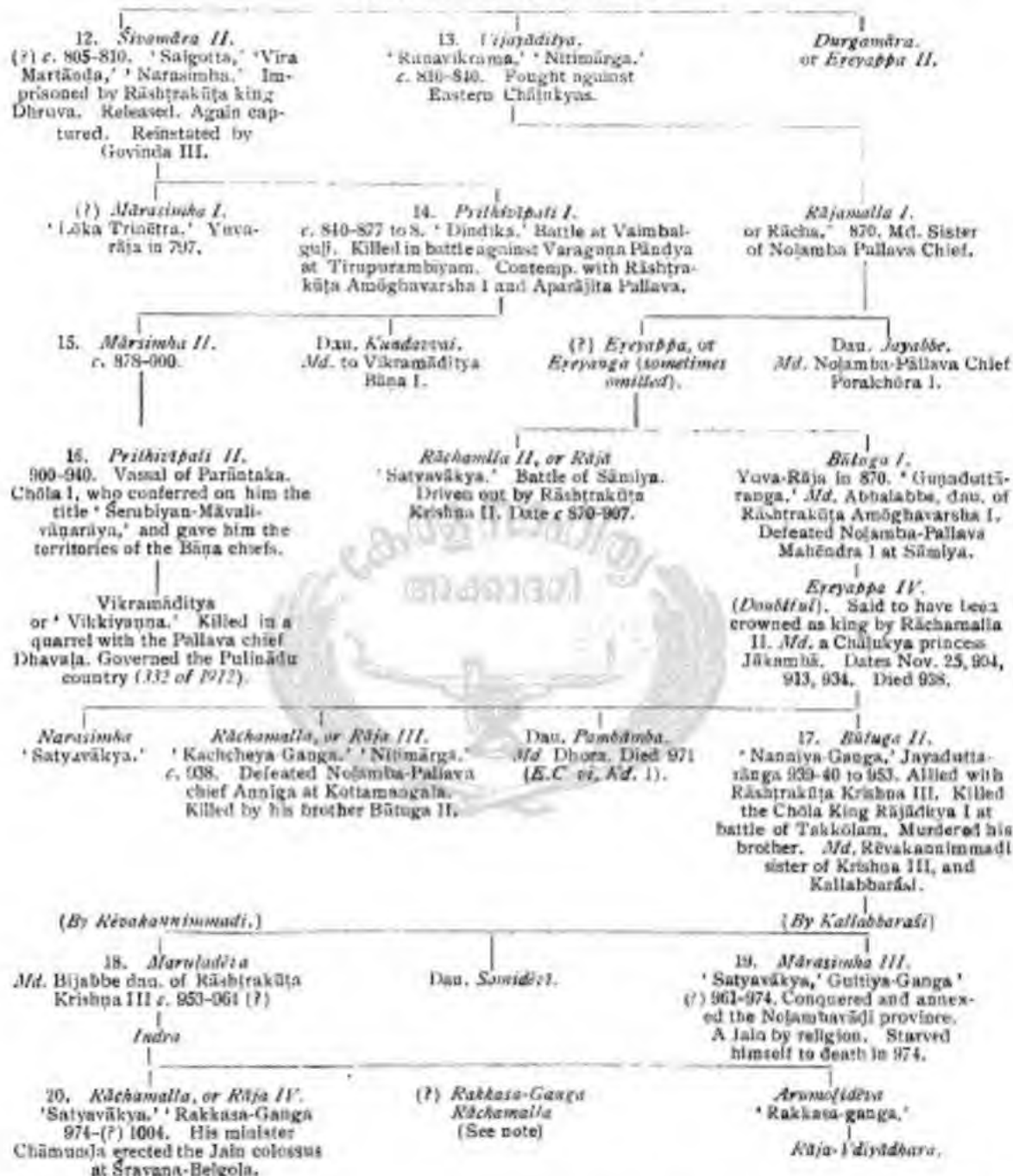
## WESTERN GANGA KINGS

An early dynasty ruling originally in Anantapur district and Kolar in Mysore.—Extending later and embracing the whole of Mysore and the Kongo-country of Salem and Coimbatore, when their capital was Talakād (S.-E. of Mysore Town) and their dominions were called the 'Gangavāḍi 99000'.

Their titles were 'Permānāḍi' and 'Konguivarmaṇ.' Towards the end of the 5th century A. D. Mṛigēśa-varma, the Kādamba chief of Baṇavāsī is said to have conquered the Gangas. They were subordinate to the Chalukyas in the 7th century, but recovered power when the latter were conquered by the Rāshtrakūṭas in A.D. 753. They were generally subordinate to their great neighbours.

Previous writers, e.g., Fleet, Jouveau-Dubreuil, Rice, etc., differ widely in their estimate of the dates of early kings. I only enter therefore dates that seem fairly proved (*see notes below*). I dispense with traditional ancestors (*see* S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's *Culture*, p. 189; *E. I. xiv*, 337; *E. C. ix Introd.* p. 6 f.; *E. I. v*, 153; *vi*, 59.).



WESTERN GANGA KINGS—*contd.*

No. 20 and his two brothers are entered as given by Rice in 'Myzore and Coorg', p. 30, but it certainly looks unlikely that two brothers would have had precisely the same name and biruda. The dynasty came to an end by the war which ended with Rājāditya Chōla I's conquest of the Gangas in A.D. 1004. His enemy was called Rāchamalla Nitimārga.

NOTES.—The dates of 1, Harivarman and 3, Mādhava I seem fairly well-proved. An inscription of No. 11 Śripurusha (E. C. vi. Mg., 36) bears date—April 21 750 (S 672), and being in his 25th year makes his accession to have taken place in the year following April 21, 725. Allowing four generations to a century we should have 3 Mādhava I's accession as about A.D. 590; but he is said to have been installed in 470. The

chronology is confusing. Jouveau-Dubreuil makes Mādhava I's reign begin in A.D. 540. Fleet made it begin about 460. Jouveau-Dubreuil makes 4 Avinātha's reign begin in 565, and his son Durvinātha's in 605, an assignment quite reasonable in view of the date for II Śrīpurusha's accession—A.D. 725. According to Rice, Durvinātha's accession was in A.D. 483-4. Fleet's date for II Śrīpurusha is 765-805, but that seems contradicted by the inscription I have mentioned. Again, if II Śrīpurusha's began to reign in 725 his son 12 Śivamāra could hardly have begun to reign in 805, which is Fleet's date for his accession. I cannot explain these difficulties, whose removal must be left for future research.

A.D. 1060, 1074. Inscriptions shew a Nanniya-Ganga-Bhuvanēka-Udayāditya-Vikrama-Ganga ruling N.-W. Mysore as vassal of the Western Chālukya king Sōmēsvāra II (*E. C. xi, Dg. 140; vii. Sk. 221*).

A.D. 1122, Aug. 14. Date of death of the same (?) Nanniya-Ganga (*E. C. xi, Hk. 68*).

A.D. 1158. Another Nanniya-Ganga mentioned (*E. C. vii, Sk. 18*).

A.D. 1180. Śiyaganga mentioned in an inscription at Kājahastī of the third year of Kulottunga Chōla III (*V. R. i. Chittoor, 64*). He is mentioned also at Conjevatam in 1201 (*S. I. I, iii, 122, 207*). He was called 'Śiya. gangan-Amarābharanān,' and 'Tiruvēgambam Udayān.' Other records of his in 1211-12 and 1212/13. He married Ariyā-Pillai. His father's name was Chōḍandra-Simha, who was 'Lord of Koyallāpura' (*589 of 1919; S. I. I, iii, 122*). In 1224-5 a grant was made 'for his merit' in which he is called 'Amarābharana-Akalanka Śiyaganga, alias Uttama Chōḍa-Ganga.' (*V. R. i. Chittoor 235*).

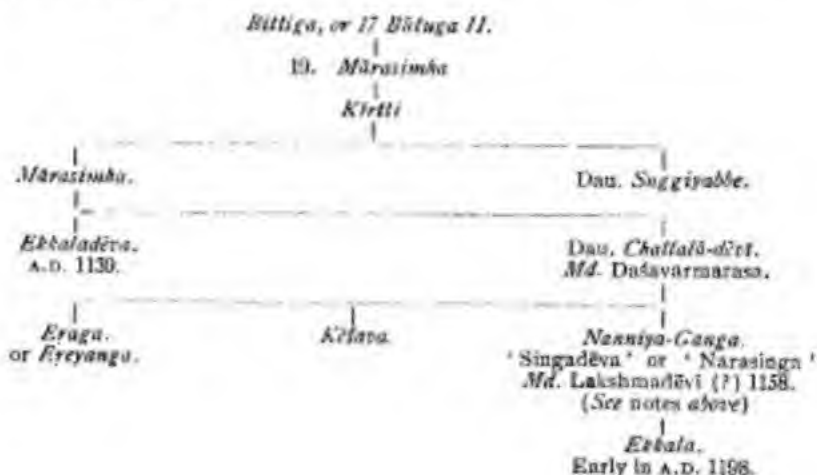
A.D. 1247-8. In this year Akkara-Gangarasa Rajayya was ruling the Cuddapah country (*V. R. i. Cudd. 925*).

A.D. 1357 a Ganga chief mentioned in Cuddapah (*V. R. i. Cudd. 52*).

A long inscription at Hūlcheha (*E. C. viii, Nr. 35*) gives a pedigree of descendants of Bātuga II, which differs from the above, as follows.



An inscription in Sorab Taluk, Mysore (*E. C. viii, Sb. 140*) gives another pedigree of descendants of 19 Mārasimha III. Date early in A.D. 1198.

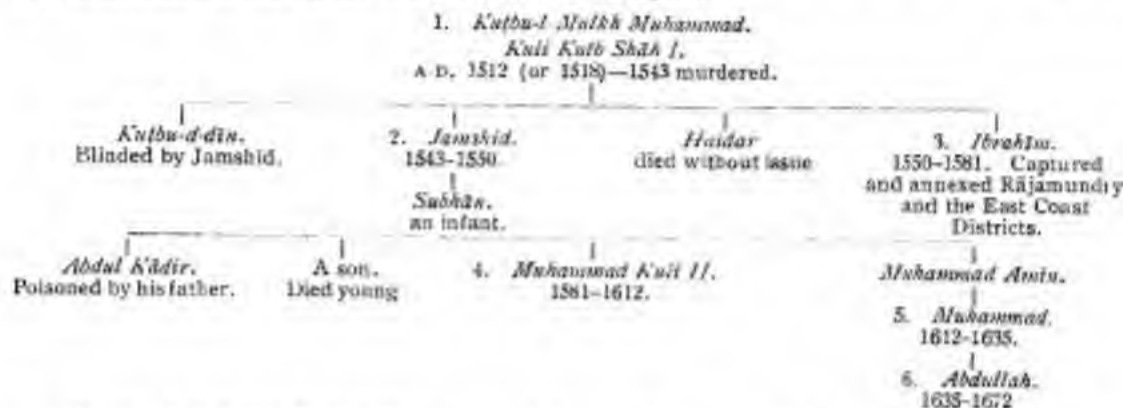




## GOLKONDA

## KUTB-SHAHI—DYNASTY OF

Kutbu-l-Mulkh was governor of Telengāna under Muhammad Bāhmāni III. He withdrew from court after his master's murder of Mahmūd Gawān, but remained loyal to the crown till A.D. 1512, or, as some say, 1518, when he proclaimed himself independent. He made Golkonda his capital.

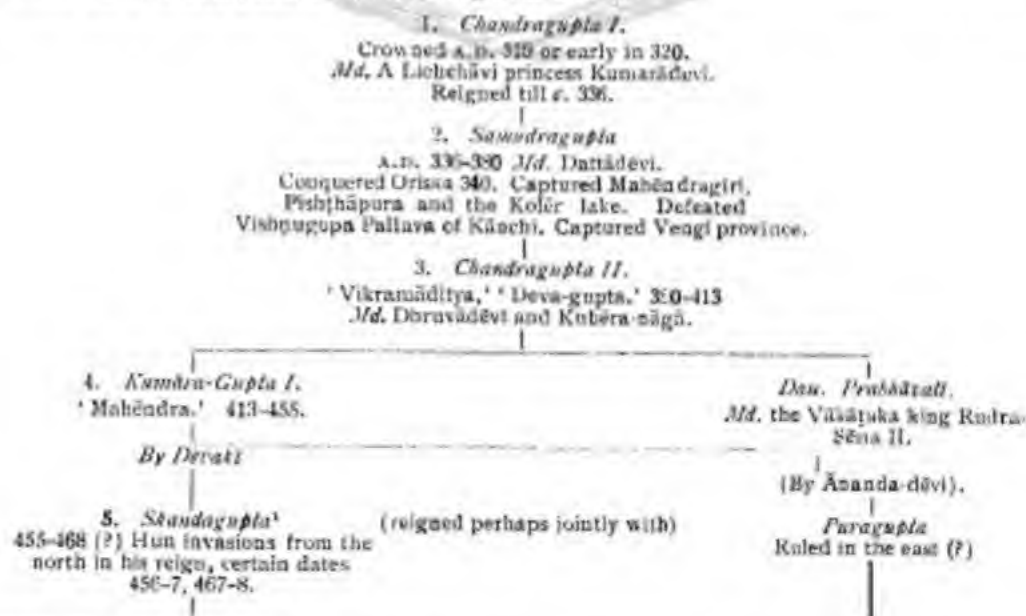


Notes 5 Abdullah Kutb Shāh was succeeded by Abūl Hasan, whose relationship to Abdullah seems doubtful. In the *Imperial Gazetteer* he is called son-in-law in the pedigree table (II. 390), but in vol. xlii, p. 239 he is 'nephew.' [He was a member of Kutb Shāhi family and was the third son-in-law of Abdullah. Sarkar's Aurangzeb IV, also article in *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. x, ii.]—Editor.

Abūl Hasan, alias 'Tānā Shāh' was defeated by Prince Shāh Alām in 1685; Hyderabad was again looted and Abūl Hasan compelled to submit. In 1687 Golkonda was annexed to Delhi.

## GUPTA DYNASTY—THE—

Founded by Chandragupta I, a Hindu chief who married a princess of the Lichchāvi family of Behar and made himself master of Pataliputra, becoming its king about A.D. 308.



<sup>1</sup> The pedigree after 5 Skandagupta is somewhat doubtful. I follow the course proposed by R.C. Majumdar. (*J. A.* 1913, 166) for dates; and for relationships the fixtures of Radhagovinda Basak (*E. J.* xv, 118).

GUPTA DYNASTY—THE—*contd.*

7. *Kumāragupta II.*  
472-477 to 8. More wars with Huns.  
|  
8. *Buddhagupta.*  
477-8 to 500. The Huns broke up the Gupta kingdom.  
| (?)  
9. *Bhūnagupta.*  
Dates in 510-11 and 533-4. The king was tributary to the Hun leaders Toramāṇa and Mihirākula.
6. *Narasimhagupta*  
\* Bālāditya. 468-472.  
|  
*Kumāragupta III*

## GUTTA FAMILY

Of Guttavajsal or Guttal in Dhārwar district. The chiefs claimed descent from the ancient Guptas.

1. *Mahāgutta or Māgalla*  
|  
2. *Gutta I*  
|  
3. *Malla or Mallidēva.*  
A.D. c. 1115 Subordinate to Gōvinda Rāja who was vassal of the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI  
|  
4. *Vikramāditya I*  
|  
5. *Juṣṣa, Jāna, or Joyidēva I.* 1181. Feudatory of Kalachuri Āhavamalla.  
6. *Gutta II*  
Md. Padmālā-dēvi.  
|  
7. *Vikramāditya II*  
\* Āhavaditya' Md. Pāṭṭamādēvi, 1182-1213.  
|  
8. *Joyidēva or Joyidēva II*  
1237. Feudatory of the Dēvagiri Yādava king Singhaṇa.  
9. *Vikramāditya III.*  
Md. Mallāḍēvi  
|  
*Joyidēva III.*
- Don:* Tuṇvalādēvi  
Md. Baḷḷā of a Sūtaligē family.  
|  
*Gutta III*  
1262-1265. Feudatory of Dēvagiri-Yādava King Mahādēva.
- Hirādēva.*

See Fleet in *Bombay Gazetteer* I., pt. I, p. 59, and Kielhorn (*E. I. viii, App. ii., p. 103*). Fleet thinks that Vikramāditya II was practically independent pending the issue of the struggle between the Yādavas of Dēvagiri and the Hoysalas for the possession of the former's southern provinces.

## HARSHA'S KINGDOM

Harsha, or Harshavardhana established a short-lived sovereignty, but one in its time powerful, about A.D. 600. Capital Thānasar, near Aṇḍālā.

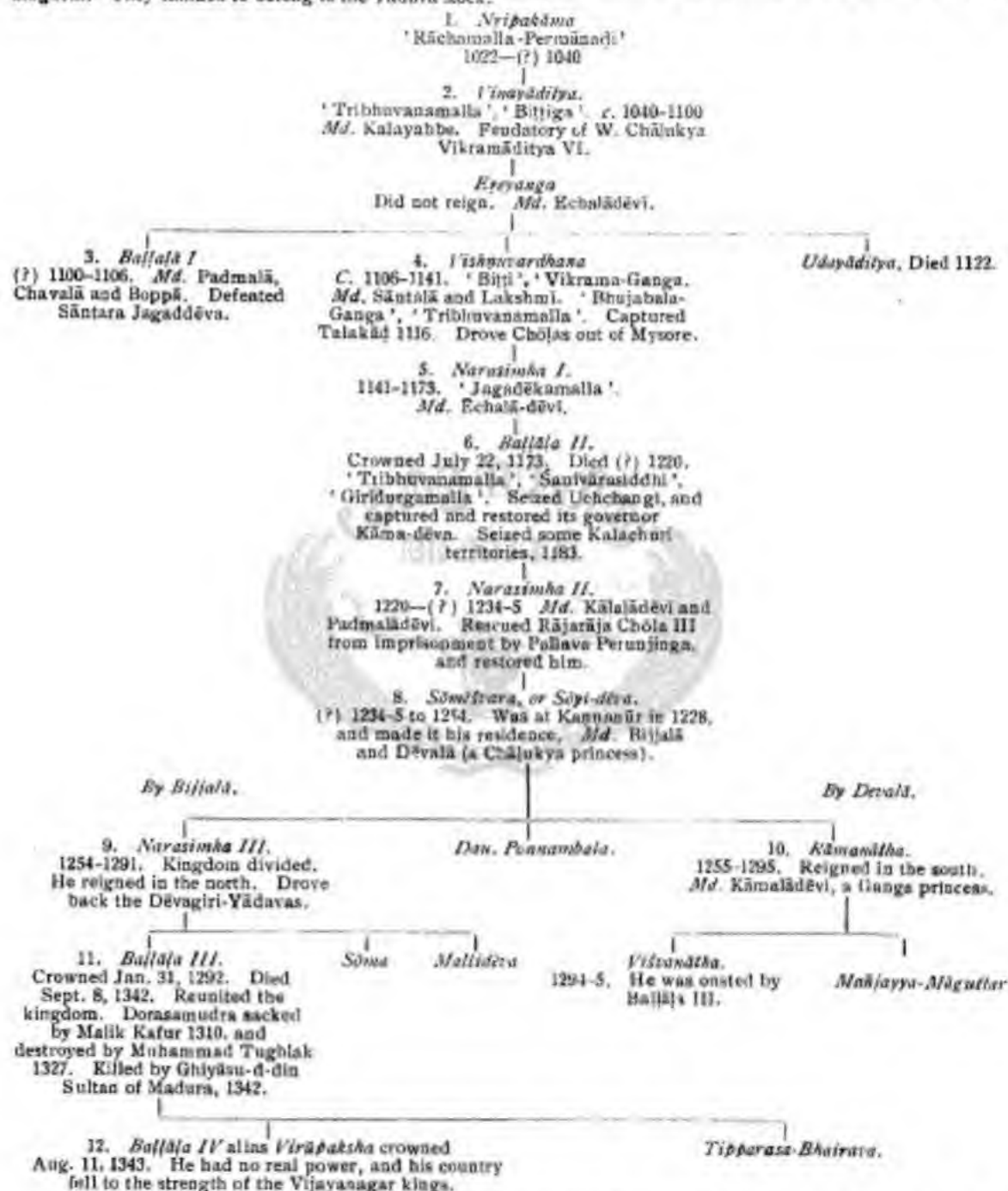
1. *Prabhākara-vardhana*  
A.D. c. 580-605. Rāja of Thānasar. His mother was a Gupta princess. He became powerful on the break-up of the Gupta kingdom.  
|  
2. *Rājyavardhana*  
A.D. 605-606. Attacked the Huns. Treacherously killed by Śaśāṅka, king of Bengal.  
3. *Harsha, or Harshavardhana.*  
Succeeded in A.D. 606. Crowned 612. Died 647. Attacked the Dekhan 620 but was unable to defeat the W. Chālukya Pulakēṣin II. Attacked Ganjam in 643. Captured Orissa 640.

On Harsha's death his throne was usurped by his minister Arjuna, A.D. 647, but he was defeated and taken prisoner by Chinese and Thibetans. The kingdom then dissolved.

Harsha established the 'Śrīharsha Era' which began on the day of his accession in October 606.

## HOYSALA DYNASTY

Capital Dorasamudra or Halebid in Mysore. Rose to great power on the decline of the Western Chālukya kingdom. They claimed to belong to the Yādava stock.



NOTES—4. *Vishnuvardhana* is stated in inscriptions to have (i) conquered the Kēraḷa king and seized the Nilagiri Hills; (ii) defeated Narasimha, Adiyama, Jagaddēva (? Sāntara chief); (iii) Defeated Irungōla Chōla (? of Nidugal, v. r.); (iv) defeated Sāntara Jayakōlin; (v) 'defied' the Western Chālukyas.

5. *Narasimha I* was said to be reigning on May 3, 1173 (*E. C. v, Hn. 154*); but another inscription, whose date is not perfect, dates his death as on Jan. 15, 1170 (*E. C. vii, Cl. 36*).

6. *Balāṭa II* was alive early in A.D. 1220 (*E. C. ix, Ma. 77*). He seems to have lost much territory N. of the Tungbhadra river to the Dēvagiri-Vādavas.

7. *Navasimha II* reigning in April 1220 and was crowned on the 16th (*E. C. v, Bl. 85; vii, Cl. 72; v, Ca. 172*).

8. *Sōmēśvara's* accession was in the year following June 15, 1234 (*E. C. vi, Th. 57*). He was at Kaṇṇanūr on March 15, 1228, when Yuva-Rāja (*E. C. iii, Nj. 36*). A record of Jayavarman Sundara Pūndya (1251-1268) says that he drove Sōmēśvara out of Kaṇṇanūr (*E. I. iii, 7*).

9. *Narasimha III*. There is a record of his of date = Nov. 26, 1254 (*E. C. v, Bl. 125*).

10. *Rāmanātha* is recognized as king, in his portion of the kingdom, in inscriptions which shew his accession to have taken place between June 13 and July 12, 1255 (*E. C. x, Mb. 100; Bp. 21*). He recovered possession of Kaṇṇanūr shortly after the beginning of his reign, for an inscription of his at that place bears date = January 24, 1257.

11. *Balāṭa III* was crowned on January 31, 1292 (*E. C. vi, Cm. 36*). His death at the hands of Ghiyāsu-d-din took place on September 8, 1312, he being then 80 years of age (*E. C. vi, Kd. 75*). Before his coronation he was reigning for some months (*E. C. vi, Kd. 49; iv, Kn. 64*). Ibn Batuta relates his tragic end, how he was put, to death and his skin stuffed with straw and exposed to the public. Two records shew him alive on July 3 and September 5, 1312 (*E. C. ix, Bm. 21; Dv. 21*).

12. The coronation of *Vīrapakṣa*, alias *Balāṭa IV* is mentioned in *E. C. vi, Cm. 105*.

Tipparasa-Bhairava is mentioned in 738 of 1917.

# HYDERĀBAD-NIZAMS OF, See DEKHAṆ-SUBAHDARS OF,

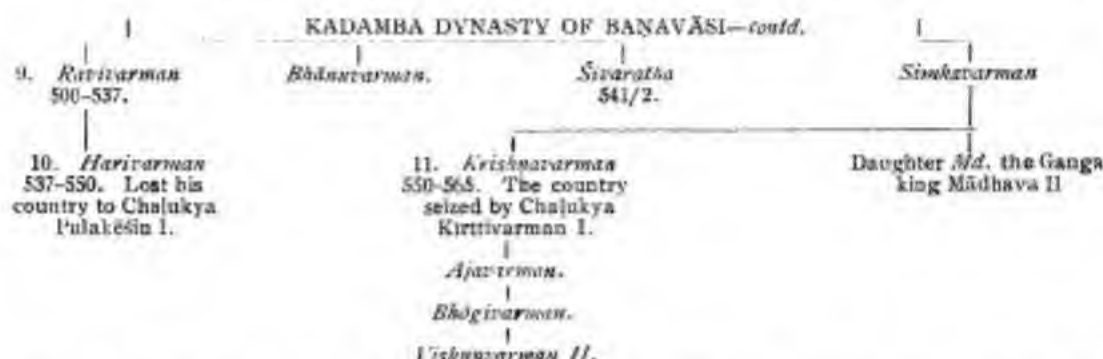
## IKKĒRI KINGS See KELADI KINGS

## KADAMBA DYNASTY OF BAṆAṆAŚI

The dates appended to the names of kings are taken from Jouveau-Dubreuil ('*Ancient History of the Dekhan*' p. 951). They are tentative.







Norns.—For 1 *Mayūrasarma*, see the Talagunda inscription, (*E. I. viii. 38*). He was a Brahman of the Māriyva Gōtra, and claimed descent from Hāriti, as did the Chalukya princes. He attacked the Pallavas of Kānchi and made himself independent at Banavāsi.

7. *Mrigīśavarman* may have come to the throne in A.D. 471. For an inscription of his third year bears a date in A.D. 473, given as in the year Pausha, which, in the 12 year cycle = Klinka (*I. A., 1878, p. 35*).

10. *Harivarman*'s accession may have been in A.D. 538. See the Sangoli plates of A.D. 545 (*E. I. xiv., 166*).

*Sivaratha* ruled Uchchāngi-drūg in Harivarman's fourth year (*I. A. vi, p. 30, the Halsi plates*).

#### LATER KADAMBAS OF BANAVASI

A.D. 911. A certain Kalivitta ruled the province under Rāshtrakuta Krishna II. He killed a Kadamba chief named *Ayyavarman* (*E. C. viii, Sb., 85*).

987-8. *Āryavarman*, 'Lord of Banavāsi,' ruled part of Bellary District under the W. Chalukya king Tailapa II. He was succeeded by Ādityavarman, mentioned in A.D. 992-3 (*E. R. 1903-4, p. 8*).

1048-9. *Chāyunda Raja* ruling under the W. Chalukya Sōmēśvara I. Fleet says Chāyunda was a Kadamba chief (*I. A., 1875, 179*).

1055-6. *Arikāṭari*, 'a descendant of *Mayūrasarma*' governing as vassal of the W. Chalukyas.

1061-5, or 1067-8. Toyimādēva, whose mother Akka, a W. Chalukya princess, had married a Kadamba chief of Hangal, ruled over the two provinces, Banavāsi and Hāngal (*E. I. xvi, 11*).

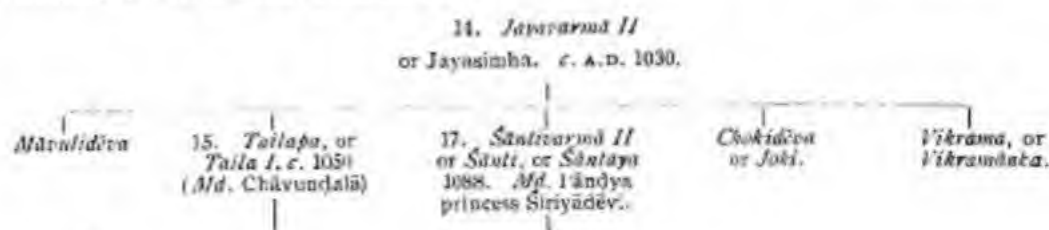
1074-5. Mention of a Kadamba Lord Śāntivarman on October 7 (*E. I. xvi, 69*).

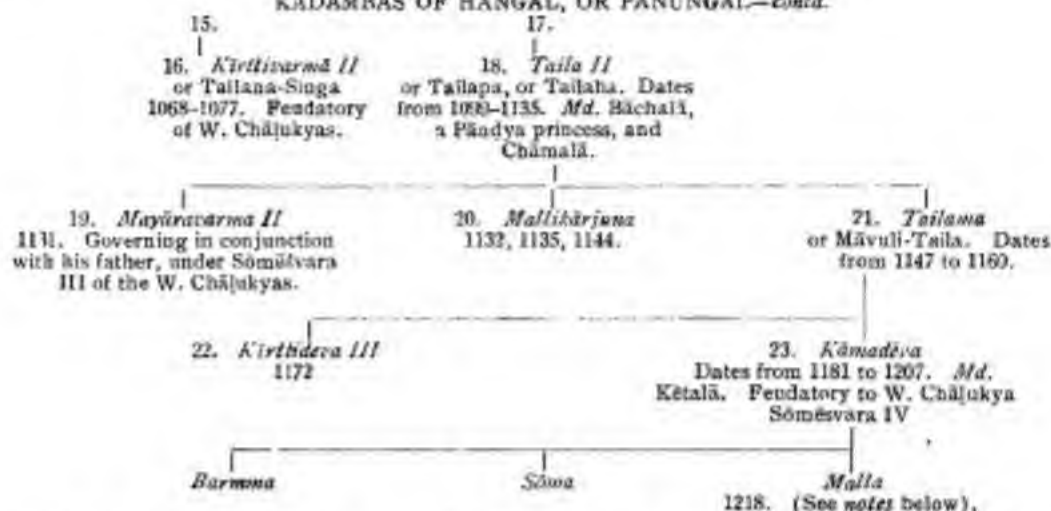
1187. A *śrīkaṭa* in Sorab Taluk, Mysore, shews a Kadamba chief Koṇḍema ruling Banavāsi under the W. Chalukya Sōmēśvara IV (*E. C. viii, Sb., 47*).

#### KADAMBAS OF HANGAL, OR PĀNUNGAL

The pedigree is taken from Fleet's as given in *Bombay Gazetteer I, Pt. II, p. 359*, with some additions.

It begins with thirteen chiefs, each the son of his father and predecessor, who governed Hāngal in succession. Their names are 1. *Mayūrasarmā I*; 2. *Krishnasarmā*; 3. *Nāgasarmā I*; 4. *Vishnasarmā*; 5. *Mrigasarmā*; 6. *Satyasarmā*; 7. *Vijayasarmā*; 8. *Jayasarmā I*; 9. *Nāgasarmā II*; 10. *Śāntisarmā I*; 11. *Kīrttisarmā I*; 12. *Ādityasarmā*; 13. *Chāṭṭaya*, whose son was—

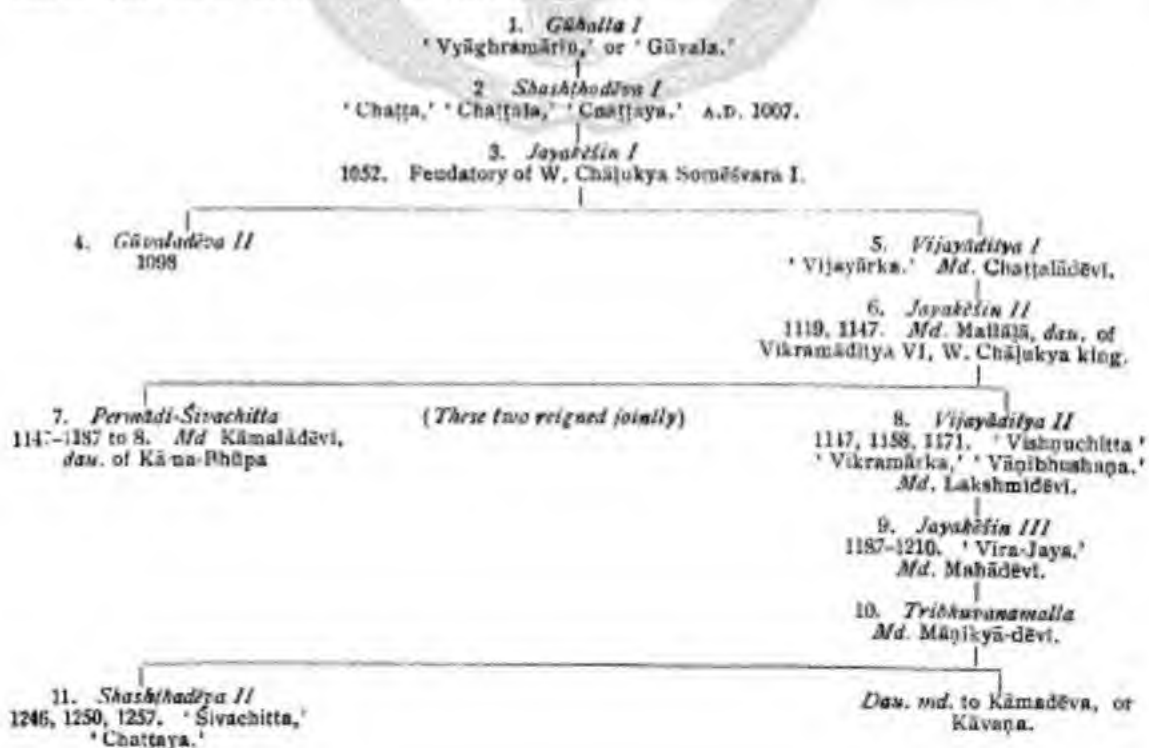


KADAMBAS OF HĀNGAL, OR PĀNUNGAL.—*contd.*

NOTES.—For the reign of 13 Chattaya we have dated records in A.D. 972, 973, 1012 (*E. C. viii, Sh. 454, 455, 471*). For 19, Mayūravarma II see *E. C. viii, Sh., 80*. For 21, Tailama, see *Mysore Arch. Rep., 1923, No. 112*, and *E. I. xvi, 31f*. A record of A.D. 1202 in Kadūr Taluk, Mysore makes Hoyśala Baḷḷa III governing Baṇavāsi and Hāngal. Malla's accession was between March 3, 1218 and January 7, 1219 (*E. C. viii, Sh., 180, 221, 224*).

## KADAMBAS OF GOA

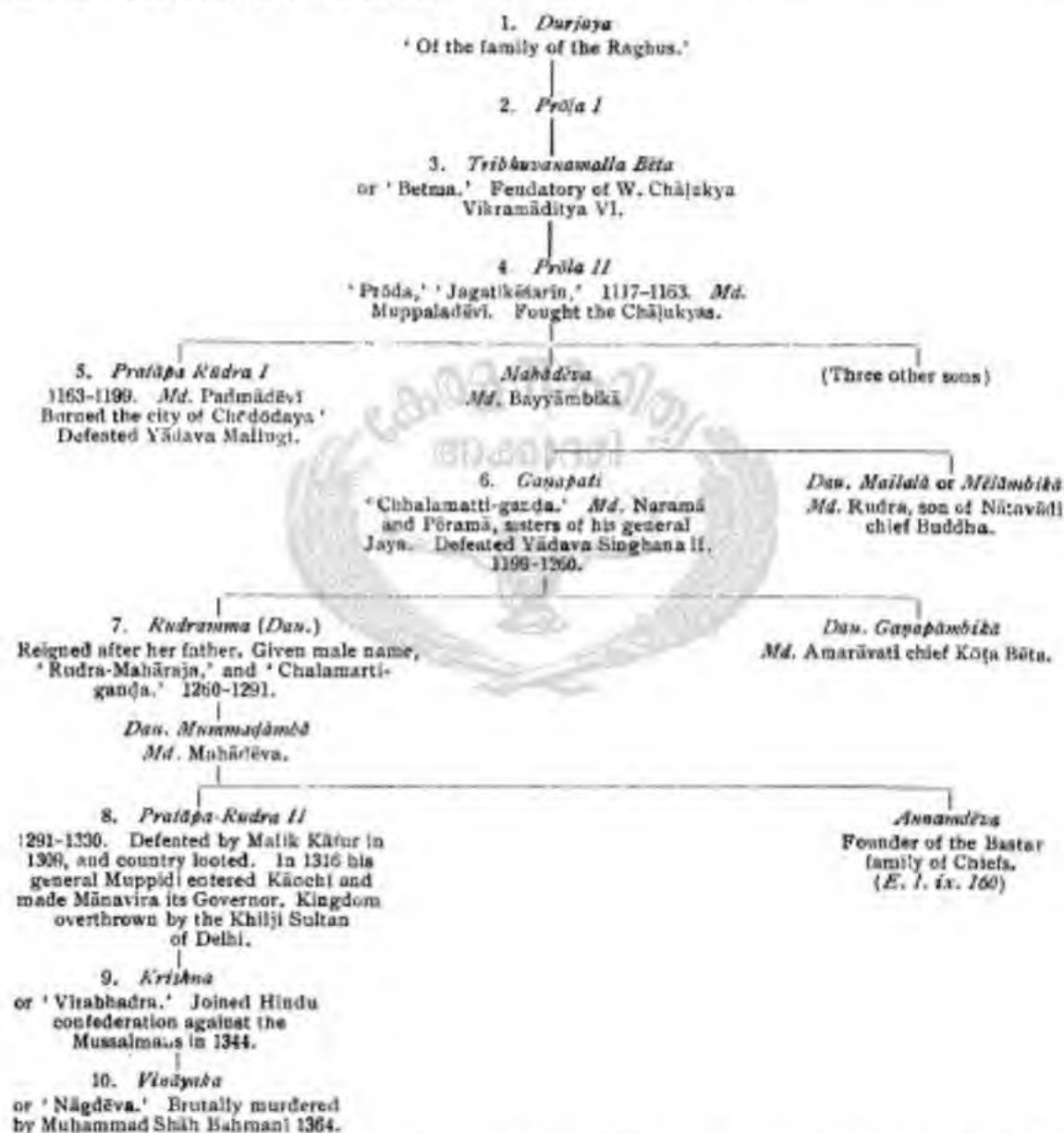
See *Bombay Gazetteer I, Pt. II, 564f*; *I. A. xi, 271*; *xiv, 289*; *E. I. viii, App. II, 9*. The Kadambas of Goa hold the (vain) title of 'Lords of Baṇavāsi' (*E. I. vii, 198*).



KĀDAVAS, *see* PALLAVAS

## KĀKATĪYA DYNASTY

Capital Warangal, or Anumakonda. The family grew to power towards the close of A.D. the 11th century. They claimed descent from Karikāla Chōla, but such connection remains unproved (*see E. I. iii, 94; ix, 164, 256; I. A. 1892, p. 197; A. R., 1909-10, 130*).



**NOTES**—Two inscriptions say that 7 Rudramma married Virabhadraśvara, a Chālukya prince (*94 of 1917; 740 of 1920*).

The Paithān C. P. grant of A. D. 1271 and a record at Bahāl of 1222 of the Yādava king Singhana, both state that the Yādava king Jaitugi 'liberated' Gapapati, apparently from some confinement, and made him Lord of the Andhra country (*E. I. iii, 110; I. A. xiv, 316; xxi, 198*).





## KALINGA—KINGS OF—, AND EASTERN GANGAS

Kalinga was attacked by the Maurya king Aśoka in 256 B.C. when 100,000 of its inhabitants were killed and 150,000 taken captive! Aśoka, repenting of this, afterwards protected the country. Mr. Sankarā Aiyar's chronology of early rulers is as follows (*I. A.* 1920, 43). He differs slightly from others.

B.C. 218. *Nanda*, king of Kalinga; a prince of the Chēta dynasty.

B.C. 208. *Aśvabhātra* succeeded him.

B.C. 194. Birth of *Kāśyapa*, son of Jiva-dēva.

B.C. 170. Death of Jivadēva.

B.C. 169. *Khāravēla* sent an army to the west. In 167 he subdued the *Rāshṭrikas* and *Bhōjakas*. *Md.* a *Vajra* princess, *Dhūsi*. In 163 B.C. he stormed *Rājagriha*.

B.C. 159. *Khāravēla* humbled the *Sunga* king of *Magadha*, *Pashyamiṭra*. B.C. 157 is the date of *Khāravēla*'s inscription at *Hāthigumpha*.

The following notes are taken from various sources.

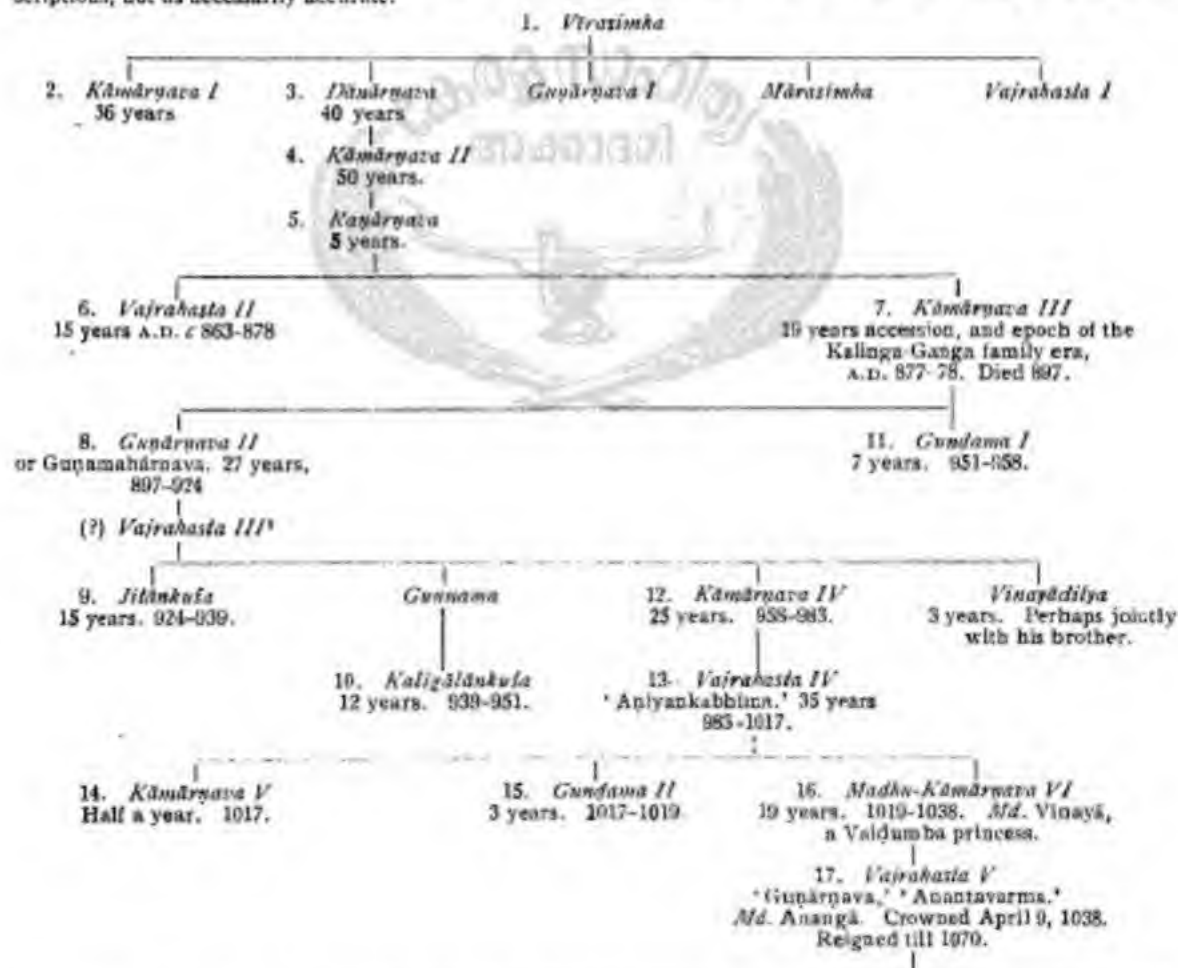
About A.D. 450 *Vāsishṭhīputra Suktivarma* was king of Kalinga, according to the *Rāgōla* C.-P. inscription (*E. I.* xii. 2), and reigned at *Pitṭhāpūr*, N. of the *Godavari* river.

About A.D. 500-525 the *Vishnukundin* princes seem to have driven the Kalinga king out of his dominions, the conqueror making his residence at *Dendalūra*, near *Ellore* (*J. B. B. R. A. S.* xvi. 116).

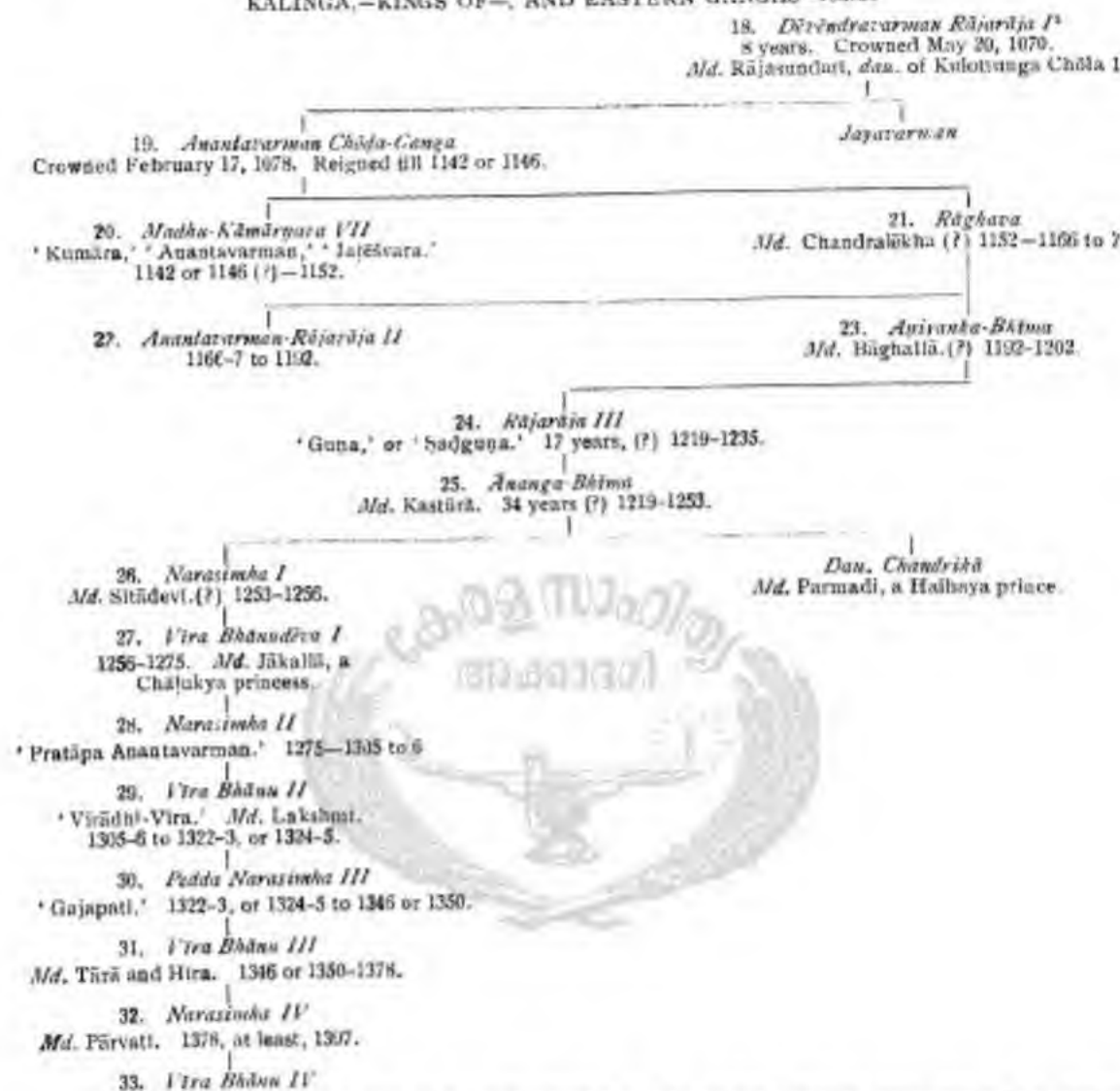
Sometime between A.D. 500 and 615 we hear of two kings of Kalinga, *Nandaprabhāñjana* and *Sāmantavarma* (*I. A.* 1884, 48; *E. I.* xv. 275).

About A.D. 615 the Kalinga monarchy was crushed by the *Chālukya* prince *Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana*, who established the Eastern *Chālukya* dynasty.

The Pedigree-table which follows is collated from several sources. It is a table of the dynasty known as the 'Eastern Gangas of Kalinga' (*E. I.* iv. 186; *I. A.* 1889, 161, 170f; *J. A. S. B.* ixiv. 128f; *Lxv.* 229f., etc.). The chronology is based on the assumption that the seventh king, *Kāmārpa* III, established the 'Kalinga-Ganga' era as a family era, whose epoch was the year of his accession, viz. A.D. 877-78. The length of reigns is given as in inscriptions, not as necessarily accurate.



<sup>1</sup> *Vajrahasta* III's reign of (so-stated) 44 years is sometimes omitted in inscriptions. The *Vizagapatam* C.-P. grant (*J. A.* 1889, p. 171) omits him and makes *Jitānkula* and his brothers, sons of *Gupārpa* II.

KALINGA.—KINGS OF—, AND EASTERN GANGAS—*contd.*

In 1434 Kapileन्द्रa, who had been, so it is said, a herd-boy and who had risen to be minister to Vīra Bhānu IV, seized the throne and established his family as 'Gajapati' kings of Orissa and Kalinga (see *pedigree of Orissa Gajapati kings* below).

*Notes.*—*Vijayāditya*. The long *Vīragāpatam C.P.* grant does not distinctly say that he 'reigned,' but merely that he 'protected the earth' for three years. He may, therefore, have been only a Viceroy (*J. A.* 1889, 171).

The Shikula plates (*E. I.* iv, 133) differ in respect of the relationship of the early kings, and give 35 years to 12. *Kāmārjaya IV*.

17. *Vajrabhāṣa I* is praised for having saved the Kalinga country when threatened by the strength of Kulottunga-Chōla I during his wars against his Chōla cousins for the Chōla throne (1062-1070). For his coronation date see *E. R.* 1918-19, C.P. 4. *E. I.* iv, 135, and connections p. vi.

18. *Dēvendrarvarman-Rājārāja I* protected the E. Chāḷukya prince Vijayāditya VII when he vacated his post as Viceroy of Vengi in 1077-8.

19. *Anantavarman-Chōḍaganga* had a very long reign. His 65th, 68th and even his 73rd year are mentioned in inscriptions (*V. R.* i, *Ganjam*, 315, 333, 350; 164, 182, 199 of 1896).

For the kings from Nos. 19 to 32 see *J. A. S. B.* lxx, 128, 229.

20. The accession of Madhu-Kāmārjaya VII is by several records in 1146 (*V. R.* i, *Ganjam*, 261-263, 329, 355, 420, 421); but Kielhorn fixed it as in 1142 (*E. I.* viii, *App.* I, 17).

\* The Coronation-day of No. 18 is given in *E. R.* 1919, *App.* A. C. P. No. 4.

28. *Narasimha II's* accession took place between May 22 and September 20, 1275 (*J. A. S. B. lxx. 229*; *V. R. i. Ganjam, 243*; *E. I. vi. 260*).
29. *Vīra Bhānu II's* accession is proved by 327 of 1830; *V. R. iii. Vizagapatam, 155*.
30. *Narasimha III's* accession-year is 1322-3 by several records (*V. R. i. Ganjam, 186-188, 197, 221, 222, 233, 236*). But one (*ibid. 178*) makes it 1324-5.
31. *Vīra Bhānu III's* accession-year is 1346-7 by *V. R. iii. Vizagapatam 96*, but 1351-2 by *ibid. i. Ganjam 214*. Graham's set of C.-P. grants now in the Madras Museum (*V. R. i. Ganjam 2-6*) require study. As quoted they are somewhat confusing.

## KĀTAMA NĀYAKA FAMILY

see KOLANU RĀJAS

## KĀYASTHA FAMILY—THE

In Southern India the earliest chief known was *Gāngeya Sahini*, who was a general of the Kākatiya king, Gaṇapati (A.D. 1199-1261.) The family acquired large territories in Kurnool and in parts of Mysore and Hyderabad. (See *V. R. ii. Kurnool Nos. 260, 261, etc. and note, p. 932*).

1. *Gāngeya-Sahini*  
'Gandapendara,' 'Mandalika-Brahma-Rākshasa.'  
A.D. 1255.  
(relationship uncertain)
  2. *Jannigadeva*  
(same titles). A.D. 1259.
  3. *Triśurtriśeva*  
1272-73
  4. *Ambadeva*  
c. 1273-4—at least 1302.
- Notes.—For No. 2 see *V. R. i. Cuddapah 324, 350*; *ii. Guntur 500, 502, 520*.  
For No. 3 see V. Rangachari's notes to his *Kurnool 262*, (*ii. p. 932*).

## KELADI, IKKĒRI or BEDNŪR CHIEFS

Their territory lay in West Mysore and S. Kanara. They ruled the Araga and Gutti (Chandragutti) tracts above the ghāṭs and Hārukūr and Mangalūr in S. Kanara. The following table is founded mainly on Rice's List in 'Mysore and Coorg' p. 157, with some changes of dates.

'N' = 'Nāyaka.'

1. *Hulibail-Basappa* (a cultivator)
2. *Choudappa N.*  
1490-1513. Built palace at Ikkēri, 1511.
3. *Saddēva N.*  
1513-1520. Assisted Saddēva of Vijayanagar
4. *Chinna Santappa N. II*  
1560-1570
5. *Rāwarāja N.*  
1570-1582
6. *Venkatappa N. I*  
1582-1629. Became independent 1565 after the destruction of Vijayanagar. Also called 'Venkatādrī.'
7. *Virabhadra N.*  
1629-1645. Died without issue.
8. *Śivappa N.*  
1645-1660
9. *Venkatappa N. II.*  
1660-1
10. *Bhadrappa N. II*  
1661-1663.
11. *Sōmāśekhara N.*  
1663-1671. Many coast-towns sacked by the Mahrattas; murdered. *Md. Chennamāji* who ruled 1671-1697.

KELADI, IKKERI or BEDNUR CHIEFS—*contd.*

13. *Sōmatēkhara N: II*  
1714-1739

12. *Basappa N: I*  
1697-1714.

*Virabhadra N:*  
*Md. Mallāmbikā.*

14. *Basappa N: II*  
1739-1751. *Md. Virammaji.*  
Died without issue.

Notes.—3. Sadāsiva N: According to Rice his reign ended in 1545, but he is mentioned as alive in 1556 and 1560 (*E. C. i. Sk. 55: viii. TL 103*).

6. Venkatappa was known to the Portuguese as 'Venkapor, king of Canara.'

Chennamāji gave shelter to Śivaji's son Kāma-rāja when he was fleeing from the Mughal troops. She made peace with Mysore, 1694.

Virammaji adopted Chenna Basavanna N:, who reigned 1754-1756 when she had him strangled, and seized the throne for herself. She ruled 1756-1763. In 1763, Haidar Ali captured her capital Peḍḍūr and sacked the city. The Rājā and her adopted son Sōmatēkhara N: III were taken prisoners; and the State came to an end.

## KERALA KINGS

In this list are included the known kings of the Kēraḷa country proper (the West Coast Districts below the western ghāts) as well as those of the Vēṇād or Trāvāṇṇōr country. This cannot well be avoided in the present state of historical knowledge. For very early rulers see the list of CHERA kings above, which ends about the A.D. 6th century.

The Nāmakkal (Salem District) plates (*E. R. 1906, p. 75*) give the names, excluding mythological ones, of five kings, each the son of his predecessor: viz. *Kōṭa* (son of Manikuttuva); *Ravi I* who married Kōṭā; *Kanṭha I* who married a Pallava princess; *Ravi II* who married Kānnā, a Ganga princess; and *Kanṭha II*.

*Ravi II* is the same as Sthānu-Ravi, son of Kanṭha, a contemporary of Aditya Chōla I (A.D. 880-907) and Varaguna Pāṇḍya II (*V. R. i. Coimbatore 107; Travancore 89, 90*).

*Kanṭha II* is the same as Kō-Kandān-Vira-Nārāyaṇa mentioned in *V. R. i. Coimbatore 106; 147 of 1910*.

In A.D. 836 a king named *Vijayarājara* was reigning (*160 of 1912*).

In 955 *Indu-Kōḍai-varman* began to reign (*T. A. S. iii. 161, 171, 176*). He may be the same as *Ravi Kōḍai* alias *Kō-Kalimukan* (*12, 15 of 1891*). He was living in 972.

In 973-4. *Srivallabha-Kōḍai* is mentioned (*V. R. iii. Travancore 93, T. A. S. iv. pt. I, p. 7*).

In 978 *Bhāskara-Ravi* was ruling for the last mentioned. He himself began to reign in 1027. His 58th regnal year is named in *V. R. iii. Travancore 202; T. A. S. ii. 31; iii. 182*. He gave a village to Joseph Rabban and a colony of Jews near Cranganore (*E. I. iii. 66*).

Little is known of rulers from this time till after the death of Kulōttunga Chōla I in 1112 (*J. A. 1895, p. 96*).

The following list contains names and dates for five centuries.

*Vira Kēraḷa Tīruvadi*, or *Kōḍai-Kēraḷa* these are only titles of Travancore kings. A.D. 1126-1150 (*J. A. xxiv. 249, 337; T. A. S. iv. 17, 18, 21*).

*Vira Ravi-varman Tīruvadi*. May 1161, August 1166.

*Udaya-Mārtāṇḍa I*. March 1173, November 1188 (*T. A. S. iv. 26*).

*Aditya Rama*, 1189.

*Vira Kēraḷa*, or *Vira Rāma*, alias 'Maṇikanṭha Rama.' 1196-1215. *Ravi-Kēraḷa* of A.D. 1216-1237 may be the same (*T. A. S. i. 289; iv. 84a*).

*Udaya Mārtāṇḍa II*, A.D. 1222-23 (*ibid. 296; V. R. iii. Travancore, 195*). He may be the same as *Padmanābha-Mārtāṇḍa* and *Udaya-Mārtāṇḍa* mentioned in records of A.D. 1251-52 (*T. A. S. iv. 88; V. R. iii. Travancore, 226*).

*Ravi-varman-Kulōttēkhara-Saṅgrāṇadīra* was born in A.D. 1256-7. He was son of Jayasimha Kēraḷa (*E. I. iv. 145*). According to a record of Tīruvadi in S. Arcot (*V. R. i. S. Arcot 295; 34 of 1903*) his reign began in the year following December 29, 1309. He married a Pāṇḍya princess Umā. After Malik Kāfur's raid on Southern India in 1311 he seized Madurai and afterwards Cojjevaram where, being then 46 years old, he was crowned a second time [see text, s. v. A. D. 1312]. He was driven out of Cojjevaram in 1316.

*Vira Rājara* gave the Kottayam plates to the Syrian Christians there, on a day which Kielhorn decided to be March 15, 1320. But this is not certain.

*Udaya Mārtāṇḍa III*, alias *Vira Pāṇḍya*. Accession in year following February 15, 1313 (*T. A. S. iv. 89*).

*Adityavarman-Saṅgrāṇadīra* ruled at Trivandrum, 1374-5 (*T. A. S. i. 177*).

*Mārtāṇḍavarman IV*, A.D. 1390(?) 1403-1439 (*V. R. iii. Travancore, 108; T. A. S. i. 299*).

*Mārtāṇḍa V*, 1480 (*E. I. iv. 203, 204*).

*Jayasimha II*. June 22, 1486 (*T. A. S. ii. 26*).

*Vengunḍakōṇḍa-Bhūtala-Ravi-varman IV*, 1533, 1537, 1547 (*V. R. iii. Travancore, 39, 106, 40-B, 163, 148*).

*Ravi-varman V*, 1595-1607 (*V. R. iii. Travancore, 193, 194, 213; T. A. S. i. 175*).



## AY KINGS OF MĀLAINĀDU (S. TRAVANCORE)

These rulers of the hill-country of S. Travancore may well be included in this section. Only a few names are known.

*Sadaiyan* or *Jatila* bore a title used by Pāṇḍya kings.

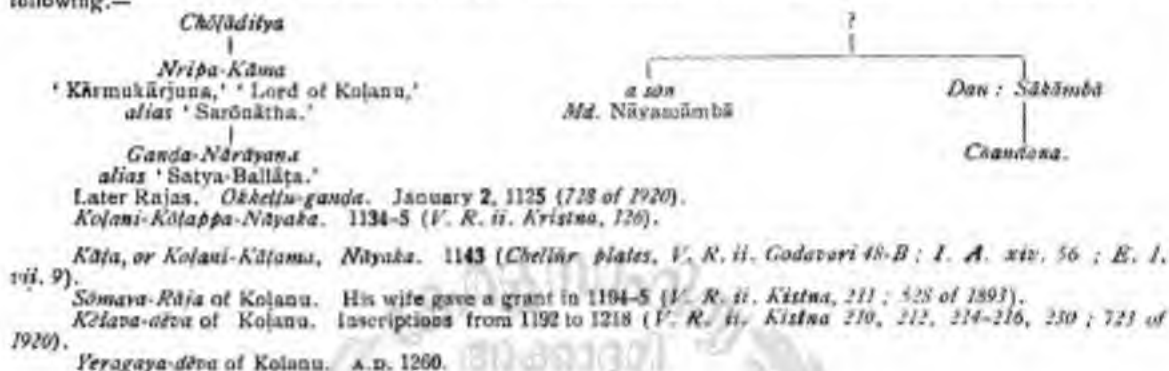
*Karunando*, son. Probably contemporary with the Pāṇḍya king Śrīmāra whose reign ended in A.D. 862.

*Adakkun*, his son, or 'Karunandadakkan,' or 'Śrīvallabha,' who began to rule June 23, 858.

*Vīramāditya Varaguna*, his son, gave a grant on December 30, 869 (see for these rulers *T. A. S. I.*, 187).

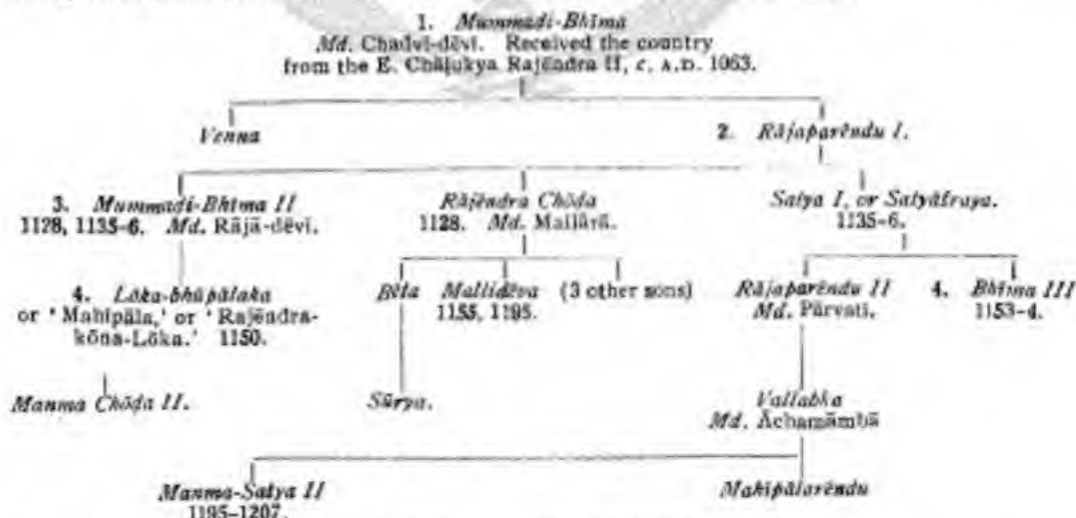
KOLANU RĀJAS  
OF THE GODAVARI RIVER TRACT

These chiefs belonged to a family of Kāṭa, or Kolanī-Kāṭama, Nāyaka. Records of about A.D. 950-1000 give the following.—



## KŌNA OR KŌNAMANDALA CHIEFS

The chiefs belonged to the Hāhaya family, and claimed descent from Kārtavīrya. The Kōnamandala was the delta country of the Godavari river. The family disappears from history in the 14th century.



NOTES.—*Rājendra-Chōḍa*, 1128 (*V. R. ii. Godavari* 188; 283 of 1893).

4. *Lōkabhūpālaka* and *Bhīma III* ruled jointly (*V. R. ii. Guntur* 50; 213 of 1897).

In later years are mentioned three chiefs.

*Gaṇapati-dēva*, 1292, 1296, who was evidently a vassal of the Kākatiya king. He married a daughter of Viṣṇuvardhana-Mahārājā, alias Mahādēva (*V. R. ii. Kistna* 301, 310; 511, 520 of 1893).

*Kōna-Bhīma-Vallabha*, A.D. 1318 (*V. R. ii. Kistna* 303; 523 of 1893).

Another *Kōna-Bhīma-Vallabha*, 1364-5 (*V. R. ii. Kistna* 312; 522 of 1893; *E. I. iv. 83*; a pedigree is given in 491 of 1893).

## KONDAPADAMATI CHIEFS

The family ruled the country west of the strong hill-fortress of Kondavīdu—hence their name 'West of the hill.' The first known chief, Buddha or Buddha I, obtained his territory from the Chalukya conqueror Kubja-Vishnuevardhana in the 7th century A.D. Nothing more is known till the early 12th century.



NOTE.—For pedigrees see Dr. Hultzsch's article (*E. I. vi. 263f*). For dates and names his list on pp. 273-278.

## KONDAVĪDU-REDDI CHIEFS OF—See REDDI CHIEFS

## KONGĀVA CHIEFS OF W. MYSORE

These chiefs ruled in Coorg and its neighbourhood. South of their country was that of the Changāvas. Both were probably off-shoots of the Āva or Ālupa chiefs of S. Kanara (see *Ālupa pedigree above*). The Kongāvas were vassals of the powerful Chōla king Rājendra I. They were crushed by the Hoysālas. Only a few names are known.

1. *Budiza Kongāva*.
2. *Rājendra-Chōla-Kongāva*. A.D. 1022-1026.
3. *Rājendra-Kongāva-Adarāditya*. A.D. 1066-1100.

No. 2 Rājendra fought against the early Hoysāla Nripa-Kāma and won a battle at Manji in 1026 (*E. C. r. Ag. 76*).

## KONGU-CHŌLA AND KONGU-PĀNDYA CHIEFS

They governed parts of Salem and Coimbatore Districts. Only names are known, and relationship, if any existed, cannot be traced. The chiefs may have been Viceroy. The numbers mentioned are those of V. Rangachari's *Inscriptions*, I, Coimbatore District.

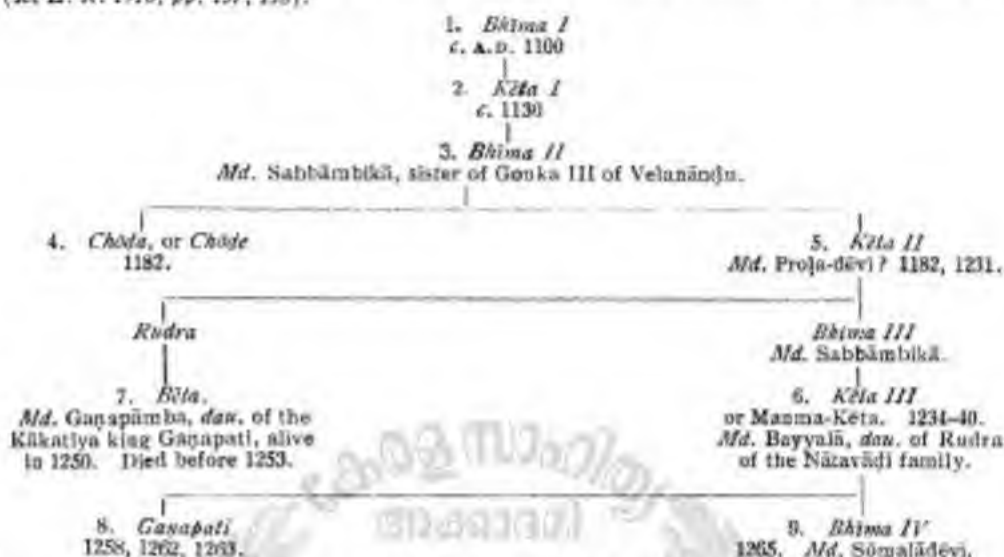
1. *Vikrama-Chōla Kūṇṭṭa I*. Title 'Parakēśari.' Accession A.D. 1006-7. Ruled till at least 1045-6 (*Nos. 121, 190; 154 of 1910; 614 of 1905*).
2. *Abhimāna-Rājadhira-Chōla*, A.D. 1100 (*Nos. 225, 226, 228, 241; 573, 574, 576, 592 of 1905*).
3. *Rājadhira-Chōla*. Accession 1118-9 (*Nos. 245; 593 of 1905*).
4. *Kulōttunga-Chōla*. Accession 1149-50 (*Nos. 22, 150; 191, 598 of 1905*). Ruled till at least 1162-3.
5. *Vira-Rājendra-Chōla*. Accession 1207-8. His 45th year, 1251-2 is mentioned (*Nos. 432, 436; 135, 136 of 1909*).
6. *Vikrama-Chōla II*. Accession 1256-7. His 7th year 1263-4 mentioned (*Nos. 207, 230; 555, 578 of 1905*).
7. 'Rājakēśari' *Vira-Pāndya*. Accession 1266-7. His 15th year mentioned, 1290-81. Although of Pāndya birth he is given Chōla titles (*Nos. 194, 196, 221; 618, 544, 569 of 1905; E. R. 1906, p. 79*).
8. *Vikrama-Chōla III*. Title 'Parakēśari.' Accession 1274-5 (*No. 186; 610 of 1905*).

NOTE.—In *E. R.* 1923, p. 113 the Government Epigraphist notes some other names, but as no dates are available I omit them. On the strength of the inscription 618 of 1922 he gives us a second Kulōttunga Chōla with accession in A.D. 1196-7—the record mentioning Ś. 1125 or A.D. 1203-4 as his 7th year. If this is confirmed he must come between Nos. 4 and 5 of the above list.

## KONIDENA CHIEFS—See TELUGU-CHODAS

## KŌTA CHIEFS OF AMARĀVATI

The old name of Amarāvati was Dhānyakāṭaka and it was known later as Dharanikōṭa. It is celebrated for the great marble-sculptured *Stūpa* of Buddha which was constructed there about the beginning of the Christian era, and whose remains are in the British Museum and the Madras Museum. The Stupa was finally destroyed by a local Rāja in the eighteenth century. The Kōta chiefs had the title 'Gaṇḍa-Bhārunda', and each name has the prefix 'Kōta' (see *E. R.* 1916, pp. 137, 138).



NOTES.—Kōta II gave a grant on May 1, A.D. 1213 (79 of 1917).

For Gaṇapati's grant of August 13, 1262 (see *E. R.* 1917, 1918. Also *V. R. ii. Kurnool* 311; 215 of 1905).

There is a record of a Kōta-Rudra in A.D. 1275-6 (*V. R. ii. Guntur*, 271; 252 of 1899).

## KULBARGA—See THE BĀHMANI DYNASTY

## KUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY—See GOLKONDA

## MADURA—MUHAMMADAN GOVERNORS OF

For Madura under Pāṇḍya kings see the list of *Pāṇḍyas* below. In A.D. 1327, after the southern expedition of Muhammad Tughlak, Madura fell into the hands of the Sultan of Delhi. The Muhammadan Governor in 1335 was Jalālū-d-dīn Aḥsan Shāh, who broke away from his allegiance and became independent, beginning to rule in that year as Sultan of Madura. Successive Sultans held the country till in 1371 Kampana II son of Bukka I of Vijayanagar, now very powerful, marched to the south and seized Madura. What follows is not very clear, for coins have been found of Sultan Alāu-d-dīn Sikandar as late as 1378.

1. *Jalālū-d-dīn Aḥsan Shāh*. Independent of Delhi 1335. Murdered in 1340. Ibn Batuta, the chronicler of local events of the time, was his brother-in-law.<sup>1</sup>

2. *Alāu-d-dīn Udaṣṣī*. An Emir, unconnected with No. 1 by family. Ruled for one year when he was accidentally killed. 1340-41.

3. *Kulbu-d-dīn Firūz Shāh*, brother's son of Jalālū-d-dīn. Killed after a rule of forty days.

4. *Ghiyāṣū-d-dīn Dharmagani*. 1340-1 to 1342. A cruel tyrant. He defeated and killed Hoysala Baṇṇa III.

5. *Nasīru-d-dīn*. 1342—?. Length of rule not known.

6. *Adil Shāh*. A coin of his, of date 1356 has been found.

7. *Fakru-d-dīn Muḥṣin Shāh*. c. 1359-1368.

8. *Alāu d dīn Sikandar*. c. 1368-1378. But his rule must have been purely nominal.

<sup>1</sup> Ibn Batuta, writing about Ghiyāṣū-d-dīn, says that the latter married a daughter of Jalālū-d-dīn, whose wife (the mother of that daughter) was his (Batuta's) wife's sister. [I am not sure what authority Mr. Sewell follows here. The latest translator of Ibn Batuta, Professor Gibbs, has, 'He (Ghiyāṣū-d-dīn) was married to the daughter of the late Sultan Jalālū-d-dīn, and it was her sister that I had married in Delhi.' Ibn Batuta in *Broadway Travellers Series* p. 162. *Editor*.]

## RĀNA GOVERNORS OF MADURA AND OTHERS

These were perhaps Viceroys appointed from Vijayanagar. But little is known about them beyond their names; and the last of them is mentioned at a time when Viśvanātha Nāyaka was certainly the Vijayanagar Viceroy of the place.

A.D. 1404-1451. Joint rule of the Vijayanagar king Dēvarāya II's generals, Lakkanna and Mādanna.

A.D. 1453. Uraṅgavillidāsan Mahābali-Rāna.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1477. Tirumāl-Iruṅṅolāi-Mahābali-Rāna.

A.D. 1476. His son, Sundara-Tōl-Mahābali-Rāna I.

c. A.D. 1490, or earlier. Muttarasa-Tirumalai-Mahābali-Rāna.

A.D. 1500. Narasa Nāyaka.

A.D. 1500-1515. Tenna Nāyaka.

A.D. 1515-1519. Narasa Pillai.

A.D. 1519-1524. Timmappa Nāyaka.

A.D. 1524-1526. Kaṭṭiyam Kāmaliya Nāyaka.

A.D. 1526-1530. Chinnappa Nāyaka.

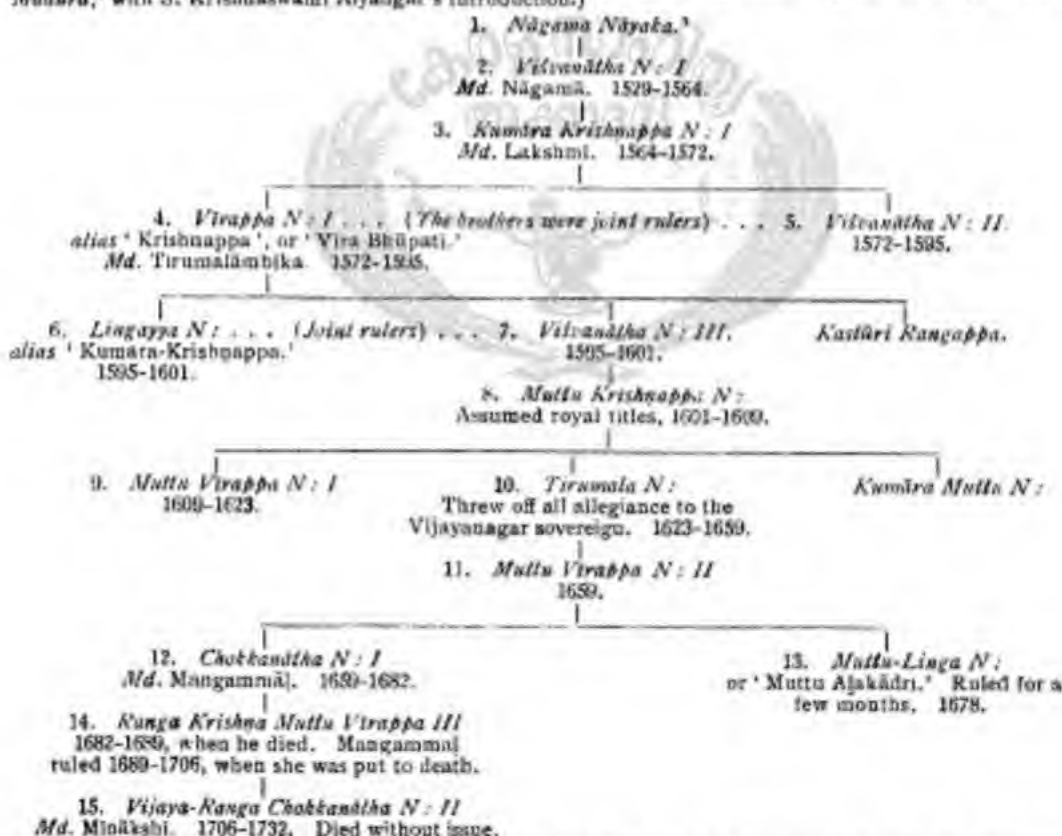
A.D. 1530. Ayyakaraḷai Vāiyappa Nāyaka.

1528-1537. Sundara-Tōl-Mahābali Rāna II.<sup>2</sup>

N.B.—This list is taken from other sources and I am uncertain as to its accuracy, except in the two instances where reference is given to inscriptions. The last Rāna ruler is mentioned as ruling in 1545 (see text).

## THE NĀYAKA DYNASTY OF MADURA

Nāgama Nāyaka was a trusted officer of Krishnadeva-Rāya of Vijayanagar (1509-1529), but he became insubordinate. The king allowed Nāgama's son Viśvanātha to quell the disturbances that arose, and, apparently in gratitude for the son's loyalty, did not punish the father. Viśvanātha ruled Madura and the southern dominions till 1564, and became practically independent at Madura. After the destruction of Vijayanagar in 1565 the family's independence was assured, though not always admitted. (See R. Sathyanatha Aiyer's *History of the Nayaks of Madura*, with S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's introduction.)



Notes.—This pedigree follows that given in the Kunlyūr plates (*E. I. iii. 239*) in making 8. Muttu-Krishṇappa son of 7. Viśvanātha III.

12. Chokkanātha I. was deposed in 1677 but restored.

The last Nāyaka's widow Minākshi carried on the government with great difficulty from 1732 to 1736 when Chanda Sahib seized Madura and Minākshi committed suicide.

<sup>1</sup> T.A.S.I., p. 46, No. 6; V. R. II. Ramnad, 177, 177a.

<sup>2</sup> 'Nāyaka' is abbreviated to 'N:' in the Table.

\* 109, 121 of 1903; 585, 587 of 1902.





## THE PESHWAS

1. *Bājāji Viśvanātha*

The first Peshwa. Created by Shāhājī of Sāūra, 1714-1720. The office became hereditary.

2. *Bājī Rao I*  
1720-1740.3. *Bādājī Bājī Rao*  
1740-1761.

4. *Viśvas Rao*  
alias 'Sadāsiva'  
Bhāu. 1761.  
(Killed in battle).

5. *Mādhava Rao I*  
1761-1772.

6. *Narrain Rao*  
(Murdered. 1773).

8. *Mādhava Rao II*  
1775-1795.

7. *Raghunātha Rao, or Rāghoba*  
1773

9. *Bājī Rao II*  
1795-1818.

10. *Dungu Panh*  
alias 'Nāna Sahib.'  
Fought against  
English in 1857.

*Anant Rao.*

*Chimnājī.*

Notes.—2. *Bājī Rao I* invaded the Karnāṭaka country in 1726. He defeated Nizām-ul-Mulkh, Subahdar of the Dekhan, in 1728; and obtained several districts from the Mughal Emperor as his own *Jāghīr*. He levied *chaudh* in all directions.

3. *Bādājī Rao* attacked Haider Ali at Secunderabad in 1757. Captured Delhi 1760. He was defeated by the Durāni Muhammadans at Panipat 1761, when his son Viśvas Rao was killed.

7. *Raghunātha Rao* sided with the English against the French. He murdered his nephew (6) Narrain Rao.

9. *Bājī Rao II* became a feudatory of the English 'Company.'

## MATLA 'FAMILY.' THE

A family of chiefs in Cuddapah claiming to be descended from the old Chōla kings, and having the title 'Chōla Mahārāja.'

[The numbers referred to in this list are those of V. Rangūchārī's 'Inscriptions,' vol. i, Cuddapah District.

'M' stands for 'Matla'; 'C.-M.' for 'Chōla Mahārāja.']

M: *Kumāra C.-M.* A.D. 1522 (No. 832).

M: *Picha C.-M.*, and his son Varadāyā C.-M. 1542-1570 (No. 854).

M: *Tirumala* 1572. (No. 845 and V. R. i, Chittoor 168A).

M: *Ananta C.-M.* 1600, 1634, 1644 (Nos. 644, 639A, 675, 402c).

M: *Venkata Rāma*, son of Ananta C.-M. 1684, 1688, 1690 (Nos. 656, 657, 663, 681, 682, 863A, B).

M: *Kumāra Ananta*, son of Ananta C.-M. 1697 (No. 644).

M: *Tiruvengadanātha C.-M.* 1707, 1709 (Nos. 892, 897).

M: *Perumala*, son of Venkata-Krishna C.-M. 1712 (No. 705).

M: *Ananta C.-M.* 1714-1732 (Nos. 706, 870-72, 883, 895).

M: *Venkata Rāma C.-M.*, son of Tiruvengadanātha 1740, 1755-1760. (Nos. 861, 865, 881, 882, 889, 899).

M: *Kumāra Tiruvengadanātha*, son of Venkatapati. 1755, 1757, 1765, 1770, 1800 (Nos. 680, 686, 867, 874, 884, 936).

M: *Venkata Rāma* 1790. (No. 876).

## MATSYA FAMILY CHIEFS IN ORISSA

These chiefs had at one time some status in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. A long list of ancestors of Arjuna (A.D. 1269) is given in the Dibbida C.-P. grant (E. I. v. 108); but as it is not confirmed, all names earlier than that of Arjuna are omitted here (see E. R. 1909, § 87).

*Arjuna*. April 6, A.D. 1269, (Dibbida grant). Also called Narasimhavardhana. Md. Lakshmidēvi.

*Mankāditya*, alias 'Śrī-Rangavardhana.' Md. Śrīdēvi. 1278 (V. R. iii. Vizagapatam, 143; 315 of 1899).

*Annama*, alias Gōpālavardhana. 1286, 1292 (ibid. Vizag: 166, 130; 358, 302 of 1899).

*Jayanta*, Md. Chimmā-dēvi. July 26, 1292 and 1296 (ibid. 132, 133; 304, 305 of 1899).

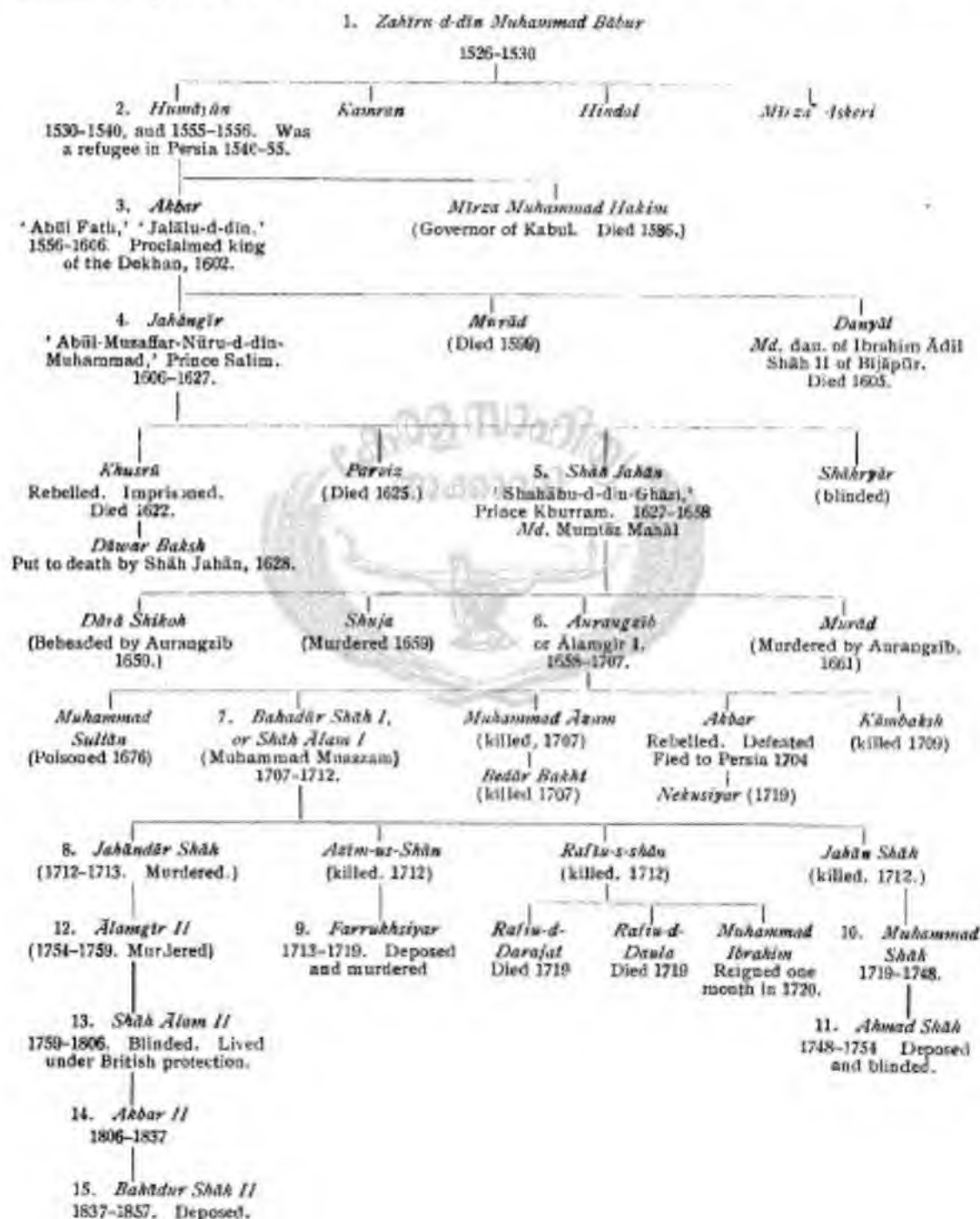
*Jayantika*, Md. Chengamā-dēvi. 1298 (ibid. 144; 316 of 1899).

*Jayanta*, alias 'Śrī-Krishnavardhana.' 1339 (ibid. 115; 287 of 1899).

\* Sadāsiva Rao Bhau was the son of Chimsājī Appa, brother of Bājī Rao I, and first cousin of Bājāji Bājī Rao. He was a different person from Viśvas Rao, whose guide or governor he was at the time of Panipat.—Editor.

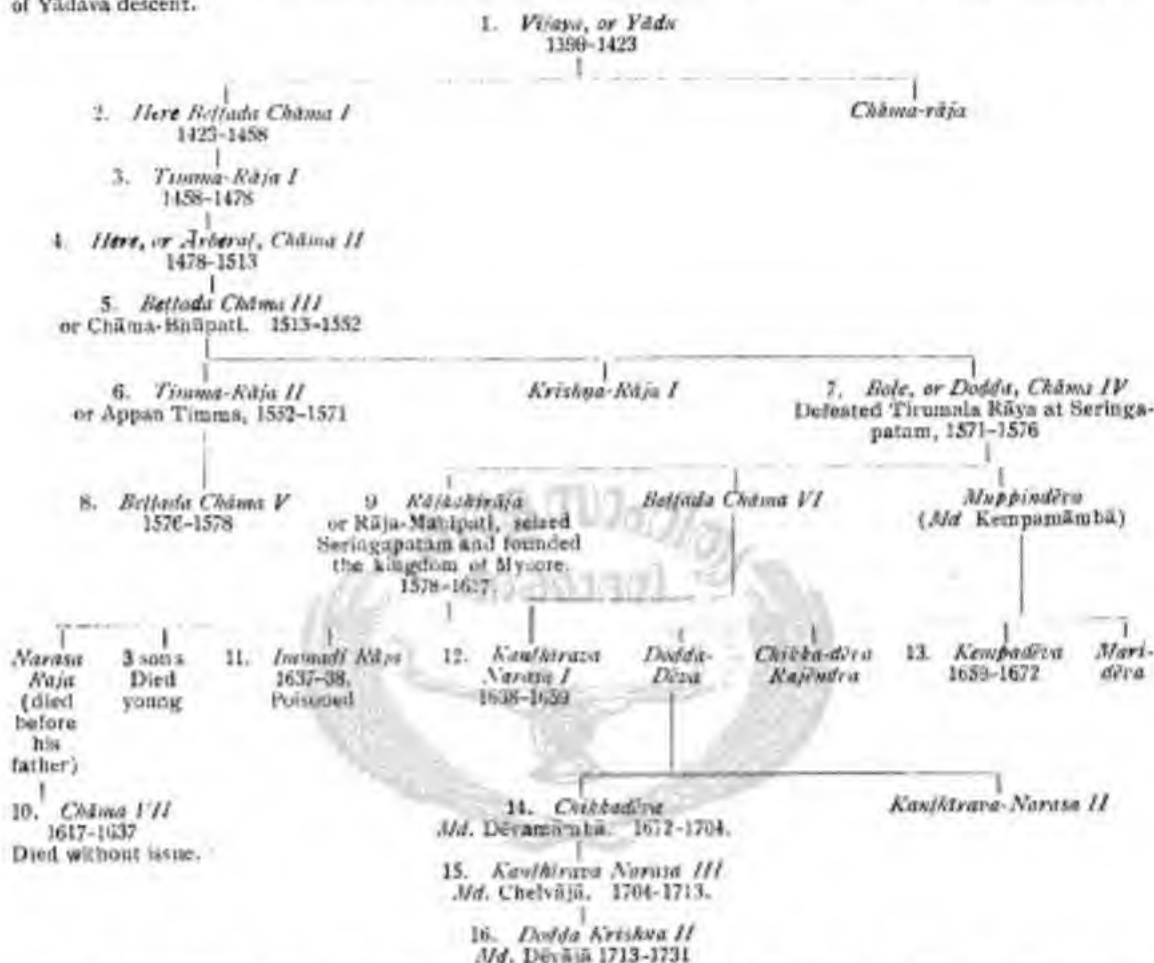
## MUGHAL EMPIRE OF DELHI

Founded by Bābur of Samarkhand, who invaded the Punjab in A.D. 1524-25, and in 1526 completely defeated at Panipat the army of Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi, killing the Sultan. Bābur seized Delhi and Agra and was proclaimed 'Pādshāh' on April 27, 1526. He was fifth in descent from Taimūr.



## MYSORE—DYNASTY OF—

The genealogy here given of this family is taken, with a few omissions, from that published as probably the most reliable by Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar in his *Ancient India*, p. 313. It differs somewhat from that given by others (*see his pp. 309-312*) since the sources of information themselves differ in details. The family claimed to be of Yādava descent.



The direct line came to an end in 1731. The powerful Daśavāy Dēvarāja placed on the throne a remote connection of the reigning family, *Chāmarāja VIII*, who reigned three years, 1731-34, and was deposed by the Daśavāy. He was replaced by another member of the family, a child, *Immaḍi Krishna III*, three years old, who occupied the throne from 1734 to 1761, but never had any real power.<sup>1</sup> In 1761 Haider Ali seized the Government of Mysore. *Immaḍi Krishna III* died in 1766 leaving two sons, *Naraja Rāja*, who was ejected from the palace by Haider Ali in 1767 and was strangled in 1770, and *Bettada-Chāma-Rāja IX*, who died childless in 1775.

Haider then placed on the throne a member of another family living at Kārugahalli who became *Khām-Chāma-Rāja X*—1775-1795. On his death in 1795 Tipu Sultan ruled till his death at Seringapatam in 1799, when the English crowned Chāma X's son *Mummaḍi Krishna IV* (1799-1831). His minister was Pūrpayya. In 1831 Krishna IV was deprived of political power for misrule. In 1881 his adopted son *Chāma Rāja X* was made Mahārāja of Mysore.

## NANDYĀLA FAMILY—THE—

*See under VIJAYANAGAR*

<sup>1</sup> Some inscriptions declare that Immaḍi Krishna III was son of Doddā Krishna II, and Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's Table referred to enters him and his predecessor Chāma VIII as such; but this contradicts his text (p. 307). *See E. C. III, Tn. 63, IV, Yd. 17*, which makes Immaḍi Krishna a member of a branch of the family at Kenchengoḍi.



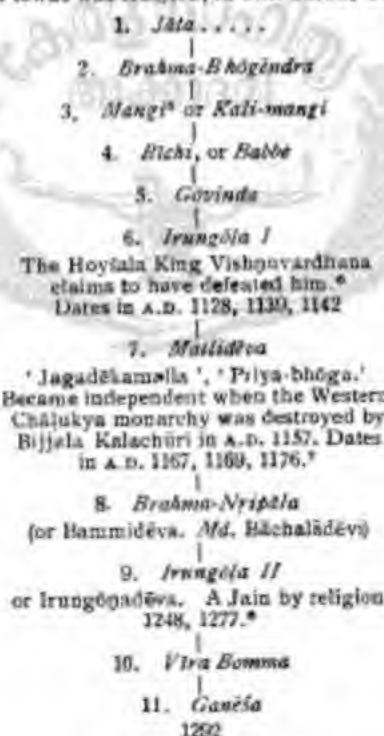
## NĀTAVĀḌI, OR NĀTHAVĀḌI CHIEFS

They belonged to a family that ruled part of the country about Bezvada and Amarāvati on the Krishna river.



## NIḌUGAL FAMILY,—THE

A family of 'Chōla-Mahārājas' in North Mysore, owning a few tracts. They called themselves 'Lords of Oraiyūr,' or Uraiūr, near Trichinopoly and claimed descent from Karikāla Chōla (*E. C. xii, Pg. 35, 50, 53, 79; Si, 7; Ng., 70*). One of their principal towns was Henjēru, in Śira Taluk, Tumkur District.\*



\* *E. I. vi, 158.*

\* *E. I. vi, 159; 279 of 1892.*

\* She gave a grant for Buddhist worship at the Amarāvati *stupa* (*E. I. vi, 157*). For her three brothers see 318, 320, 321 of 1905.

\* Henjēru is Hēmāvati in Anantapur District on the western border. See p. 180, *Anantapur Gazetteer* I, 180. — *Editor*.

\* *Mangi* may be same as 'Mangarasa, Lord of Oraiyūr,' who was residing at Kaneyakallu and was called 'Ghatayanka,' in a W. Chālukya record of Vikramāditya VI (1076-1126). (*439 of 1920*)

\* *V. R. i. Anantapur 31, 122; E. R. 1907, p. 75.*

\* 733 of 1917.

\* *V. R. i. Anantapur 123; 40 of 1917; E. C. xii, Pg., 35, 50.*

NILAGANGARAIYAN—  
CHIEFS SO NAMED.

There are a number of inscriptions which mention chiefs who bore this name. The following list ranges from A.D. 1183 to 1306-7. I have not been able to trace their relationships satisfactorily. The Epigraphist to Government, in his Report for 1913 (p. 126), thinks that because the Nilagangaraiyan who is referred to in an inscription of A.D. 1259 (117 of 1912) is called a *pillaiyār* of the powerful Vijaya-gaṇḍa-gōpāla; therefore he was really a son (*pillai*) of that ruler. But I hardly think this is justified. In A.D. 1193 the then Nilagangaraiyan is called a *pillaiyār* of Kulōttunga-Chōla III. Rājārāja Śambavaraiyan is also called in 1257 a *pillaiyār* of Vijayaganda-gōpāla, and it has been argued that therefore Nilagangaraiyan was brother to that Śambavaraiyan. I cannot consider this proved. In the inscription, for instance, 357 of 1922, the Mahābali-Baṇa chief is called a *pillai* of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Kulasekhara I. This was in A.D. 1275.

The inclusion in their name of 'Ganga'-raiyan may perhaps justify the belief that these rulers belonged to the Ganga family stock; while the syllable *Vāṇan* may point to descent from the Bāṇa chiefs.<sup>1</sup> Their records are mostly found in Chingleput district.

*Pañchanadivāṇan-Nilagangaraiyan*. A.D. 1183, May 26. Records in 5th year of Kulōttunga Chōla III (*V. R. i. Chingleput* 20; *II Madras* 233, 312; 297 of 1895; 513 of 1913; 297 of 1905). The same in the 10th year, 1187-8 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 683; 318 of 1911). The same, with the prefix 'Pillaiyār-Kulōttunga-Chōla-Kaṇṇapan-Nallāṇāyanār' in the 16th year, A.D. 1193-4 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 358; 2 of 1911). The same in the 33rd year, with the affix 'Chōla-Ganga,' A.D. 1210 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 936; 557 of 1912).

*Nilagangaraiyan*. '7th year of Rājārāja Chōla III,' A.D. 1222-3 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 354; 187 of 1901). In the same year 1222, on March 21 an inscription of 'Nilagangaraiyan-Kaḍakkān-Chōla-Ganga.' (*V. R. i. Chingleput* 908; 535 of 1912). The same in '2nd year of Kō-Peruñjina.' (?) 1244-5 (*V. R. i. N. Arcot*, 460; 505 of 1902). The same in the 28th year of Rājārāja Chōla III (*V. R. i. Tanjore*, 1011; 437 of 1912). The same 'in the reign of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla,' which was A.D. 1250-1291 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 370; 14 of 1911).

*Pañchanadivāṇan-Nilagangaraiyan*, with prefix '*pillaiyār*,' in the 10th year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla. Date = Sept. 13, 1259 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 936; 117 of 1912). Nilagangaraiyan is also mentioned, as well as his wife Nangai-Ālvār,<sup>2</sup> perhaps an Ālupa princess, in the 27th year of Kō-Peruñjina, —A.D. 1269-70 (*V. R. i. N. Arcot*, 472, 473; 517, 518 of 1902).

*Arunagirī-Peruñḍi Nilagangaraiyan* in the 17th year of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya III. The date = July 30, 1292 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 910; 537 of 1912).

*Pañchanadivāṇan-Tiruvēgamban*, alias Nilagangaraiyan, in the 37th year of Māravarman-Kulasekhara Pāṇḍya I. The date = July 8, 1304 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 928; 555 of 1912).

'Prince Nilagangaraiyan,' in the 39th year of the same king, i.e., in 1306-7 (*V. R. i. Chin.* 325; 285 of 1907.)

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD  
See DEKHAN—SUBAHDARS OF THE

NIZAM SHAHI DYNASTY  
OF AHMADNAGAR

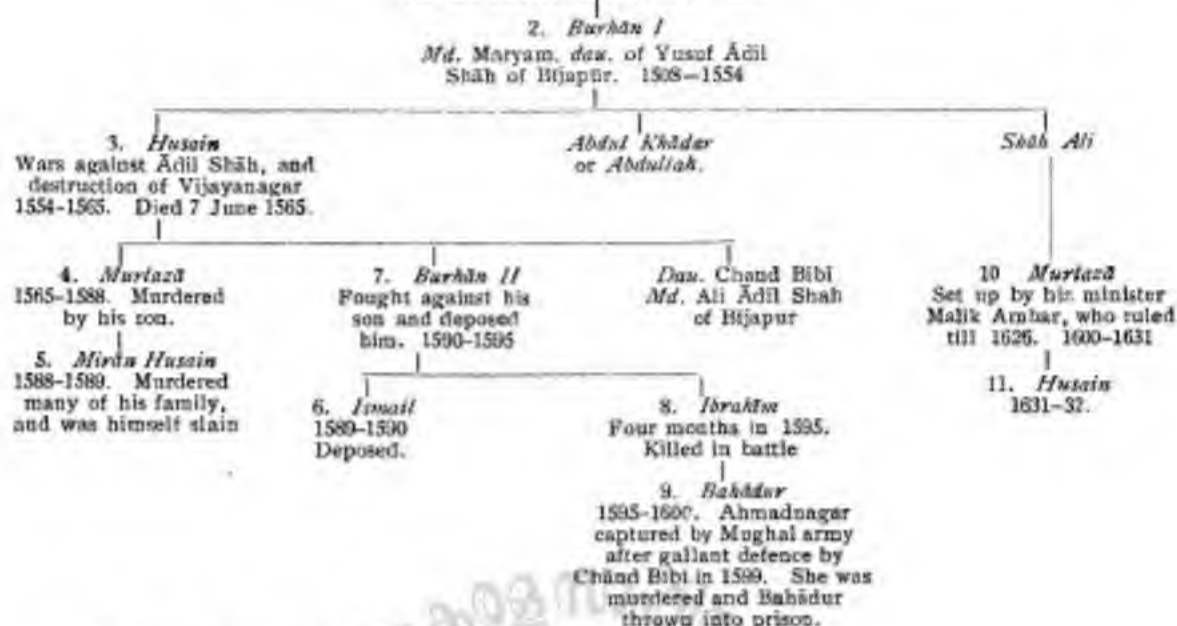
Nizāmu-l-Mulk Bahri was one of the Emirs of the Bāhmani kings. He contrived the death of Mahmūd Gawwān at the hands of Muḥammad Bāhmani III, which led to the break-up of the kingdom. His son Malik Ahmad revolted, defeated a Bāhmani army and became independent, establishing himself as head of a new State with capital at Ahmadnagar, in A.D. 1489.

*Nizāmu-l-Mulk Bahri*

1. 'Malik' Ahmad Nizām Shāh  
1489-1508.

<sup>1</sup> Vāṇan is a Tamil word meaning resident in or being master of. Here it is the name of Śiva in Tiruvaiyār (Trivāṇḍi) in Tanjore. —Editor.

<sup>2</sup> Ālvār or even Ālvār, meaning 'My Lady', a term of honorific use. —Editor.

NIZAM SHAHI DYNASTY—*contd.*

Ahmadnagar was annexed to Delhi in 1635.

## NOLAMBAVADI COUNTRY—RULERS OF

The 'Nolambavadi 32000' province was one of the principal divisions of Central South India in early days. Others were the 'Gangavadi 96000', and the 'Banavasi 12000'. Uchchangi-drug, Henjeru and Chitaldrug were the principal cities. The dominion of its rulers spread at times over the Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and part of North Arcot Districts, etc., and over the Bangalore and Kolar Districts of Mysore.

For the early period see Mr. H. Krishna Sastri's article in *E. I. R.* 54 f.

From about A.D. 700 to 1052 the province was governed by a Pallava family, with occasional intrusion of Chālukya, Ganga and Chola viceroys. After the battle of Koppam in 1052 it seems to have remained under Chālukya domination, but in 1079 we find a Pāndya chief in possession, and a Pāndya family ruled till about 1178 when the Hoysala king Ballāla II seized Uchchangi.

## NOLAMBA-PALLAVAS.



NOLAMBA-PALLAVAS—*contd.*4. *Poralchōra* 'Nolamba' I.

*Md. Jāyabbe, dau.* of W. Ganga king Rāchamalla I,  
his suzerain. Dates is 840, 853 (when he ruled  
as far as Conjevaram), 870.

5. *Mahendra I*

Fought against Chōlas. Raided the  
Pulinda country c. 877-8, fighting Bāga  
and Vaidumba chiefs with the support of  
the Ganga ruler. Battle of Sorematl.  
Capture of Kōyattūr. Defeated by W.  
Ganga Butuga I at battle of Samiya.  
Killed by Ganga Ereyappa IV. c. 885.

6. *Ayyapadeva Nanniga*

Fought against E. Chālukya Bhima II.  
Dates in A.D. 897-920.

7. *Anniga, or Annayya*

Dates in 931, 935. Defeated in 940 by  
Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III.

(7) *Nolipayya, or Irivi-  
Nolamba I, 893.*8. *Dilipayya*

or Diliparasa-Irivi-Nolamba I.  
Dates from 942 to 966

9. *Nanni Nolamba*

'Trailōkyamalla' 'Chaladunka-kāra.'  
963. Crushed by the Ganga king Māra-  
simha III.

10. *Poralchōra II*

'Vajjaladēva' 965

11. *Vira Mahendra II*

Notes.—In A.D. 878 Mahendra I was in occupation of Tagadūr, or Dharmapurī in Salem District (48 of 1907).  
The Pulinda raid cannot have taken place much later than A.D. 878 for several reasons. At that time the  
Gangas and Pallavas were acting in union. By A.D. 892 they were fighting against one another as enemies.  
(*E. C. iii, Ng., 139.*)

For No. 8 Dilipayya and a possible second son Nolipayya, who married Pariyabharasī and by her had a son  
Ayyappa see the Epigraphist's remarks on No. 17 of 1917 (*also E. I. xiv, 27*).

Two records at Morigeri in Bellary District both dated on October 28, 1045 (*V. R. i. Bell. : 215, 217 ; 441, 443  
of 1914*) give the following three generations.

1. *Irivibedanga Nolamba-  
Ghateyanakabāra*

Vassal of W. Chālukya, Satyāstraya II (997-1008)  
whose dau. he married.

2. *Jagadekamalla Nolamba-  
Udayāditya*

Dates 1018-1037. Vassal of W. Chālukya  
Jayasimha III. *Md. Sigādēvi.*

3. *Jagadekamalla-Nolamba*

'Immaḍi,' or 'Nūrmadi.' Vassal  
of the same king (1015-1042)

4. *Trailōkyamalla-Nanni-Nolamba*

Installed by W. Chālukya king  
Somēśvara I on April 5, 1044.<sup>2</sup>

Notes.—For No. 2 dates in A.D. 1018, 1027, 1033 (*V. R. i. Bellary, 279, 42, 16 ; 87 of 1904 ; 199, 205 of 1913*),  
For No. 3, in A.D. 1037 (228 of 1918).

For No. 4, October 28, 1045, 1048, 1052 (*V. R. i. Bell. 217, 78, 245 ; 443, 523 of 1914 ; 67 of 1904*).

After the battle of Koppam in 1052 the Nolamba country seems to have remained in possession of the  
W. Chālukyas.

From and after 1079 (*V. R. i. Bell. 278 ; 86 of 1904*) till about 1183 the Nolambavādi province seems to have  
been governed by a Pāṇḍya family, generally known as 'Pāṇḍyas of Uchchangi' (see following Pedigree).

<sup>2</sup> *V. R. i. Bellary, 130 ; 232 of 1913.*



## PANDYAS OF UCHCHANGI.

Ruling the Nolambavāḍi province from about A.D. 1079 to 1183.

The list given by L. Rice (*E. C. xi. Introduction 16*) is here combined with results gained from inscriptions (*ibid. Dg., 5, 6; 296 of 1918; E. R. 1918, p. 103*). But it is not free from doubt.



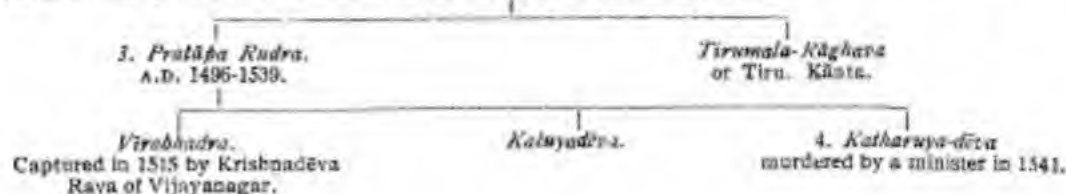
**Notes.**—In A.D. 1079 a Pandya chief, with title ‘Nigalankamalla,’ was Governor (*V. R. i. Bellary, 278; 86 of 1904*). Prior to A.D. 1178 the Hoysala king Ballala II seized Uchchangi (*E. C. iv, Ng., 79*) from its ruler Vijaya-Pandya *alias* Kāmadēva, imprisoned him, and afterwards restored him (*E. C. ii, Sr.-Bel: 124; v, Bl., 117; vi, Tr., 16*). After Kāmadēva’s time the Nolambavāḍi province was absorbed into the dominions of the Hoysalas. Vijaya-Pandya, in a record of date = A.D. 1167-8, was called ‘Nigalankamalla’ (*E. C. xi. Dg., 39*).

## ORISSA—GAJAPATI KINGS OF

When the Kalinga-Ganga kings of the East coast lost power early in the 15th century, Kapilendra, said to have been a hard-boy who rose to be minister to the last Kalinga king Bhānu IV, seized his master’s throne and established a short-lived dynasty of ‘Gajapati’ Kings, with capital at Cuttack. His usurpation, according to two inscriptions at Śrīkūrmam (*V. R. i. Ganjam 152, 191*), must have been either in A.D. 1429-30 or 1431-1432. By 1435 he had seized all the country as far South as the Krishna river (*J. A. xx. 399*), for in that year a member of his family gave away a village near Bezwada. Before 1459 he had captured Warangal and Konjaviḍu (*110 of 1902*). He seems to have died in 1464-5 (*V. R. i. Ganjam, 275, 243, 244*).

According to Firishah’s chronology there was a gap between Kapilendra’s death and the actual occupation of the throne by the next member of his family; for the chronicler, writing of A.D. 1471-2, says that when the King of Orissa died the throne was seized by a slave named Mangala, and on the representation of the late king’s cousin ‘Ambar Ray’ Muhammad Bāhmant sent an army, defeated Mangala, and placed Ambar Ray on the throne. This matter requires investigation, for which the present work is no place.

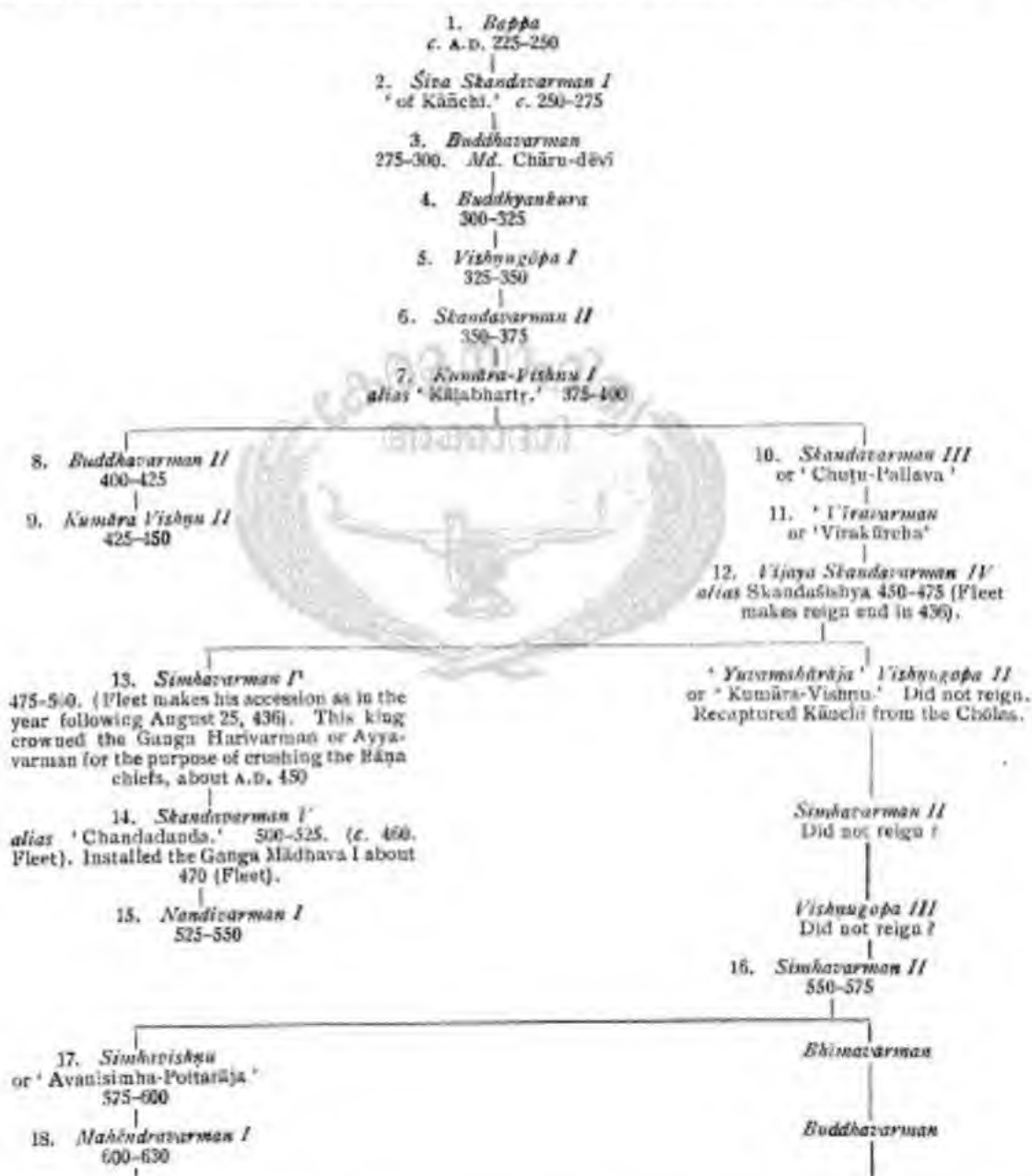
At present we have information of two kings 1. Kapilendra and his son 2. Purushottama between 1429 and 1495. The relationship between 2 Purushottama and 3 Pratapa Rudra is not known.



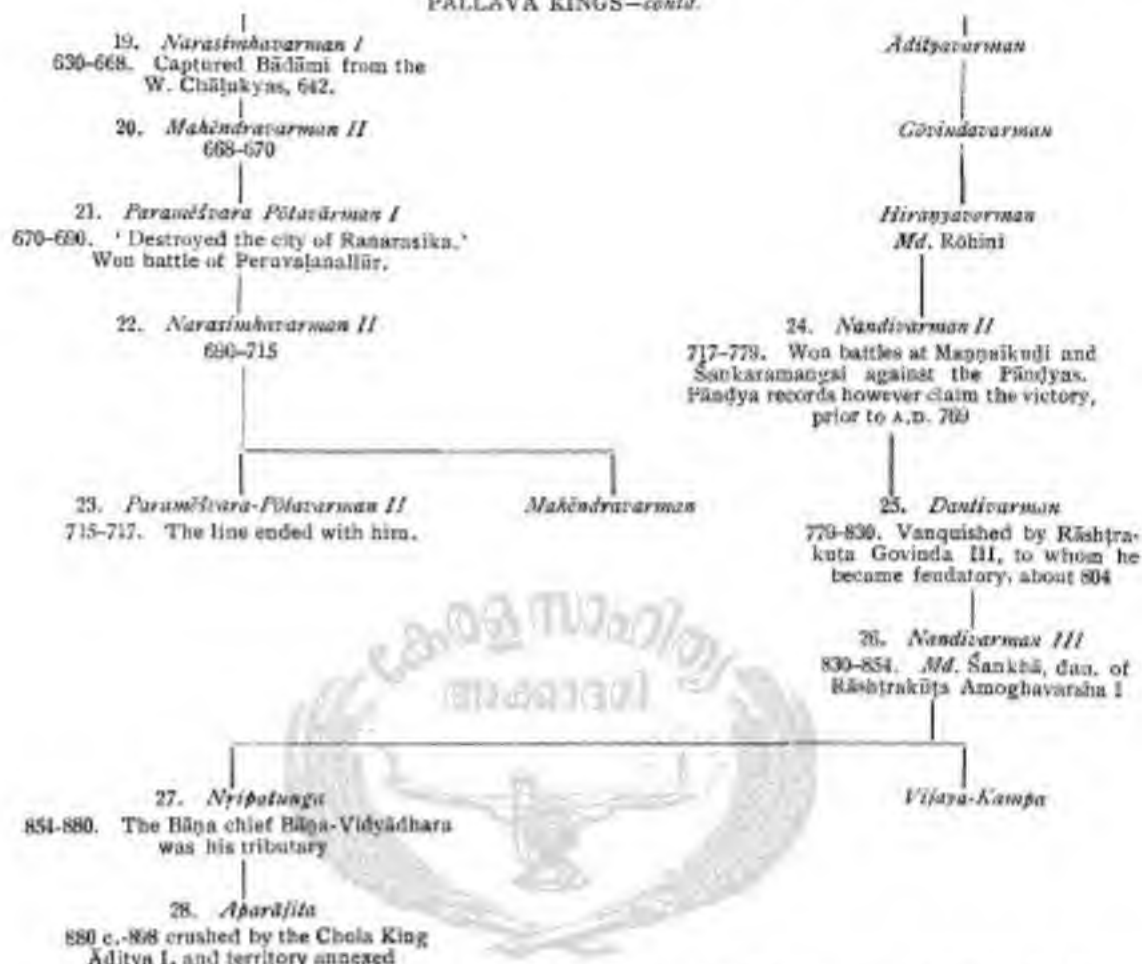
## PALLAVA KINGS

The dates given in the following Table, and the relationships of members of the family to one another, are mostly taken from Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil (*Ancient History of the Deccan*, p. 70) who has made an exhaustive examination of the inscriptions bearing on the subject. The information, however, must not be accepted as entirely free from doubt. For instance while the Professor's date for the accession of No. 13, Simhavarmā is A.D. 475, the late Dr. Fleet placed it in the year following August 25, 436 (*J. R. A. S. 1915*, pp. 476, 485).

The first King Bappa seems to have risen to power on the decline of the Āndhra monarchy about A.D. 225. He certainly reigned over their southern dominions from the Krishna river to South of Kāñchi (Conjevaram).



<sup>1</sup> For Fleet's date see *J. R. A. S. 1915*, p. 471 i., especially p. 485.

PALLAVA KINGS—*contd.*

Notes.—No. 2. *Sēndavarman I* granted, about A.D. 257, a village in the 'Sātāhani' province of the Āndhra country, which had been conquered by his father. (*E. I. i, 2.*)

No. 5. *Vishnugopa I*'s viceroy in Vengi *Hastivarman* was defeated by *Samudragupta* (vide the *Allahabad pillar inscription*), c. A.D. 338. About A.D. 340 *Samudragupta* conquered and captured *Vishnugopa* himself, and for a time occupied Kāñchi. Then he restored the Pallava king and left Kāñchi. About the same time the Chuṭu-Satavāhana branch of the Āndhra monarchy was brought to an end by the Kadamba chief *Mayūrasarma* seizing *Haravāṣi*. This chief acknowledged Pallava overlordship.

No. 13. *Simhavarman I*. The Pallavas at this time (about A.D. 450 by Fleet's chronology) began to recover the ground they had lost after their defeat by *Samudragupta*. The *Vēlūrpūlāyam* plates (*S. I. I. ii, 302*) imply that they had lost Kāñchi some time previous to their date, since that inscription records the recovery of the city by *Simhavarman*'s brother *Kumāra-Vishṇu*, or *Vishnugopa* (*E. I. xv, 248*). *Simhavarman* was overlord to the Gangas of the *Tondamandalam* and *Mysore* countries.

Mr. *Krishnaswami Aiyangar*, and following him, Mr. C. S. *Srinivasachari*, make (8) *Buddhavarman* and (9) *Kumāra-Vishṇu II* respectively son and grandson of a younger brother of (13) *Simhavarman I*, and *Vishnugopa*, whose name was *Kumāra-Vishṇu* ('*Some Contributions, etc.*' p. 155. *History and Institutions of the Pallavas*, p. 9).

No. 18. *Mahēndravarmān* was also called by many other names, viz 'Pōtarāyan' or 'Pōtarāja', 'Guṇabhara', 'Vichitra-Chitta', 'Pagāppijuga', 'Śatrumalla', 'Lalitānkura', 'Avanibhājana', 'Purushōttama', 'Touḍalyan', 'Satyasamudha' and 'Matta-Viḷḷa'. His country was swept by the Chalukyas. He excavated many rock-cut temples.

No. 19. *Narasimha* I also called 'Māmalla,' 'Atyantakūma,' 'Śrinidhi' and 'Śrībhara,' is said to have won the battles of Pariyāla, Maṇimangalam, and Śūramāra in his war with the Chālukyas (*S. I. I. i. p. 144*). He took the title 'Vīrapikonda' after his capture of Rāṣṭra. He gave asylum to Mūnavarmā, King of Ceylon, in his exile from the island.

For the wars of No. 21 Paramēśvara-Pūṣavarman I see *E. I. x. 100*, *E. C. v. 42, 63, xi, Dg. 66*. He was also known as 'Ugrādanda,' 'Ivara-Pōtarāja,' 'Lōkāditya,' 'Atyanta-Kūma,' 'Śrinidhi,' and 'Śrībhara' and 'Rājajaya.'

No. 22. *Narasimha II* was also called 'Rūjasimha,' 'Atyanta-Kūma,' 'Śrībhara,' 'Rājajaya,' and 'Kālakāla.' He built the Shore temple at Mahābālīpuram and the Kāṣṭhānātha temple at Conjevaram.

No. 24. *Nandivarman II*. Suffered serious defeats at the hands of the Chālukyas, his capital Kāñchi being captured by the enemy; who, however spared the city. Battles of Śankaramangal, Maṇṇaiṇṇi, Nelvōli, Puṇaiyūr, etc., against the Pāṇḍya king Arīkēṣari Parāntaka. In some battles, e.g. at Maṇṇaiṇṇi each side claims the victory; and the Pāṇḍya claims a victory over the Pallava at Pēṇṇāṅṇāḍam on the Kāvēri river. Nandivarman's 62nd year of reign is mentioned (*V.R. i. N. Arcot, 330; 76 of 1389*). He was helped in his war by the chief Perumbūdugu Muttaraiyan (*E.R. 1907, 52; and note below under pedigree of 'Tanjore chiefs of the 8th century'; and E.I. xiii, 134*). He had other names, viz: 'Nandipōtaraya,' 'Pallavamalla,' 'Śrībhara,' 'Kshatriyamalla,' etc.

No. 25. *Dantivarman* was also known as 'Māpūdugu,' 'Dantipōtaraya,' and 'Vairamēgha.'

No. 26. *Nandivarman III* was called 'Avani-Nūṇyana,' 'Vidēlvīdugu,' Mūnabharapa' and 'Tejjārreṇḍin.'

No. 27. *Nripātunga*. For events of the reign see the text, s.v. A.D. 852 to 878 (*E.I. ix. 81; Arch. Ann. Report 1901-04, p. 370*). He was known also as 'Vīkrāmavarman,' 'Vidēlvīdugu,' and 'Ganga-Pallava.'

28. *Aparājita*. According to the Ambigant (*E.I. xv. 44*) he was killed in war with the allied Pāṇḍya Varaguna II and Chōla Āditya I.

The principal inscriptions of the Pallava dynasty are the following. The Velārpāṇaiyam plates (*E.I. ii, 510*); the Uruvupallī plates (*I.A. v, 50*); the Mangadūr plates (*I.A. v, 154*); the Pīkīra grant (*E.I. viii, 159*); the Hirehadagall plates (*ibid. 143*); the Udayandīram plates (*E.I. iii, 143*); the Chendalūr plates (*E.I. viii, 233*); the Perunkonda plates (*J.R.A.S., 1915, p. 471*); the Ōṃgōḍu grants A and B (*E.I. xv, 246*); the Kaṣakuḍi plates (*S. I. I. ii, 342*), and the Kūram grant (*S. I. I. i. 144*).

### PALLAVA PERUNJĪṆGA

A 'Ko-Perunjīṅga' always called a Pallava, or Kāḍava chief, became very famous as a rebel against the Chōla king Rājārāja III (A.D. 1216-1246). There were possibly, as has been suggested in *E. R. 1923, p. 96*, two chiefs of the same name, father and son.

Also an *Aminaiyappan Pallavaraiyan* is known in A.D. 1175-78 as a feudatory of the Chōla king Rājādhirāja III (*V.R. i. Chittoor 359, 345; 468, 474 of 1903*).

The name of the elder Perunjīṅga (if there were two) was Alagiya-Śīyan-Avaniyāla-Pirandān-Perunjīṅga. He appears to have revolted against his sovereign the Chōla king Rājārāja III about A.D. 1221. A battle was fought near Tejjāru. The Hoyṣāla king Narasimha II intervened and saved the Chōla throne, and put down the rebellions; after which Perunjīṅga returned to his allegiance. About the same time the Pāṇḍya king Mānavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya attacked, and says that he burnt Tanjore and Uraiyūr; a record at Vīṇḍhūchalam of A.D. 1229 (*136 of 1900*) speaks of Perunjīṅga as an officer under Rājārāja Chōla III.

About A.D. 1231 Perunjīṅga (possibly the son, but possibly the same) again revolted, and made prisoner of his suzerain Rājārāja Chōla, carrying him to his own town Śēndamangalam.

(For details of events see the Text; and see *E.I. vii, 160*)

In A.D. 1243 the second Perunjīṅga (if there were two of the name) had himself crowned as a king, between May 9 and 13 in that year, under the title 'Avanyāvanōḍbhava-Rājāsīmha.' He had great power in his day during the decay of the Chōla kingdom.



## PANDYA KINGS

The origin of the Pandya kingdom is lost in the mists of time. The kingdom was known to the Greek geographers, and is mentioned in the Edicts of Aśoka (c. 250 B.C.). The earliest names known, viz. the first few in the list next following, are derived from the *Śilapadikāram*, or 'Epic of the Anklet,' and other ancient writings (compare Dr. Barnett's *Antiquities of India*, p. 43). Early dates are tentative. We are on safe ground with the accession of Varaguna II in A.D. 862, but as to earlier kings can only say that I have done the best I could with a difficult subject. The dates should be compared with those of the early Chēra and Chōla sovereigns.

1. *Nedunjadaiyan*

'Nedunjadaiyan', 'Ugra-Pandya', 'Ugra-Peruvajudi',<sup>1</sup> c. A.D. 150. Contemp. of Chēra king Adan II. Defeated an 'Aryan' army in the Dekkan.

2. *Vēṭṭi-vēṭṭi*

c. A.D. 190. 'Ilaṅṭēlan', as a prince he was viceroy of Korkhai.

3. *Nedunjadaiyan II*

c. A.D. 200 Contemp. of Chōla king, Nedumudi-Kiṭṭi. Battle of Talai-Alampānam. Made prisoner the Chēra king Sēy. (Relationship unknown).

4. *Ugra-Peruvajudi*

(Do.)

5. *Nan-Māraṇ*

(Do.)

6. *Kadungōn*<sup>2</sup>

c. A.D. 575

7. *Māraṇarman*

'Avanīśūlāmani', c. 600.

8. *Jayantavarman*

'Sēṭṭiyan-Sēṭṭiyan', c. 625.

9. *Māraṇarman Arikkāri*

'Asamasaman', 'Nedumāraṇ', 'Parānkoṭan', 'Aṇṇakālan', 'Alanghya-Vikrma', c. 650. Victories at Pāṇi and Sennilam and at Nēvēṭṭi. Capture of Chōla city, Uraiyūr.

10. *Kō-chēṇṇadaiyan*

'Sādaiyan', 'Ranadhira', 'Nedunjadaiyan', c. 675. Won battle at Marudūr. Defeated Āy-vēṭṭi chiefs, and Rattas.

11. *Arikkāri-Parāntaka*

'Rājasimha I', 'Māraṇarman', 'Māraṇjadaiyan', 'Tēr-Māraṇ', 'Nedumāraṇ', 'Parānkoṭan', c. 700 or later. Battles of Sankaramangal, Kuḷumbūr Neṭṭovayal, Manṇaikudi or Koricol. *Mā. Sundari*.

12. *Jajila Parāntaka*

'Śrīvara', 'Nedunjadaiyan', 'Tennan-Vāṇavan'. Donor of the Vēlvikudi grant in 767-70. Defeated Pallavas at Peppāgaḍam, and won other victories.

13. *Rājasimha II*14. *Varaguna I*

'Jayantavarma' c. 825.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the same as the 'Palyāṅṇāṇai' or Palāṇai-Mudukudmi-Peruvajudi mentioned as having reigned 'a long time' before Kadungōn (*T.A.S. III 101*).

<sup>2</sup> The dates here given of kings from Kadungōn to Varaguna II are adapted from Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil's reckoning (see also *E.R.* 1907, p. 62, and 1908, p. 62; *T.A.S.* I. 154; *J.A.* 1908, 191; 1922 211; *E.J.* viii. 318).

PĀNDYA KINGS—*contd.*

15. *Śrīmāra*  
 'Ekavira', 'Śrīvallabha', 'Parsachakra-  
 Kolāhala', 'Pallava-bhānjana', 'Avantipa-  
 Śekhara.' c. 830. Won many victories.

16. *Paragusa II*  
 'Mārañjadāyan', came to throne A.D. 862.  
 Victories at Idavai and Vēmbil against  
 Chōlas and Gangas. Penetrated to Arakkūr.  
 Was defeated at Tiruppurambiyam, or  
 Śrīpurambiyam, by the Gangas, whose  
 king Prithivipati I was killed, 877-8(?)

17. *Parāntaka Vira-Nārāyaṇa*  
 'Sadāyan', 'Jaṭila-Neḍunjadāyan',  
 Destroyed Pennāgaḍam. Md. a Bāṇa  
 Princess.

18. *Rājasiṃha III*  
 'Maṇḍara-Gaurava', 'Māra-varman',  
 'Abhīmānamēru', 'Rājāsikhāmaṇi',  
 completely defeated by Parāntaka  
 Chōla I between 907 and 916.

The list of Pāndya princes which follows is gathered from inscriptions. Relationships are generally not traceable. Probably these princes ruled States separated from one another but formerly belonging to the old joint kingdom, which was occasionally re-formed as a whole and then again became disjointed (see Kiehlhorn's *Lists E. I. vii-10*; 1911, 8, App. II, p. 24; ix, 226).

The titles 'Pondu-Perumāl', 'Korkai-vēndan' are common to all the members of the Pāndya family.

A.D. 965. *Vira Pāndya*, who took the head of the Chōla, fought against the Chōla Āditya II, and was called 'Chōlāntaka' (*Suckndram Rock Inscription, T. A. S. III, Pl. I, 67*). About the same period several records of a 'Sadāya-Māra.'

Period 985-1012. *Amarabhujanga-Pāndya* a contemporary of Rājārāja Chōla I.

Period 1012-1042. Chōla princes were made Viceroys of their king in the Pāndya country, under the title, 'Chōla-Pāndya' (see e.g. *V. K. II, Madura, 19, 11; 64, 65 of 1905 and others*).

Prior to 1046. *Mādhavarājan* alias *Vira Pāndya*. Decapitated by Rājādhirāja Chōla I.

1041. *Vikrama Pāndya* usurped the throne of Ceylon. He was killed in battle in 1042 when Rājādhirāja Chōla I raided the island.

1046-1048. *Parākrama Pāndya* usurped the throne of Ceylon and reigned two years (*Mahāwamsa, ch. lvi*).

c. 1060. 'Vira Pāndya, son of Vikrama', mentioned in an inscription at Chidambaram. He was defeated by the Chālukya Chōla king Rājendra II—Kulottunga-Chōla I, and the government of Madura was made over to the Chōla prince Gangaiakonḍa Chōla, renamed 'Sundara-Chōla-Pāndya'.

1065-67. *Viraśarva*, son of Śrīvallabha Pāndya, was killed by being trampled to death by an elephant by order of Vira-Rājendra Chōla.

1080-1084. *Sundara Pāndya*, a contemporary of *Jatavarman* Śrīvallabha who fought against Kulottunga-Chōla I.

c. 1090-1133. *Parakula Pāndya* supported Kulottunga-Chōla I and Vikrama in some of their wars. He claims to have taken Viṇṇam, to have destroyed ships at Kāṇḍalūr, to have subjugated southern Kalinga, and to have captured Kuḷam (the Colair Lake near Elore) from 'Telugu-Vīman,' i.e., the Telugu chief Bhīma (*T. A. S. I, 19. See Text s. v. A. D. 1090, etc.*).

1132. *Māra-varman-Śrīvallabha-Pāndya I*. Accession in year following February I, 1132. Inscription of his 37th year (426 of 1916) i.e., 1168-9 at Ambāsamudram, Tinnevely District.

1160-1. (Another) *Māra-varman-Śrīvallabha-Pāndya II*. Accession in this year. He had a son *Kulaśekhara*, one of his feudatories was the Kēraḷa ruler Vira-Ravi-varma (101 of 1908).

1167-1171. *Kulaśekhara-Pāndya*, probably the prince just mentioned, murdered *Parākrama-Pāndya*, who ruled at Madura, and seized the throne. There followed the War of Pāndya succession, and the invasion of the Pāndya country by the Singhalese under general Lankāpura (see *Text s. v., A. D. 1067*). (*Prof. Krishnaswami Aiyangar believes that the war began in 1171-2.*) *Parākrama's* son *Vira-Pāndya* was placed on the throne by Lankāpura, and Kulaśekhara fled and shortly afterwards died. He was succeeded by *Vīra-Pāndya*, who was supported by the Chōla king (1 of 1899; *E.R.* 1899, § 18).

1190. Between May 30 and July 8, accession of *Jatavarman-Kulaśekhara I*, alias 'Rājagambhīra'. He lived till at least 1217 (*E.I. viii, App. ii, 24*; *ix, 226*; *337 of 1916*; *V. R. i, Ramasā, 170*; *E.I. viii, 274*; *E. R. 1900, p. 6*).

1216. Between June 25 and September 3 accession of *Mātarvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I*, 'Kōṇṇiamnikonḍān'. He reigned till at least 1235. 'Performed the anointment of heroes at Madikonda-Solapuram' (*E.I. vi, 301, etc.*). A record of A.D. 1222-3 says that he burnt Tanjore and Uraiyūr (*E.I. viii, App. ii, 24*).

1238. Between July 13 and August 12, accession of *Mātarvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II* (*E.I. viii, App. ii, 24*). His 13th year fell in 1250 (*572 of 1916*). His last known date is in 1251 (*E.I. vi, 301*) on January 18. He claims to have taken Śrīrangam from Hoysala Sōmāśvara. This perhaps refers to the latter's occupation of Kaṭṭanūr, near Śrīrangam.

1249. According to Mr. L.D. Swamikannu Pillai a Pāṇḍya king reigned at this time whose name was *Mātarvarman-Vikrama-Pāṇḍya*, bearing the title 'Bhuvanēka-Vīra'.

1251. Between April 20 and 28, accession of *Jatavarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya I*, with title 'Kōṇḍa-Rāma'. He lived till his 23rd year in 1273 (*V. R. i, S. Arcot 556-558*; *198 of 1906*; *E.I. iii, 7*; *viii, App. ii, 25*). Before 1255 he had conquered Malabar, marched through Pudukottai, defeated the Hoysala general and taken possession of Kaṭṭanūr (*E. R. 1900, p. 6*). He attached the powerful chief Peranjia at Sōdamangalam, took that place and restored it. He was anointed at Chidambaram; and is said to have covered the temple at Śrīrangam with gold after his solemn coronation there (*E.I. xi, 266*; *vi, 221*; *V. R. i, Chingleput, 133, 167, 168*; *S. Arcot, 798*). He defeated the Rāja chief of N. Arcot, and drove back the forces of the Kākatya king towards the north. He was crowned a second time at Nellore.

1253. Between April 30 and July 13, accession of *Jatavarman-Vīra-Pāṇḍya*, who ruled till at least 1269 (*67, 73 of 1911*; *34 of 1920*; *E.I. vi, 19*; *viii, App. ii, 25*; *E.I. xi 226*; *x, 139*).

1262. In the year following July 30. Accession of *Mātarvarman-Vīra-Pāṇḍya* (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 176*; *386 of 1913*).

1268. Between June 10 and 20, accession of *Mātarvarman-Kulaśekhara I*. (*E.I. viii App. ii, 25*), who ruled till at least March 1308 (*see text s.v. A.D. 1308*). He partitioned his country into separate governorships, which eventually led to each governor trying to become independent. (*For events of the reign see text s.v. 1310, etc.*) According to Wassaf, Kulaśekhara was assassinated in 1306-10 (*416, 417, 460 of 1916*).

1270. Between January 15 and March 1, accession of *Mātarvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya*, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's dates (*342-347 of 1911*; *E. R. 1922, p. 92*).

1276. Between August 10 and 25, 1276—or, according to Mr. L.D. Swamikannu Pillai, between February 28 and March 14, 1277 (*E. R. 1916, p. 97*)—accession of *Jatavarman-Sundara Pāṇḍya II*, 'Kōṇḍa Rāma' (*E.I. viii, App. ii, 25*; *E.I. xi, 249*; *V. R. i, Chingleput, 979*; *119 of 1912*; *305 of 1921*; *418 of 1909*; *432 of 1913*; *529, 570 of 1920*). He took away the Tooth-relic from Ceylon and gave it to Kulaśekhara I in Madura (*Maddamāla, ch. xc*). Wassaf records the death of this ruler in 1293, earlier than December 2.

1293. Between January 12 and August 29, accession of *Mātarvarman-Vikrama Pāṇḍya*, as determined by Mr. Swamikannu Pillai. The date however seems a little uncertain (*compare V. R. i, S. Arcot, 222, 343, 439, 440, 813, 844*; *135 of 1902*; *53, 54 of 1905*; *78, 79 of 1903*; *410 of 1909*; *116 of 1900*). He lived till at least 1291. He was called 'Rājākka-nāyan'. One record in S. Arcot shows him ruling there in 1288 in his 6th year, while in the same place another inscription shows Jatavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II ruling there in his 13th year. These difficulties await solution by future students. He is said to have defeated Vijaya-Gaṇḍagūpāla (*V. R. i, Chingleput 473, 480*; *S. Arcot, 157*; *410, 418 of 1909*).

1291. Between April 29, 1291 and April 3, 1292, accession of *Jatavarman Śrīvallabha*, as determined by Mr. Swamikannu Pillai (*E. R. 1918, p. 155*).

1293. In the year following February 8, accession of *Jatavarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya III*, also determined by the same.

1296-17. Between December 17, 1296 and April 29, 1297, accession of *Jatavarman-Vīra-Pāṇḍya*, illegitimate son of Māra. Kulaśekhara I. He was driven out by Malik Kāfur in 1311. Ravivarman II of Kōṇḍa also claims to have driven him out (*E. R. 1900, p. 6*).

1303. Between March 31, and May 16 (*E. R. 1916, p. 97*), provisionally fixed by Mr. Swamikannu Pillai as the period of accession of *Jatavarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya*, legitimate son and heir of Kulaśekhara I. The son murdered

the father, and fled to Delhi when defeated in 1310 (*E. R.* 1921, p. 100). A record of his 11th year is dated January 26, 1314.

1314. Between March 6 and 29, accession of *Māra-varman-Kulaśekhara II* (*E. I.* viii. App. ii, p. 25; *E. R.* 1921, 100). His last known date is 1325.

1315. Between April 15 and August 10, accession of *Jajāvarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya*, who ruled for at least eight years (*E. I.* ix, 228; xi, 264; *V. R.* iii. Tinnevely 259; 487 of 1909; 17 of 1894; 1. *A.* 1913, p. 229).

1313-4. *Māra-varman-Vira-Pāṇḍya II*. Two inscriptions make his accession in the year following December 6, 1314 (494, 495 of 1921). One makes it in the year following October 19, 1333 (277 of 1910; see *E. R.* 1922, p. 92).

1335. Between April 30, and July 30, accession of *Māra-varman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya*, who lived till at least 1352. In this year the Muhammadan Viceroy of Madura under Muhammad Tughlak, Jalālu-d-din Āsan declared himself independent Sultan of Madura. He had ruled Madura since about 1330 (*V. R.* i, *N. Arcot*, 430; 78, 509, 525 of 1918).

1357-8. Between February 5, 1357, and January 9, 1358, accession of *Jajāvarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya* (*E. I.* xii, 12; xi, 228; 405 of 1917; 159 of 1911; *E. R.* 1922, p. 93).

In 1384 mention of a *Parākrama-Pāṇḍya* in Tinnevely District, whose rule began in this year and who ruled till at least 1415 (*V. R.* iii, *Tinn.* 337; 203 of 1895).

1395-7. Accession of a *Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya II* with prefix '*Jajāvarman*' (*E. R.* 1918, p. 158; 528 of 1911; *T. A. S.* i, 45, No. 2). Apparently the same *Kulaśekhara* had the prefix '*Māra-varman*' in 270 of 1908.

1401. Between January 13, and July 27, accession of *Jajāvarman-Vīra-Pāṇḍya*, alias *Kōṇṇimalkondān* who ruled for at least 21 years (*E. I.* ix, 228; xii, App. ii, 25; xi, 265; *V. R.* i, *Chingleput* 378; 332 of 1910).

1422. Between November 8 and December 6, (1) accession of *Jajāvarman-Arikēśari-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya*, also called '*Mānābharaṇa*', '*Mānābharaṇa*', '*Kumāra Parākrama*', and perhaps '*Vira-Pāṇḍya*'. He was born under the constellation *Mrigāśira*. Died 1463 or 1464. Fought with the King of Kēraḷa (*T. A. S.* i, 45 No. 3; *E. R.* 1906, p. 72; 1910, p. 100; 1905, p. 56; 518, 533, 547 of 1917; *E. R.* 1918, p. 158; 172, 178, 199 of 1895). (See pedigree below.)

1430. Between November 9 and 28, accession of *Kulaśekhara-Srīvallabha Pāṇḍya*, also called '*Aḷagan-Perumāl*', and '*Kumāra-Kulaśekhara*'. He lived till at least A.D. 1473-4 (*T. A. S.* i, 45; 192 of 1895; 278 of 1908; 476, 544, 649 of 1917). He was born in the Uttara Nakshatra.

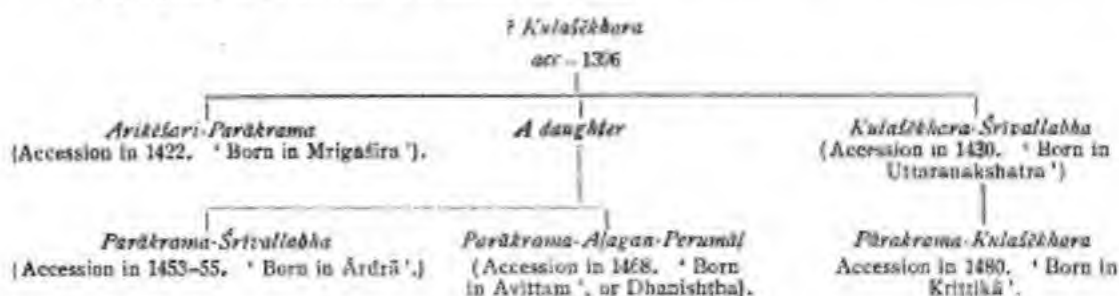
1443. Between March 13 and July 28, accession of *Māra-varman-Vira-Pāṇḍya III* ('*M*' of *Kielhorn's list*). His 14th year is mentioned. He lived in the reign of Dēva-Raya II of Vijayanagar. From at least 1404 Madura was governed by viceroys from Vijayanagar, Pāpa chiefs and others (see the *Madura list* above).

1453-1455. Accession of *Jajāvarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya* alias '*Srīvallabha*'. He was born under the constellation *Ārdra* (Tamil, '*Tiruvādrāl*'). He was alive in 1488.

1468. Between February 6 and October 13, accession of *Jajāvarman-Parākrama-Pāṇḍya*, alias '*Aḷagan-Perumāl*', '*Kōṇṇimalkondān*', '*Vira Pāṇḍya*', '*Poonin-Perumāl*'. Born under the constellation *Sravishṭhā* or *Dhanishṭhā* (Tamil '*Aviṭṭam*'). Lived till at least 1507 (*T. A. S.* i, 46, No. 12; *E. R.* 1918, p. 159).

1480. Between January 12 and August 1. Accession of *Parākrama-Kulaśekhara-Pāṇḍya*, who was born in *Krittikā* (or *Kārttikā*). Lived till at least 1500 (*T. A. S.* i, 46, No. 7; 618 of 1917).

The pedigree of these few Pāṇḍyas is probably as follows:—





1485-6. Accession of *Parākrama-Pāṇḍya*, whose second year was 1485-7 (*V.R. ii, Ramnad, 178-D*).

1490-1. Accession of another *Parākrama-Pāṇḍya*, whose second year was 1491-2 (*V.R. iii, Tinnevely, 304-D*).

1531-2. Accession of *Māraśarma-Sundara-Pāṇḍya III*, alias 'Kōṇēciṁmū-Kōṇḍān'. He lived till at least 1555 (*V.R. iii, Tinnevely, 405 ; 2 of 1916*).

Between October 4 and November 1, 1535, accession of Abhirāma Parākrama, also called *Jatilaśarma-Śrīvallabha*, and 'Kōṇēriṁmai-Kōṇḍān', and 'Iranda-Kāḷam-Eḍutta' ('he who brought back the old time'). He was son of Āhavarāma. Lived in the reign of king Achyuta of Vijayanagar, who, after defeating the 'Tiruvadi', or king of Travancore, established Abhirāma-Śrīvallabha in Madura. He was reigning on October 4, 1545 (*577, 666 of 1917, etc ; E.I. ix, 226, P*).

1543. July 20. Accession of *Jatilaśarma-Kulaśekhara III* (450, 545 of 1917). Elder son of Abhirāma-Parākrama. 'Born in Aśvati' (Aśvini). Also called 'Parākrama', and 'Perumāl'. He lived till at least 1570 (*466, 525, 531, 532, 536, 540 of 1917*).

1550. Between June 14 and 27. Accession of *Śalivātipati*, the younger son of Abhirāma-Parākrama (*387, 403, 481, 511, 543 of 1917*). Also called 'Tirunelvēl-Perumāl-Kulaśekhara', 'Viravenbāmāḷai', 'Ponnan-Pāṇḍya', etc. He was crowned in 1552 (*V.R. iii, Tinnevely, 362, 302*).

1563. Between June 1 and 13, accession of *Jatilaśarma-Ativirārāma-Śrīvallabha*, son of Śalivātipati alias 'Śivalavēl', 'Śivaladēva' 'Aḷagan-Perumāl'. He was 'born in Punarvasu. His 42nd year 1604-5 is mentioned in an inscription at Kuttalam (*V.R. iii, Travancore, 142 ; 482, 501 of 1917 ; T.A.S. i, 49, Nos. 22, 26 ; V.R. iii, Tinnevely, 278-R ; ii, Ramnad, 168-B*).

1572-3. Inscriptions of the second year of a prince (?) *Kulaśekhara-Parākrama-Aḷagan Sōkkanār* (432 of 1909 ; *E.R. 1918, p. 162*).

1574. Mention of *Kūṇ-Pāṇḍya* (*E.R. 1904-5, p. 57*).

1586-7. Accession of *Abhirāma-Varaṅgarāma*, alias *Vira-Pāṇḍya*, also called 'Aḷagan-Perumāl-Ativirārāma'. A grant by him on October 9, 1590 (*605 of 1917 ; V.R. ii, Madura, 80, A, B*).

1593. *Abhirāma-Ativirārāma-Pāṇḍya* mentioned (*E.R. 1912, § 40*).

For the following pedigree see *T. A. S. i. 44*.



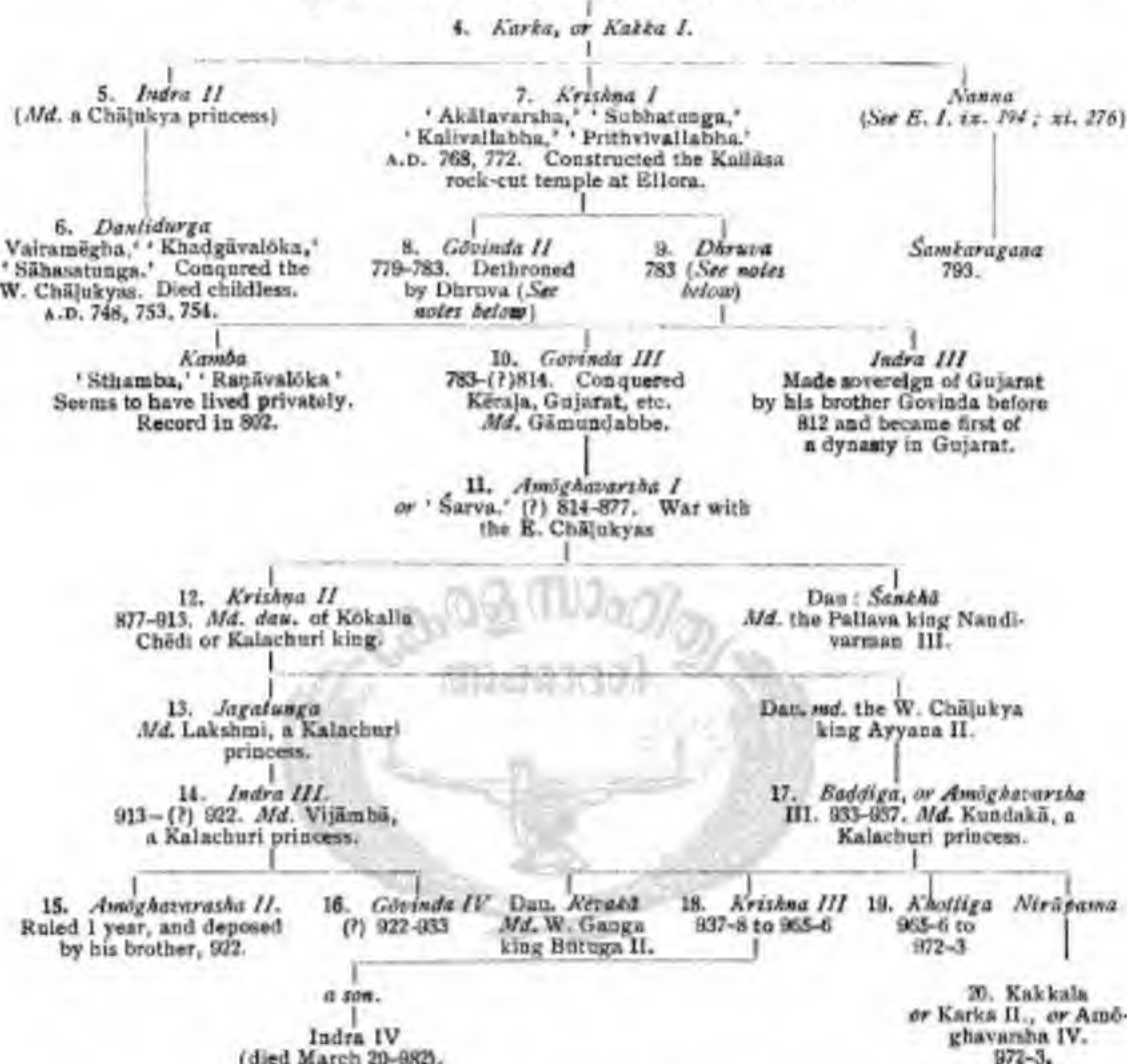
In A.D. 1614-17, a Pāṇḍya prince *Perumāl-Śivala-Māra-Varaṅgarāma* is mentioned, who was also called 'Kulaśekhara-Sōmāṭiylār-Dikshitar'. He carried out a religious (Yāga) ceremony at Tenkālī. He may be identical with Śrīvallabha, son of Śalivātipati (*V. R. iii, Tinnevely, 391-A ; Travancore, 127 ; T.A.S. i. 147 ; 268 of 1908*).

In 1754-5 a descendant of the Pāṇḍya Kings *Kulaśekhara Dikshitar Śivala-Varaṅga* is mentioned in an inscription, which states that like the earlier Śrīvallabha he 'brought back the old time,' his title being 'Iranda-kāḷam-eḍutta' (*T.A.S. i. 149*).

Notes.—The author of the *Periplus* (1st century A.D.) gives the name 'Paralia' to the country about Quilon and Cape Comorin. This probably represents the river 'Pahruji' (modern Tāḷaiyāru) mentioned in early Tamil epics.

Rāshtrakūṭas No. 10. Kōchchadaiyan's alleged defeat of the Rattas (*i.e.* Chālukyas) probably refers to an event of the year A. D. 674 when the Chālukya king Vikramāditya I penetrated southwards as far as Trichinopoly and was encamped at Urugapuram.



QUTB SHAHI DYNASTY OF GOLKONDA—*contd.*

*Notes.*—6. *Dantidurga* completely crushed the W. Chālukya family, so that the Western territories of the latter were ruled by the Rāshtrakūṭas for two centuries. He gave a grant in 753 (*J. A. 1832, p. 103*). He was in occupation of Kāñchi some time after 754 (*J. A., 1906, p. 332*).

7. *Krishna I* was encamped at the W. Ganga capital Mappai, near Bangalore in A. D. 768 (*E. I. xiii, 275*). Grants by him in 770 and 772 (*E. I. vi, 171; xiv, 123*).

8. *Gōvinda II* has the names 'Vallabha,' 'Prabhūtavarsha,' 'Pratāpāvalōka,' 'Vikramāvalōka.'

9. *Dhruva* was also called 'Nirupama,' 'Dhāravarsha,' 'Kalivallabha,' 'Srivallabha.' He was also called 'Dhara' or 'Dora.' He defeated and imprisoned the W. Ganga king Śivamāra II.

10. *Gōvinda III.* (For his elder brother *Kambha* see *E. C. ix. Nl. 61*, of which the date is November 13, 802). *Gōvinda* had the titles 'Jagattunga,' 'Jagadendra,' 'Prabhūtavarsha,' 'Vallabha-Narēndra.' There was heavy fighting in his reign. He was contemporary with and fought against the E. Chālukya king Vijayāditya II alias 'Narēndra-Mṛigarāja' whose inscriptions say that he fought 108 battles in 12½ years against the Gangas and Rāṭṭas, or Rāshtrakūṭas. *Gōvinda* says he defeated the E. Chālukyas (*E. I. vii, 36*). He released from imprisonment the W. Ganga king *Sivamāra II*, and again captured and imprisoned him. For his queen *Gāmundaḥbe* see *E. C. ix, Nl. 61*.

11. *Amoghavarsha I* or *Sarva* was also called 'Durlabha,' 'Śrīvallabha,' 'Shanda,' 'Nripatunga,' 'Atisaya-Dhavalā,' 'Viranūriyapa,' 'Lakshmi-Vallabhendra,' and 'Lord of Laṭṭalūru' (*E. I. xiii, 176*).

12. *Kṛishna II* was also called 'Kannara,' 'Akālavarsa,' and 'Subhatunga.' Before A. D. 888 he suffered heavy reverses at the hands of the Eastern Chālukya King Guṇaka-Vijayāditya (*E. I. vii, 26 see text s. v. May 10, 930 A.D.*).

13. *Jagadunga* was also known as 'Jagadrudra' (*E. I. iv, 283; v, 195*).

14. *Judra III* was also called 'Nityavarsha-Narēndra' (271 of 1918 gives a date in his reign).

15. *Gōvinda II* was known as 'Suvarṇavarsha,' 'Nripatunga,' 'Vallabha-Narēndra,' 'Prabhūta-varsha,' 'Rajja-kandarpa,' 'Sāhasāśka,' and 'Goggiga.' He seems to have had a very bad reputation for cruelty.

16. *Kṛishna III* was also called 'Kannara,' 'Akālavarsa,' 'Kachchiyūm-Taṣṭajayūm-konḍa' ('capturer of Coujevaram and Tanjore') and 'Iṛivikannara.' For his exploits see the text.

17. *Kāhoffiga*, alias 'Nityavarsha,' was defeated by Harsha, king of Malwa in 971. His accession was between March 24, 965 and February 17, 966.

18. *Kakkala* was also called 'Vallabha-Narēndra.' He was overthrown by the Western Chālukya king Tailapa II, who married Kakkala's daughter Jākabbe, or Jakkalā-dēvi. With him the dynasty came to an end.

For Indra IV's date of death see *E. C. ii, 57* at Srāvapa-Belgoḷa, the date of which is quite sound.

#### RATTA CHIEFS OF SAUNDATTI

(See *Bombay Gazetteer*, i., Pl. i, 550; *I. A. xix, 283*; *E. I. viii, App. ii, 7*).  
The family claimed descent from Kāshtrakūṭa Krishna III.

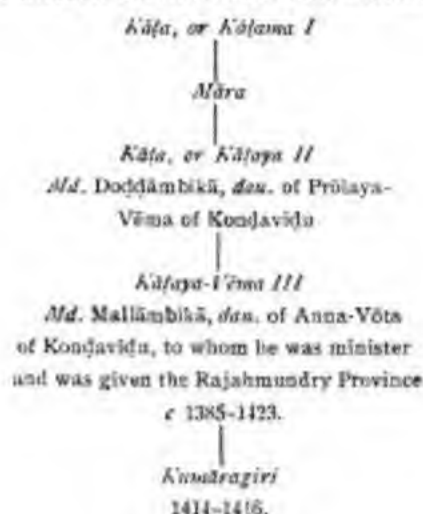


<sup>1</sup> This name I do not find mentioned in any of the authorities quoted and in one or two others where the matter is under discussion.—Editor.





## REDDI CHIEFS OF RAJAHMUNDY—BRANCH A



## REDDI CHIEFS OF RAJAHMUNDY—BRANCH B

The pedigree follows the Kōṇḍakūru plates of Allaya Doḍḍa and others.

(*E.I.* v. 53; *xiii*, 237.)



NOTES.—Doḍḍa I's son *Allāda* defeated Alp Khān. Made an alliance with the Gajapatis. Another account makes his wife Vēmāmbikā grand daughter of king Anavēma, probably of Konḍaviḍu. (*E.I.* v. 53 f)

For *Vēma* or *Allaya-Vēma* (1433, etc. . .) see *E.I.* *xiii*. 238. *Virabhadra*'s wife *Anitallī* was 'daughter of the elder Kōṭaya's son Vēma' (*ibid*).

*Doḍḍa II* was also called 'Karpūra-Vasantarāva', 'Samgrāma-Bhīma', and 'Jagannobhaganja.'

## RENANDU TRACT—CHIEFS OF THE

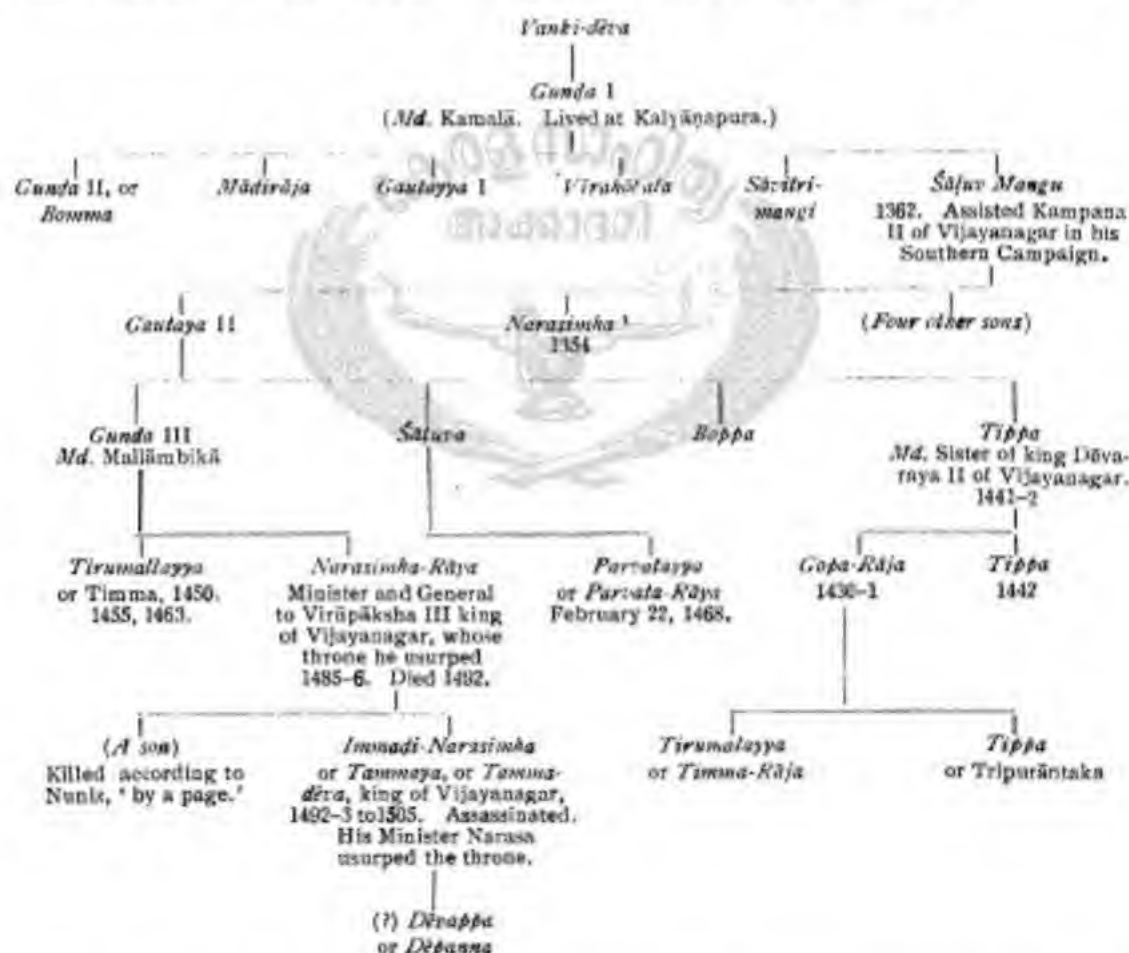
See above under 'CHOLA-MAHARAJAS.'

## ŚAKA DYNASTY OF KSHATRAPAS, OR SATRAPS

See above under 'Early North India' Table.

## ŚĀLUVA FAMILY CHIEFS

Their distinctive family titles were 'Kāṭhāri-Śāluva', 'Mēdūmīśaragonda' and 'Dharanivarāha.' See J. Rāmāya's article on the Dēvulapalli plates (*E. I.* vii. 74). For Pedigree see *A. R.* 1908-9, p. 168.



NOTES. Pedigrees of the family are given in *V.R.* ii, Nellore 606, 620; *B. and V.C.* iii, 1194, 1203; and in *E.I.* vii. 76.

<sup>1</sup> *V.R.* i, Anantapur, 49; 92 of 1912.

An inscription at Simhachalam in Vizagapatnam District gives the following names, saying that Śambu-rāya came from Kannada-dēśa (293 of 1899): (*V. R. ii, Guntur, 128*).



A Śālva Malla lived in A.D. 1441-2 (*V. R. i, Cuddappah, 659*).

A Śālva Yerra Kampa lived in 1405-6 (*ibid.*, 662).

For Parvatayya's place in the pedigree see *V. R. ii, Karavot 469*.

Śālva Pedda Mallapa 'son of Yaram (? Yerra) Kampa' is mentioned, August 25, 1485 (*V. R. ii, Kurnool 462; 26 of 1915*).

The principal minister of Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, throughout his reign Śālva Timma, alias Appāji. Śālva Govinda was also prominent during the reign.<sup>2</sup>

In 1589 Śālva Narasimha, 'Singa-bhūpāla', who was related to Bāhubalendra, was ruling some tracts - Rajahmundry, and part of Kalinga.

The Rajas of Karvatinagar in Chittoor District belonged to the Śālva family. In 1622-3 Tirumala, 'son of Śrīranga Raja and grandson of Kaṭhūri-Śālva-Mahārāja,' was chief of that tract (*V. R. i, Chittoor, 267, 268; 376, 377 of 1911*).

### ŚAMBUVARĀYA CHIEFS OF THE ŚENGEṆI FAMILY

Their province was mainly in the present North Arcot and Chingleput Districts. In the times of the Vijayanagar empire it was known as the 'Paḍaiviḍu-Rājya', drawing its name from Paḍaiviḍu near Polūr.

The names only can be given, as the relationships are not yet sufficiently established. To save space 'Śambuvārāya' is shortened to 'Samb.'

A.D. 1163-4. *Rājāditya Samb.* in 18th year of Rājārāja Chōla II, (1146-1163), (*V. R. i, Chingleput, 479; 244 of 1901*).

1167-8. *Edirili-Chōla-Samb.* in the 8th year of Rājādhirāja Chōla II (1163-1178), to whom he was feudatory. He is said to have obtained the departure from South-India of the Singhalese armies under general Lanikāpura, which invaded the country in his day, by his intervention with a holy priest of Śiva who by earnest prayer and fasting secured the Deity's favour. Edirili had a son *Pallava-rāja* (*V. R. i, Chingleput, 248, 249; 20 of 1899; 474 of 1905*).

1171-(?)1210. A number of records of this period contain names which possibly owing to the recurrence of the name 'Attimallan,' refer to one chief. These are as follows:—

*Ammāyappan-Pāṇḍi alias Rājārāja Samb.*, A.D. 1175-6 the 13th year of Rājādhirāja Chōla II, which was his own 5th year. Hence his accession was in 1171-2 (*V. R. i, S. Arcot, 373; 222 of 1904*).

*Ammāyappan-Gaṇḍarūriyan-Samb.*, 1179-80. In the second year of Kulōttunga Chōla III, 1178-1216, (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 997; 190 of 1904*).

*Mindān-Attimallan-Samb.* 1185-6. In the 8th year of the same king (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 341; 301 of 1897*).

*Mindān-Attimallan-Vikrama-Chōla-Samb.*, 1189-90. In the same king's 12th year (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 26; 405 of 1905*).

*Ammāyappan Rājārāja Samb.*, 1180-1. In the same king's 13th year (*V. R. i, S. Arcot 374; 223 of 1904*). In this record two chiefs bind themselves to be faithful to the Śengeṇi chief.

*Ammāyappan-Attimallan-Vikrama-Chōla-Samb.*, 1197-8. In the same king's 20th year. Agreements between rival chiefs. This chief was also called 'Kappudal-Perumāl' (*S. I. I. iii, 208*) in 1204-5, in the King's 27th year (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 414, 422; 107, 115 of 1900*). He had a son—as next noted.

<sup>2</sup> The Śālva Brothers Timma and Govinda were Brahmans, and could have had no connections with these families. Śālva in these cases must be regarded as a mere title that it actually was in its origin—*Editor*.



1212-13. *Aṭṭiya-Chōla-Edirī-Chōla Samb.*, alias 'Chōla-Piṭṭai'. Record in the 35th year of the same king (I, R. ii. Salem, 28; 435 of 1913). Son of the next above.

He was also called 'Virasān-Ammaiappan.' Two records of his are dated in the 22nd and 28th years of Rājārāja Chōla III, i.e. in 1237-8 and 1243-4. Another is dated in the 3rd year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, the Telugu-Chōla ruler, i.e. in 1252-3, and here he is called 'Aṭṭiya-Pallava' (I, R. i. N. Arcot, 554, 559, 333; S.I.I. i. Nos. 59, 60, 63).

1235-6. *Attimallan-Sambukula-Peramāl-Rājagambhira-Samb.* This was his 12th year, so his accession took place in 1224-5 (S.I.I. i. Nos. 102, 105).

1257-8. *Rājārāja Samb.* in the 8th year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. Here the chief is called a 'Piṭṭaiyār', or vassal, of his lord (I, R. i. N. Arcot, 230, 231; 302, 303 of 1912; S.I.I. i. 87 to 136; iii. 121, 123, 136, 208). He was also called 'Rājagambhira.'

c. 1314-5. *Vira-Champandya*, alias Samb. in the 12th year of Jaṭavarman-Sundara-Pāṇḍya, whose accession was in 1303. Also, apparently, called 'Vira-Chōla-Samb' (I, R. i. N. Arcot 290; 97 of 1900).

1322. Accession, between May 11 and June 20, of 'Sakalalōka-Chakravartī' *Venruṇakhoṇḍa-Samb.* There are records of his 14th year, 1335-6, in which the Muhammadan invasions of the country are mentioned; and of his 18th year, of date June 30, 1339. (I, R. i. N. Arcot, 548; 24 of 1897; 42, 48 of 1921; E. I. xi. 251; E. R. 1903, p. 16; I, R. i. S. Arcot, 1048; 434 of 1903).

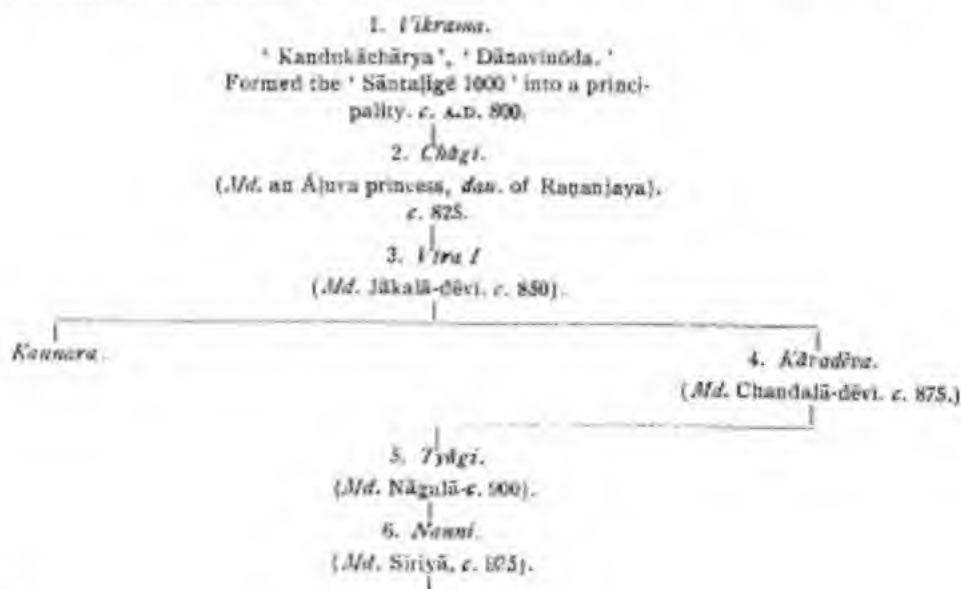
1337-8. *Rājendrāyana-Samb.*, alias 'Mallinātha', or 'Tirumallinādan' (in Tamil), or 'Jiyadēva'. Several records make his accession in 1337-8, though the fixture clashes with the last date of the chief last-mentioned. It may be that that chief retired into private life before his death. Rājendrāyana's 20th year is mentioned, i.e., 1356-7 (30 of 1890; 49, 302 of 1921; 48, 49 of 1922; I, R. i. S. Arcot, 799; 396 of 1909).

The Sambuvarāya chiefs were conquered by prince Kampaṇa II, son of Bukka I of Vijayanagar during his southern campaign about 1351, (E. I. xv. 8).

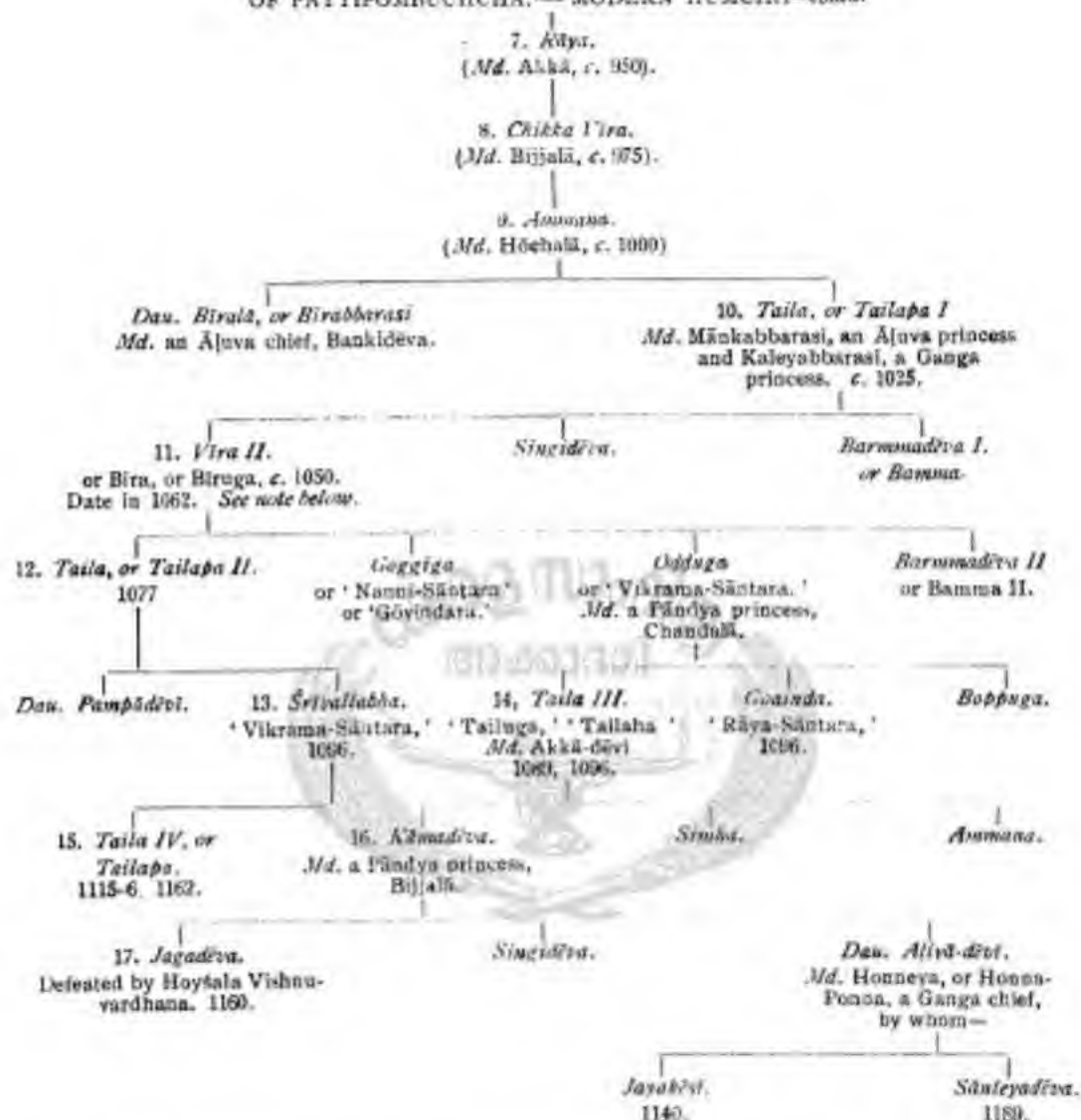
N.B.—The Rājārāja-Samb. of A.D. 1257 sometimes has prefixed to his name the title also borne by his lord Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, viz., 'Avanīyāla-piraṇḍān', or 'Alappiraṇḍān'. This, and the fact of his being called 'Piṭṭaiyār', has led the Government Epigraphist to the opinion that he really was a son of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla. I doubt. See my remarks appended to the list of Nilagangāyāyan chiefs given above.

#### SĀNTARA CHIEFS OF PATTIPONBUCHCHA—MODERN HUNCHA.

Huncha is in the Shīnōga District of N.W. Mysore, near the Western Ghāts. The family is said to have originated in the north. Its members were Jains by religion. For their pedigree see E. C. viii, Nagar, 35. Mythical and traditionary ancestors are omitted here.



SĀNTARA CHIEFS  
OF PATTIPOMBUCHĀ. — MODERN HUMCHĀ—*contd.*



NOTES.—*Tailapa I.* His wife Mānkabbā was sister of the Ājuva chief Bankidēva, who married Tailapa I's sister Biralā.

*Vira II.* He is said, in *E. C. viii, Nr. 47* the date of which is 1062-3, 'to have freed his State from those who had no right to it'. This probably refers to the occupation in 1042 of the Sāntaligū 1000 by the Chālukya princes Bijjarasa and Gonarāja (*E. C. viii, Nr. 109, dist.*). Vira II's wife Bijjalā was daughter of the Nolamba ruler Narasimha, who governed Uchchangī in 1054. He also (*E. C. viii, Nr. 35*) had a wife Kanchalā-dēvi who was the mother of his four sons. She and her sister Chattalā are noted above in the pedigree of the Western Gangas (*q. v.*) Another record (*ibid., Nr. 37*) states that the mother of the four sons was Chattalā daughter of 'Rakkasa-Ganga, lord of Kānchi,' which may have been a title of Arumojidēva, husband of Gāvabbarasi, who, according to *E. C. viii, Nr. 192*, were the parents of Chattalā and Kanchalā. Chattalā was the wife of the Kājuvetti chief of Kānchi, and Rice expressed the opinion that when she became a widow she claimed her sister's four sons as her own. These different statements are confusing at present. The puzzle awaits solution. (See note 1 on p. 36 above.—*Editor.*)

*Tailapa II* was also called 'Bhujabala Sántara' (*E. C. viii, Nr. 35*).

For *Goggiga* see *E. C. vii, St. 53*.

For *Śrīvallabha* and his sister Pampādēvi see *E. C. viii, Nr. 37*.

For *Taila IV* son of Śrīvallabha see *Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 75, and p. 117*. The date of the latter inscription is A.D. 1115-6. That of the former is 1162. These dates are rather far apart, but are not impossible. It may turn out that there was later a father and son of the same names.

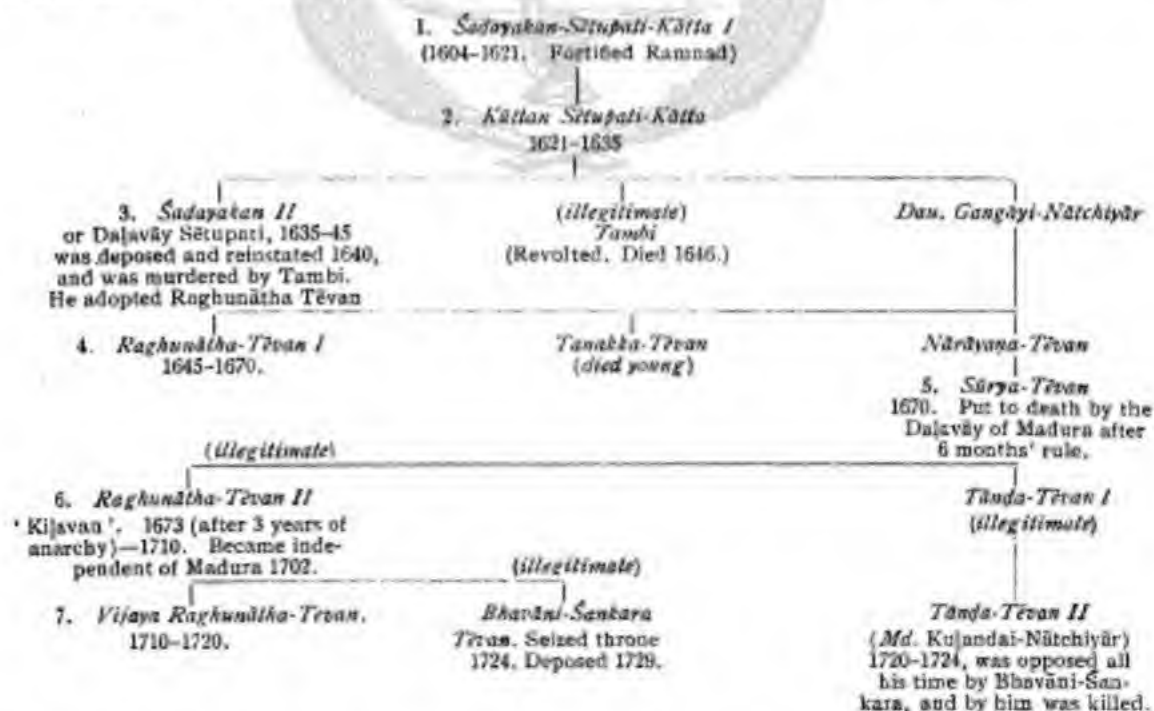
*Jagadēva*. Before his defeat by the Hoysala king he had, as a feudatory of the Western Chālukya king, attacked the Kākatīya king Prōla II's capital Anumakonda or Warangal, but had been driven back. He fought against the Kadambas in 1160 (*Mys. A. A. R. 1923, p. 113*).

Jayakēti raided the Hāṅgal country in 1140 (*E. C. vi, Cm. 122*).

### ŚENGENI FAMILY See ŚAMBUVARĀYA CHIEFS

### SĒTUPATI RULERS OF RĀMNĀD

They belonged to an ancient Marava family, who were hereditary guardians of the Isthmus of Rāmnād, and who were re-established during the rule in Madura of Muttalrīshnappa (A.D. 1602-1609) in the person of Śaḍayakan-Uḍaiyān-Sētopati I. The Nāyakas of Madura were their overlords.



Bhavāni-Sankara was deposed in 1729. He was succeeded by Kōtta-Tēvan II, who was brother of Kuḷandai-Nāthiyār and who was also called 'Kumāra-Muttu-Vijaya-Raghunātha'. He ruled till 1752.

ŚEUNA DYNASTY  
See VĀDAVAS OF DĒVAGIRI

ŚILĀHĀRA DYNASTIES

They did not largely come in contact with the ruling families of the South, and it is not necessary here to insert all their pedigrees.

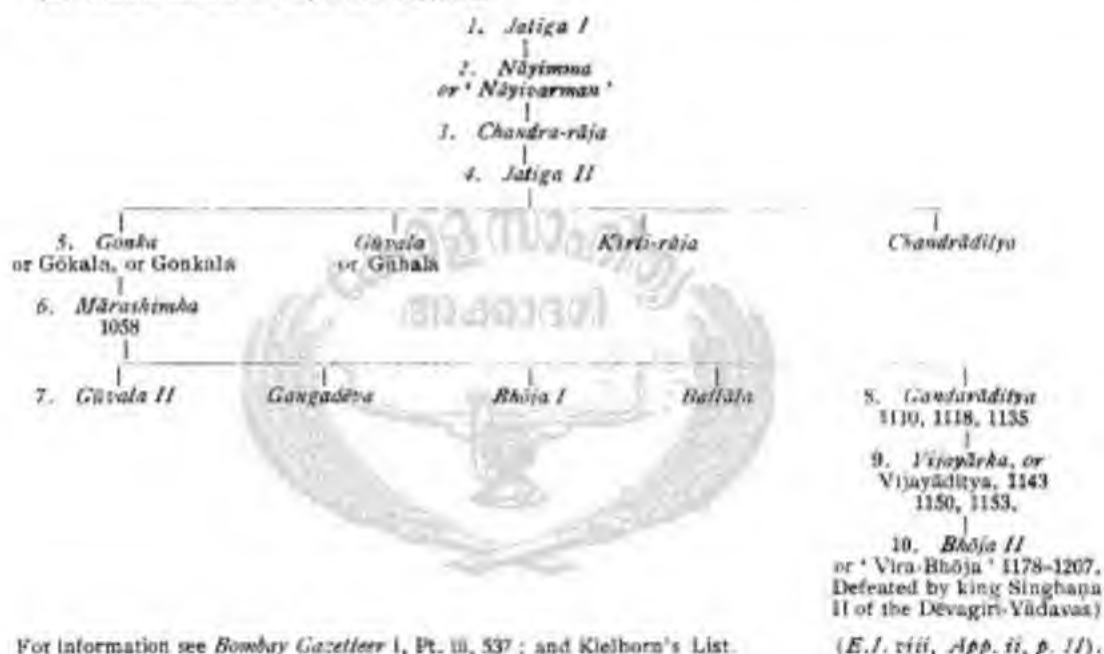
(A) For the Śilāhāra family of the Northern Konkan for a century and a half down to the reign of Anantadēva or Anantapāla in 1094, see *Bombay Gazetteer i, Part III, 539*; and Kielhorn's List in *E.I. viii, App. ii, p. 11*.

After Anantapāla we have a few names and dates, but the relationships cannot be traced.

*Haripāla*, A.D. 1149, 1154. *Mallikāhārjuna*, 1156, 1160, *Aparājita*, 1185, 1187 and 1198. *Kṛṣṇa-dēva*, 1203, 1238. *Sōmēśvara*, 1259.

(B) For the Śilāhāras of the Southern Konkan from about A.D. 775 to 1008, see *Bombay Gazetteer i, Part iii 537*; and Kielhorn's List in *E.I. viii, App. ii, p. 11*.

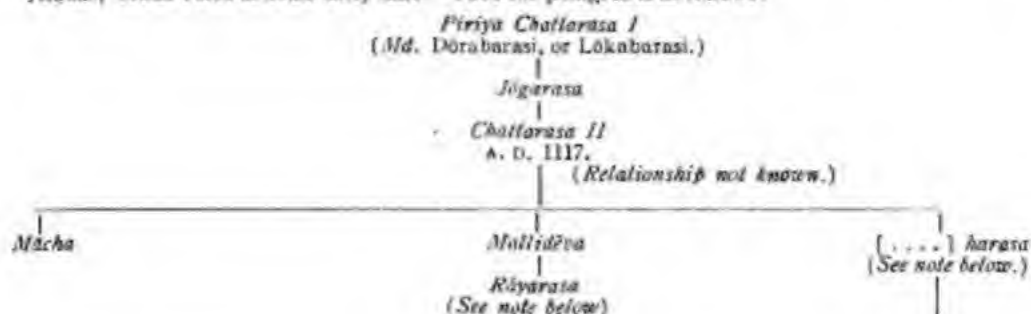
(C) The Śilāhāras of Kolhāpūr and Belgaum.



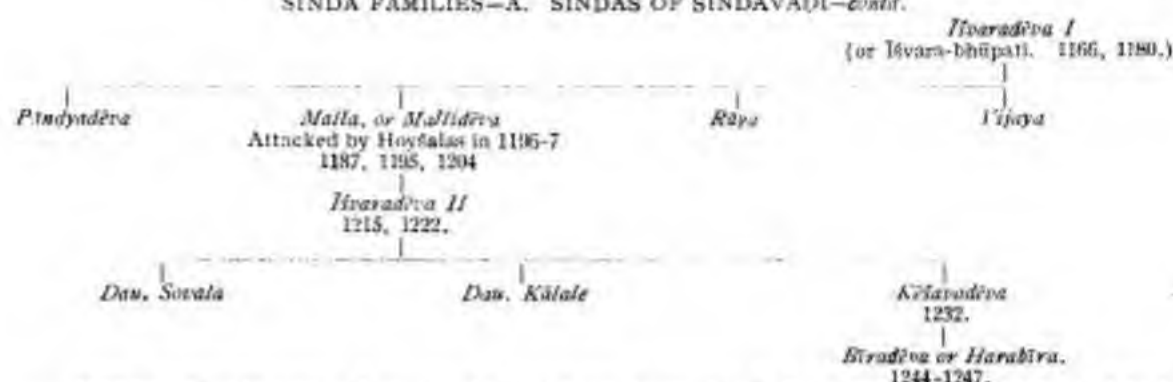
SINDA FAMILIES  
A. SINDAS OF SINDAVĀḌI

The Sindavāḍi country embraced parts of N. Mysore, Bellary, Dhārwar and Bijāpūr. It is mentioned in an inscription in A.D. 750 (*E. C. vi, Mg. 36*). The chiefs were always vassals to more powerful families. The Sinda capital was at first at Hallavūr on the Tungabhadra river, and later at Belagutti in Honāḷi Taluk N. W. Mysore (See *E. C. vii, Introd. p. 35*.)

*Nidudī* Sinda ruled at some early date. Then the pedigree is as follows.





SINDA FAMILIES—A. SINDAS OF SINDAVĀDI—*contd.*

NOTES. That Iivaradeva I was son of [...] barasa is stated in *E. C. vii, Hl. 50*. Rice (*ibid. vi, Introd. 35*) makes him son of Mallideva's son Rāyarasa.

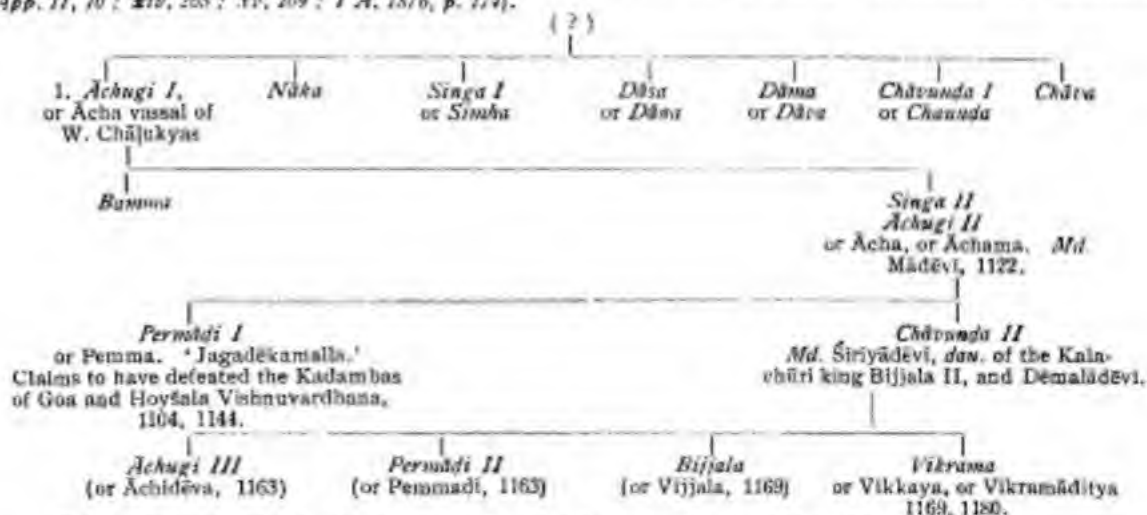
Records at Kurugōd, Bellary District (*V. R. i, Bell. 106, 108; 56, 58 of 1904*), mention Sinda Rāchamalla as feudatory of the Kulachūri king in, apparently, A. D. 1175 and 1177. But the details of the dates are unsatisfactory. Two others (*V. R. i, Bell. 87, 128; 211, 206 of 1913*), of dates 1141 and 1147 mention Rāchamalla and his elder brother Bhīma, but with no clue as to relationship.

Another Kurugōd record (*E. I. xiv, 265*), edited by Dr. Barnett, gives the following pedigree—to which I have ventured to add the prince Bhīma mentioned above. There is, here again, no clue as to relationship to the main line



## SINDAS OF ERAMBARAGE

Erambarage = Velburga in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions (*See Bombay Gazetteer I, Pt. III, p. 573; E. I. viii, App. II, 10; xv, 268; xv, 109; I A. 1876, p. 174*).



The family was crushed by the triumph of the Hoysalas in the latter part of the 12th century A.D. Vikrama governed the Kistukūḍ tract (*E. I. xv, 109. Inscription at Soti*).

## TAGADUR—CHIEFS—

See under *Adigaman chiefs above*.

## TANJORE—RULERS OF

## A. A FAMILY OF CHIEFS IN THE 8TH TO THE 11TH CENTURIES A.D.

These chiefs seem to have been vassals to the Pallava kings and to have ruled over parts of Tanjore and Pudukotta.

*Perumbidugu-Muttaraiyan I*  
alias *Kudramamran*

|  
*Hangovadiyar-aiyan*  
alias *Maran-Paramesvaran*.

|  
*Perumbidugu-Muttaraiyan II*  
alias *Suvāṇ-Māran* or *Neḍambran*  
A.D. 717 and later.

The last chief was known by many other titles—amongst others 'Lord of Tanjore.' He fought many battles (twelve are mentioned in inscriptions) against the Pāṇḍya, the people of Kāṇḍu etc. . . . He went to Conjevaram to receive the newly-installed Pallava king, who was almost certainly Nāḍivarman II (A.D. 717-779). He had been a vassal of the Pallava Paramēśvara-Pōtavarman II (See the *Anbil plates*, E.I. xv, p. 49, n-1 and E.I. xiii, 134).

*Vidēvidugu-Viṣṇuśrī-Araṭṭan*, alias *Sāṭṭu-Māran*, who was a contemporary of Pallava Nāḍivarman II and was son of queen 'Perumbidugu-Perundēvi,' was very probably a son of Perumbidugu-Muttaraiyan II (E. I. xiii, 131 f.).

*Marpidugu* was a contemporary of Pallava Nantivarman (779-830).

*Vidēvidugu*, contemp. of Pallava Nripātunga (834-888).

*Sāṭṭu-Paṭiyili* was his son.

*Sāṭṭuḥayanakara-Muttaraiyan* was a contemporary of Śaḍaiyamāran Pāṇḍya. Date doubtful as more than one Pāṇḍya king was so called.

*Vijayālāya-Muttaraiyan* was the name of an officer serving under Kulōttunga Chōla I (1070-1118).

## B. THE NAVAKKA DYNASTY OF TANJORE

*Times*

*Md. Vayyamāmba*. (E. I. xii 340)

|  
1. *Śeṭṭappa Nāyaka*

Made governor of Tanjore by Achyuta Rayn of Vijayanagar, who married his wife's sister. Independent after 1565.

1549-1572.

|  
2. *Achyaṭappa Nāyaka*

1572-1614.

|  
3. *Raghunātha Nāyaka*

(*Md.* a Pāṇḍya princess. 1614-1640.)

|  
4. *Vijayaraghava*

Deprived of his throne by Chokkanātha Nāyaka. 1640-1674.

|  
5. *Śengamala Dās*

His throne seized by Rājaji, alias Venkājī, brother of the Marhatta Śivājī, 1674.

## C. THE MAHRATTA DYNASTY OF TANJORE

A branch of the Mahratta family of Satara (see Mahrattas above) descended from Śivāji's brother Venkājī. In 1674 by order of the Sultan of Bijapur, Venkājī, then a general, went to Tanjore and placed Śengamala, or Ubengamala, Dās on the throne, driving out Alagiri Nayaka who had been made governor by Chokkanātha of Madurai. Shortly afterwards Venkājī usurped the throne.



NOTES (1) *Venkaji* was ruling on April 5, 1685 (*440 of 1118*). (6) *Sahaji* was, soon after his accession, driven out by faction feuds; and his brother Pratāpa-Simha seized the throne and ruled from 1739 to 1749, when the English restored *Sahaji*.

(9) *Amara Simha* was deposed for mis-government, and pensioned, in 1798, *Sarfaji*'s adoption being declared valid. *Sarfaji* ceded Tanjore to the English, receiving the fort as his residence and an estate for his support.

(11) *Sivaji* died without issue in 1855, and the line became extinct.

## TELUGU-CHOLA CHIEFS

The following Table is tentative, information regarding some of the relationships being as yet somewhat confusing.

The family ruled a portion of the present Nellore District and the Kājahasi tract in Chittoor. Some records say that they were of Pallava origin. Others call them descendants of the Chālukyans and call them by the title 'Śaṭkula-Chaṭukki.' Some claim that their ancestor was Karikāla Chola. Certainly most of them were called by the family name 'Chōḍa' (the Telugu form of 'Chola'). One of their ancient cities was Pottapi, which is the old name of Kājahastī, whence they derive their titles 'Pottapi-Chōḍa' and 'Tirukāṭṭi.' One of their characteristic titles was 'Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla.'

For much information see Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's *South India and her Muhammadan Invaders* pp. 50f.

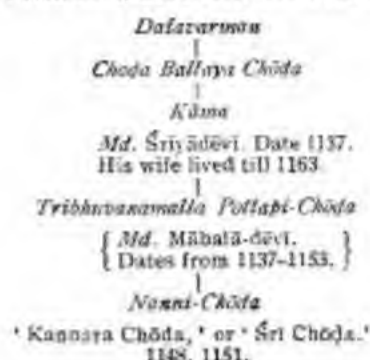
I identify the oft-mentioned 'Nalla Siddha' with Betta II, son of Erasiddha. A record at Kāvālī in Nellore district (*V. R. li, Nell. 441: B, and V. C. ii. 735, No. 39*) of date A.D. 1207-8, makes Nalla Siddha, elder brother of Tamma Siddha I, and it says that though Nalla was anointed, his younger brother Tamma was 'by his favour' ruling the kingdom. That is to say Nalla retired into private life leaving his brother to rule. An inscription at Tiruvāṇṇaṇḍu (*E. I. ii, 120*) confirms this. It says (v. 19) that 'the middle brother, king Betta, being given to the practice of austerities, conferred the government on his younger brother Tammusiddhi.' Thus Betta II was the same as Nalla,<sup>1</sup> which is merely a nickname, 'black'. In A.D. 1205 the eldest brother Manma Siddha I was dead. Again an inscription at Nandalūr in Cuddapah District (*V. R. i, Cudd. 791: 578 of 1907*) informs us that Nallasiddharasa was son of Erasmasiddha. It is necessary to mention these matters because some writers make Nalla Siddha an uncle of Tamma Siddha I.

<sup>1</sup> See Editor's note p. 130 above.





KONIDĒNA, OR KŌTYADONA, BRANCH, which ruled at Pottapi (Kajahasti)



TRAVANCORE—RULERS OF  
See KĒRALA KINGS

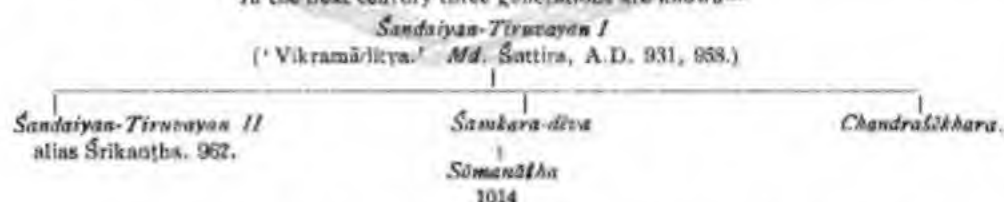
VAIDUMBA CHIEFS

These rulers at one time governed parts of Arcot, Cuddapah, Nellore and the country south of the Krishna river—the 'Rēnāṇḍu 7,000' village tract. They were a Telugu family claiming descent from the early Western Gangas. In the 9th century A.D. they fought against the then ruling Gangas.

*Irigaya-Vaidumba* lived in the 9th century (*V.R. i. Chittoor, 143, 163; 439 of 1914; 295 of 1905*).

*Gaṇḍa-Trinītra*, who may be the same as *Mannja-Trinītra* (298 of 1905), in alliance with the Bāṇa chief fought and defeated at the battle of Soremaṭi the ally Mahādendra I of the Nōjamba-Pallavas and the Western Ganga king Rāchamalla II about the year A.D. 878 (*V.R. i. Chittoor, 167, 168, 170; 295, 296 of 1905; 533 of 1906; E.R. 1907, pp. 78-79*).

In the next century three generations are known—



*Sandaiyan I* was conquered about A.D. 915 by Parāntaka Chōla I. He acknowledged as his overlord at one time the Nōjamba-Pallava chief Irivi-Nalipaya II who was also called Dilipayya, and ruled from 942 to 966, or perhaps Irivi I—Nalipayya). (*E.C. x. Bp. 4.*)

The Chōla king Ariṇḍajaya, c. 963, married a Vaidumba princess.

One of the Sandaiyans is mentioned in records of 21st, 24th, and 25th years of the Rashtrakūṭa king Krishna III,—probably the son, as he is called 'Śrīkaṇṭha,' A.D. 958, 960, 961 (*E. I. v, 142; E.R. 1905, p. 57; V.R. i, S. Arcot 668, 567; 267 of 1902; 743 of 1905*). *Śrīkaṇṭha* was chief between at least 960-1 and 968 (*ib. of 1905; S.I.I. iii, pp. 53, 107*).

A Vaidumba Rājā with title 'Bhuvana-Trinītra' was crowned in 972/3 (*V.R. i, Cuddapah, 583; 325 of 1905*).

An inscription of 992-3 mentions the Vaidumba chief 'Viśvayādēva, alias Durai-araiṇan'.

In A.D. 1004-5 lived a Vaidumba chief *Takkaraṇi*, who had a son *Nannama* and ruled over the Ingallūr-nāḍu (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 362; 14 of 1890*).

Vaidumba *Sōmanāṭha*, son of *Śaṅkara*, lived in 1014-15 (*V. R. i, N. Arcot, 336; 92 of 1890*).

Vaidumba *Rājendra-Chōla Munnaṭi* in A.D. 1251-2, the second year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla of the Telugu-Chōḍas (*V. R. ii, Nellore 633; B. and V. C. 1314*).

See also *V. R. i, Anantapur, 112, 64; 86 of 1913* and note the Government Epigraphist's remarks in *E. R. 1923, pp. 98-101*.

## VĀKĀṬAKA RĀJAS

These chiefs at one time owned extensive tracts in the Dekhan and penetrated southwards into the Kuntala-dēśa. They occupied parts of Bellary and Mysore (*J. R. A. S.* 1914, p. 322; *I. A.* 1920, p. 174; *E. I.* ix, 268; xvii, 12). The dates given are those of the late Dr. Vincent Smith and others.



NOTE.—Mr. V. S. Sukthankar in *E. I.* xvii, 12, argues that the dates given are too early and that the reign of Prithvisena I was as late as A.D. 7th century. But this could not be so if the pedigree is accurate and if Rudrasena II married the daughter of Chandragupta II. (For further information see S. K. Aiyangar's *Vākāṭaka Supplement Jour. Ind. Hist.*, vol. vi.—*Editor*.)

## VELANĀṆDU CHIEFS.

The Velanāṇḍu country proper, otherwise called the 'Shatsahasra' tract of 6,000 villages, was the Telugu country south of the Krishna river. To its north, between the Krishna and Godavari lay the Vengi country, otherwise known as the 'Gudravāra' or 'Guddavādi'—Vishaya a portion of which, about the Godavari delta was called the 'Konamanjāla.' North of the Godavari, also containing another division, called Guddavādi, was the Prōlunāḍu, with capital at Pīṭhāpuram. The Velanāṇḍu capital was Isandōl.

The whole territory was ruled by the Āndhra kings till about A.D. 225, when the Pallavas of Kānchi seized the Velanāṇḍu tract. They lost it to the eastern Chālukyas about A.D. 615 and from them it passed to the Chōlas under Kulōttunga Chōla I in 1070.

The following pedigree is taken from Mr. H. Krishna Sāstri's Table (*E. R.* 1917, p. 119), with some dates added as gathered from published inscriptions (*See also E. R.* 1921, pp. 110, 111). The Table is tentative as records sometimes appear to differ.

1. Malla I, 'Piduvārāditya.'
2. Erriya I.

VELANĀNDU CHIEFS—*contd.*

NOTES.—For pedigree, etc., see Dr. Hultzsch's article on the Pithāpuram inscription (*E.I.* iv, 35).

There are some 13th century dates for chiefs of the line, e.g. *Kulōttunga-Rājendra-Chōla-Gonka*. A.D. 1237-38, and 1239-40 and 1251-55 (*V.R. II, Godavari*, 317, 342; 411, 436 of 1893; *Guntur* 854; 160 of 1899). And the same name in A.D. 1270-1. (*V.R. II, Godavari*, 341; 435 of 1893).

Before 1112 (when Kulōttunga-Chōla I died) *Rājendra-Chōla I* had the Veṅgi province conferred on him by that king, after the king had adopted him as his son.

*Gonka II* is said to have ruled the whole Telugu country from Kājahasti to the Mahēndra mountain in Ganjam. His wife Sabbāmbikā was daughter of the 'Giripāchima,' or 'West of the hill' chief. (See 'Kondapaduṁṁ' chiefs pedigree—Table above).

## VELLORE CHIEFS

See the Viṣṇupāka grant (N. Arcot) of A.D. 1601 (*E.I.* iv, 269).

*Vīraṇṇa-Nāyaka*  
(of the Anukūla gotra)

|

*Bomma-Nāyaka*  
or Śinna Bomma. Patron of  
Appayadīkshita. Dates in 1549 and 1566

|

*Lingama-Nāyaka*  
Subordinate to Venkatapati I, king of  
Vijayanagar. Date in 1601.

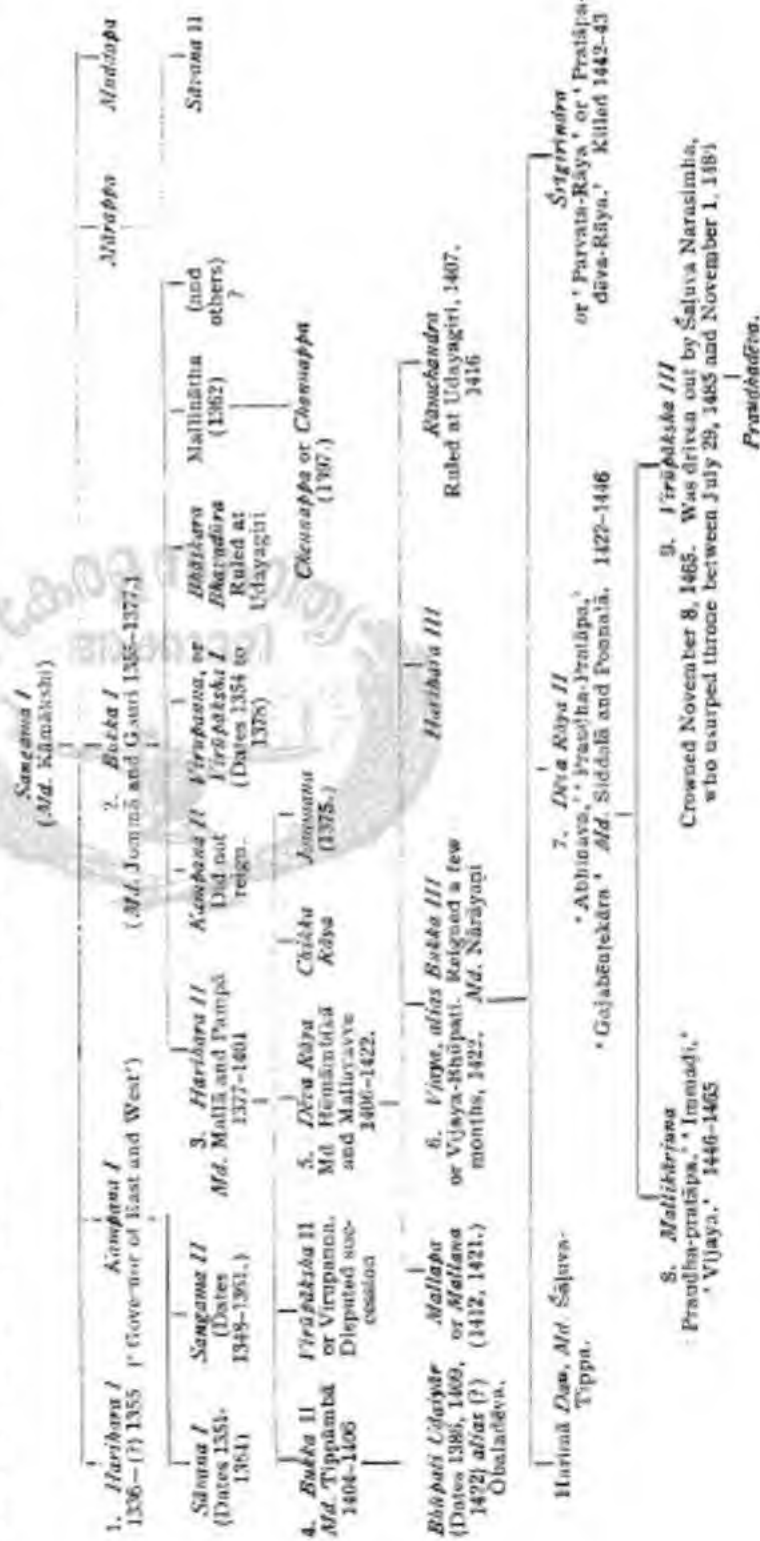
## VENĀḌ KINGS

See KERALA KINGS.

## VIJAYANAGAR—DYNASTIES OF

## A. THE FIRST—SANGAMA—DYNASTY

I have omitted, to save space, one or two names noted in Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's pedigrees ('Sources of Vijayanagar History,' pp. xi, xii), as not being of historic importance. I concur with T. A. Gopinatha Rao (*E. I. xv*, p. 8, f) in believing that Bukka III, Vijaya, had only one son whose name was Deva-Rāya and not two sons each named Deva-Rāya. But the question still requires study before a clear answer can be given. From the Satyamangalam, Sallajūr and Srīsalim plates (*E. I. iii*, 37; *E. C. iii*, *ML. 121*; *E. I. xv*, 8) we learn that there was an elder son Deva Rāya and a younger son Prātapa-Deva-Rāya, and that Virūpāksha was son of the latter. The Madras Museum plates (*E. I. viii*, 396) and the Satyamangalam plates state—the former that 'Śrīgiriśudra' was governing the Marakatnagara on November 3, A.D. 1234-5—the latter that in the same year on June 26 the same place was being governed by 'Prātapa-Deva-Rāya.' This would imply that Śrīgiriśudra and Prātapa-Deva-Rāya were one and the same person. And adding this information to what has been said above we should have to assume that Virūpāksha was son of Śrīgiriśudra. However I dare not take upon myself to correct Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar's pedigrees. Kampana II's son Jonnanna is clearly mentioned in A.D. 1375 in *E. C. x*, *Cy. 91*. The order of birth of the sons of Bukka I is given as in 'Sources . . .', p. xi, though it differs from Gopinatha Rao's pedigrees. Inscriptions differ on the point. Sangama is said (*E. C.*, v, *Ha. 36*) to have been of the Vīdya stock, an assertion often made of Hoysala rulers.





## B. THE SECOND—ĀLUVA—DYNASTY

## 1. Śaṣuśa Narasiṃha I (usurper)

1485-6—1492-3

A son  
Killed by a page named 'Timmaraśa'  
(*so Nūṇa*)

2. *Immaḍi-Narasiṃha*  
or 'Tamma' or 'Tammaya'  
(*Dharmarāja*) assassinated 1505.  
Throne usurped by the Tuluva  
Minister Narasa-Nayaka, 1505.

## C. THE THIRD—TULUVA—DYNASTY.

*Tamra*  
(*Md. Duvaki*)  
*Itara*  
alias Kshitiṭṭala, *Md. Bukkamā*  
and *Dēvaki*.

1. *Narasa Nayaka*  
Usurped the throne of Vijayanagar,  
and died shortly afterwards.  
*Md. Tippāji, Nāgalā, and*  
*Obāmbāṇa*, 1505.

(by *Tippāji*)

2. *Vira Narasiṃha*  
'Ehṇjaḥala-Rāja.' 1505-1509.

3. *Arasimha Rāja*  
1509-1529. Crowned  
January 23, 1510. Died between  
October 27, and December 28,  
1529.

(by *Nāgalā*)

*Tirumala*  
(died young)  
*Dan. Tirumalāṇḍa*  
*Md. Aṭṭya-Rama-Rāja*  
of the Araviṇḍa family

*Dan. Vengalā*  
*Md. Tirumalā of the Araviṇḍa*  
family, brother of Rama-Rāja

4. *Acharya*  
1529-1542

(by *Obāmbāṇa*)

*Kāṇḍa*  
*Md. Timmambā,*

5. *Venkataḍa*  
(Killed 1542.)

6. *Sadāśiva*  
1542-(?)1570. The city  
of Vijayanagar completely  
destroyed in 1565 by the  
Deccanī Muhammadans.

## D. I. THE FOURTH-ĀRAVIDU-DYNASTY, IMPERIAL BRANCH.

Sādāsya of Vijayanagar had little power, the kingdom being administered by his minister Aliya Rāma of the Āravida family and his brother Tirumala. Sādāsya's consorts by marriage. The date of Sādāsya's death is not exactly known. Aliya Rāma was killed at Talikota fighting the Muhammadan invaders. Tirumala became king after Sādāsya's death.

Taka-Pinnana

Sandāra

Ragbarādīva

Pinnana

• Lord of Aravida.

Rūka

Minister to Sādāsya Narasimha who usurped the throne of Vijayanagar in 1485-6.

Śloka Rāja of Nandya  
(see D. II, below)

Tirumala  
(see D. II, below)

Tirumala

Rāma

Kṛṣṇa

Poḍa  
Tirumala

Koṇḍa

Chama  
Tirumala

Rāma

6. Poḍa  
Venkata II  
Md. Bangarū.  
1530-1612

Chama or Pina  
Venkata.

7. Śrīranga III  
Adopted by Gōpāla 1612-1670

8. Venkata III  
(Dates 1678, 1690)

9. Śrīranga 1692

10. Venkata II (1706, 1716)

Poḍa Koṇḍa  
(see D. II, below)

1. Tirumala  
Seized throne of Vijayanagar  
about 1570. Died 1578.  
Md. Vengalū and others.

2. Śrīranga I  
Md. Tirumala and  
Kṛṣṇa.  
1578-1586

3. Venkata I  
Died at Chaudragiri.  
1586-1614

4. Śrīranga II  
Murdered with all his family,  
except one son who was rescued,  
(?) 1614

5. Rāma II  
(1614-1630)

6. Venkata  
adopted Śrīranga III  
son of Chama  
Venkata

7. Rāma  
Md. Lakṣmībāhū.

8. Śrīranga  
(Md. Tirumalāmbā. Died 1570-71)

9. Venkata  
(Four daughters)



*Sriranga*, the father of *Aliya Rāma* and his brothers, died on some day in the year following March 28, 1570 (the first anniversary of his death was in Ś. 1493).

(1) *Tirumala* was recognized as king of Vijayanagar and was given full imperial titles in inscriptions of 1569 (April 30) and 1571 (*E. C. xii, Mi. 10; viii, Sb. 55*). The earlier one may give him honorific titles, but the latter says he was 'on the throne'. His reign ended between March 8, and November 9, 1578 (*E. C. x. Mr., 41, 57*).

(3) *Venkatapati I* was on the throne early in 1586 (*V. R. ii. Kurnool, 585; 71 of 1915*). For his death and the tragedy which followed it in the murder of (4) *Sriranga II* and his family see the full account given by the contemporary writer Barradas in December, 1616, ('*A Forgotten Empire*,' p. 222 f.). That (5) *Rāma II* reigned as late as 1630 is shown by two inscriptions (*E. C. x, 164*)<sup>1</sup>. (7) *Sriranga III* was reigning on March 10, 1643 (*E. C. iv. Id., 5*). He lived till 1670 (*E. C. xii, Pg., 46*).

D II. In the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts are a good number of records of the *Āravāṇa* family of Nandyāl.

### VISHNUKUNḌIN KINGS

The family became powerful at Dendalūr and Vesgi in the country between the Godavari and Krishna rivers after the fall of the *Sāṅkayana*s and the crushing out of the *Āndhra* monarchy. The pedigree and dates (which, up to No. 8, *Mādhava III* are tentative) are taken from Mr. K. V. Lakshman Rao's paper (*Journal of Department of Letters, Univ. of Calcutta, xi, 31*).

- 
1. *Mādhava I*  
c. A. D. 357-382
  - |
  2. *Dēvarāma*  
c. 382-407
  - |
  3. *Mādhava II*  
c. 407-441
  - |
  4. *Vikramāditya I*  
c. 441-480
  - |
  5. *Indrabhaṭṭāraka*  
c. 480-505
  - |
  6. *Vikramāditya II*  
c. 505-521
  - |
  7. *Govinda*  
c. 521-546
  - |
  8. *Mādhava III*, 'Janārdana'  
546-(?)610
  - |
  9. *Maṇḍana-Bhaṭṭāraka*  
(610)-?

NOTES.—(3) *Mādhava II* reigned for at least 37 years (*C. P. No. 12 of 1919-20*) and is given that period in the table, but he may have reigned longer. He married a *Vākātaka* princess. (5) *Indrabhaṭṭāraka* reigned at least 27 years (*E. I. xii, 113*) and is given that length of reign, but, similarly he may have reigned longer. He defeated a confederation of rulers headed by a king of *Kalinga*, and became master of the *Viragapatam* district. 8. *Mādhava III*'s date is fixed by an inscription of his 48th year which shows his accession to have taken place in the year following February 10, A. D. 546 (for reference see heading.) This record, which comes from *Polamāru* in the *Godavari* district, states that *Mādhava III* crossed the *Godavari* and marched northwards to conquer *Kalinga*. He was contemporary with the *Chalukya* kings *Mangalīsa*, *Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana* and *Pulaketi II*, and was defeated by them about A. D. 610, losing his kingdom.

<sup>1</sup> These two records, both of the same year and in the same village, are interesting incidentally as showing that people used indiscriminately the expired or current *Saka* year. Both belong to the year 'Pramōda' but one names the expired and the other the current *Saka* year.



## VĀDAVA KINGS OF DEVAGIRI

The early Vādavas are also called 'Vādavas of Sūma-dēśa', and date from about the middle of the eighth century A. D., but they do not come in contact with Southern India, so far as our knowledge goes, till the time of Bhīllama, son of Mallugi, who obtained the sovereignty of Kalyāṇa, founded the city of Devagiri and deeded the Hoysala king, the Vādava Ballāla II. Bhīllama was crowned at Devagiri about 1187. Fierce war followed, ending in the defeat of Bhīllama's minister Jaitrasimha at Lakkundi, by which victory the Hoysala dynasty became rulers of the Kuntala-dēśa (*J. A. ii. 300*; See *Bombay Gazetteer I, Pt. II, pp. 211 f*; R. G. Bhandarkar, 'Early History of the Deccan,' pp. 75 f).



NOTES.—For the wars of (2) Jaitrapāla I see *E. I. v. 28*.

(3) Singhapa's defeat of Hoysala Ballāla II is testified to by an inscription of Singhapa's at Gadag in Dhārwar of date A. D. 1213-14 (*J. A. ii. 297*). Singhapa was ruling in Shimoga district Mysore in 1218, 1237 and 1241 (*E. C. iiii, 250, 256, 287*). One record says that his general Bichana erected a triumphal column on the bank of the Kāvēri river (*J. B. B. R. A. S. xv, 388; xii, 43*). The date of this is 1238-9. Bichana was Singhapa's viceroy in the south.

(5) Mahādēva lost his possessions in Mysore. They were recovered by the Hoysala king Narasimha III. The celebrated author Hēmadri was minister to both Mahādēva and Rāmachandra.

Rāmachandra made an attempt to conquer the Telugu country but was driven back by Kākatiya Pratāpu Rudra. In 1294 he was attacked by the Musalman army commanded by Alāu-d-dīn Khilji, nephew of the Sultan of Delhi, and Devagiri was invested. Alāu-d-dīn retired on receipt of an immense ransom. Later, when Rāmachandra failed to pay tribute in 1307, Malik Kāfur was sent to compel his obedience, and Rāmachandra was captured and sent as a prisoner to Delhi, but was released after a time. He died in 1309.

Sambara also refused to pay tribute and Malik Kāfur was again sent to reduce him to obedience. Sambara was killed in 1312.

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